## lium-term vth et of 7-11%

pply growth is to be cut by half ent in 1983-84, the last year y the Government spending plans. diam term the growth target in I to mid-April, 1981 will be 7 cent at an annual rate. Monetary is already begun to slow down,

of 4 pc

Sector Borrowing Requirement e than 4 per cent of national . 1980-81 will be needed to meet targets. That means a PSBR next 3,500m and a projected growth in my of only 1 per cent a year until

riptions up £1

ion charges are to rise to £1 next c. That wil bring in an additional full year with the present range exempt from charges remaining.

ice spending rises

on defence is to increase by 3 per an additional 21 per cent on designed to improve law and increasing spending on the police, a service and courts.

ement pensions

ement pension is to be raised in r by £6.15 to £43.45 for a married nd by £3.85 to £27.15 for a single he £10 Christmas bonus for s remains and further aid for fuel proposed.

parent families

ber the one-parent family payment creased from £2.50 to £3 a week, ity allowance will increase by eek to £14.50, supplementary vill also rise in line with the increase in prices and the family applement scheme will be to take in more families.

its to be taxed

of sickness benefits will become rough PAYE from April 1982 h unemployment benefits, and bring other short-term entary benefits into income tax are isidered. The Earnings Related ents system is to be scrapped on

-linking inquiry ted pensions in the public sector, those paid to retired MPs and are to be the subject of an ent inquiry. Doubts have been to whether adequate allowance is the value of such pensions in tor pay negotiations.

1 Sea oil tax up

venue Tax paid by North Sea oil s is to be increased by 10 per cent cent on June 30 and from March, panies will be required to make an ayment of 15 per cent based on figures. Those changes are to bring in an extra £535m in sking the total tax from the North ire than £4,000m.

unchanged

lard VAT rate remains unchanged r cent and new penalties for payment, based on a proportion of ivolved, are to be introduced. The naximum penalty of £100 plus £10 ayed is seen as inadequate.

er bingo duty

betting remains unchanged, but ober I duty paid by casinos will be their profitability rather than alue. Duty on bingo will be i on October 1 from 5 per cent to nt and duty will be removed on me-armed bandits " but higher igned to bring in £1m a year, will uced on other gaming machines and pubs.

galion on petrol

petrol was increased from 6 pm y to 45.46p a gallon, 10p a gallon umps. Diesel duty was increased by on at pump prices, to bring the ne two fuels in line. That will bring ra £505m a year.

ne tax changes

ax changes, which will be reflected st pay packet after May 31 and be ed to April 6, raising the main allowances by 18 per cent. The x rate of 25 per cent has been d on the first £750 of taxable and the point at which higher rate scomes payable is raised from to £11,250.

pany cars

e of figures used for assessing the nefits of having a company car is sed by 20 per cent in April, 1981 value of clothing and television sets l by companies and company loans to be taxed at increased levels.

es tax relief

eas will be able to claim tax relief to rather than £500 of shares held employer's company. They will now to sell the shares after two rather e years and draw them out free of tax after seven rather than 10 years.

ll businesses

es to help small businesses will a programme of small factory z, a new venture capital scheme. corporation tax for small companies, ; in amuity relief for the ployed and an easing of tax relief rest paid on money borrowed for ig or lending to small companies.

nething for everyone'

uth African Budget was described ay as having something for everynd being a golden opportunity to le country's wealth. Tax concessions ter benefits of £871.5m were made Page 8

and reaction, pages 2 and 3; Busi-ews, 19, 21-23; Parliamentary report, Juding article, 17

## Tough Budget cuts price-rise protection for benefits

The Chancellor yesterday presented term economic outlook "had to be socially divisive Budget since 1931 a tough Budget that broke the endured for a year or two until his Mr Len Murray, TUC general protective link, based on price strategy to restore prosperity suc- secretary, said it would take Britain increases, for many social security ceeded. Mr James Callaghan des- "back to the thirties with a

benefits. He said the "poor short- cribed his measures as the most vengeance".

## Aid to small firms cheered by Tories

By Fred Emery Political Editor

Preaching what he called "in-escapable" tough policies, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented a Budget yes-terday that broke the protective link of automatic increases, based on price increases

on price increases, for many social security benefits and; to a lesser extent, for tax allowances.

Most eye-catching was his proposal to raise NHS prescription charges to £1 from next December from the present 45p, and it produced uproar on the Labour benefies. But from the Tories, who terrived much of slooms, news received much of gloomy news gloomily, there was a welcome for a package of relief measures for small

Sir Geoffrey, who could only urge that the "poor short term economic outlook" be endured for a difficult year or two until his strategy for the restoration of prosperity succeeded, was denounced by Mr Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition, for what he termed the most socially divisive Budget since 1931.

The novelty of the Chancellor's simultaneous presentation of medium term plans for spending as well as receipts revealed a grim picture of the worsening recession. His forecast was that output would fall by 23 per cent this year and that it would increase by only 1 per cent a year thereafter until 1984, even including the great flood of North Sea oil.

Public spending to be reduced

The Treasury forecast for inflation for the coming 12 months is that it will peak at 20 per cent in the second quarter, fall to 161 per cent by December, and be down to 131 per cent by June 1981.

To battle inflation Sir Geoffrey

announced a steadily tightening monetary policy; the target rates for M3 will be reduced year by year until 1984, when the present range of 711 per cent is down to between 48 per cent.

Likewise, public spending is to be progressively reduced: next year the total new cuts produced by the Government's "second look" amounts to 5900m, which is also a further reduction in its proportion to to national income—down to 4 per

Virtually the only items spared have been defence and law and order, as well as overall health spending.

However, in spite of these efforts and the new medium term strategy Sir Geoffrey was not able to an-nounce any reduction in minimum lending rate; nor did he make any forecast of the potential rise in

unemployment.
Important, indeed vital, though
the Chancellor's elaborations of his
surgey were, MPs seemed
imparient to get to the detail. After the howl over prescription charges, the key passage reducing social

measures are

By Hugh Noyes Parliamentary Correspondent Westminster

Mr Callaghan says

hopeless and mean

Mestminster

Mr James Callaghan, in the instant reaction to the Budget expected of Opposition leaders, concluded that the Chancellor's statement was the most hopeless since the war and that in the social groups he had chosen for rewards and benefits it was the meanest since 1931.

Sparing little time for the customary courtesies on the Chancellor's presentation, the Labour leader kild the basis of the attack that will be launched over the next few days by shadow ministers.

shadow ministers.

The Budget theme, he told the House, was

The Budget theme, he told the riouse, was that Britain was heading for three years of a stagnant economy, combined with a shift of burden from the healthy to the sick and from the rich to the poor. Yes, Mr Callaghan said, it was a consolidation Budget but a consolidation of

The Chancellor, he claimed, was turning the twentieth-century welfare state into the nine teenth-century board of guardians. The Budget

included nothing that would help exporters or young people, nothing to reduce the highest rates of interest that this country had ever experienced and nothing that would help the

growth of output.

Mr Callaghan recalled once having written a letter to The Times in which he had said that there were only two kinds of Chancellor since the war: those who left the office in disgrace

and those who got out in time. He did not pre-

and those who got out in time. He did not predict the outcome for Sir Geoffrey but added that the House and the country had listened to the most depressing and pessimistic account of the nation's position within memory.

If North Sea oil was excluded, the Chancellor was budgeting for a fall in the growth of output in every single year up to 1984. The figures presented to the House, the Opposition leader estimated, showed a range for the inflation rare

estimated, showed a range for the inflation rate for next year between 14 and 19 per cent. Mr Callaghan described the proposal for reducing

benefits to strikers as a recipe for social tension while on child benefits the Chancellor had been

about as mean as it was possible to be.

Mr Callaghan said that in the present situation it was vital that the Government gained the cooperation of the trade union movement. The Chancellor should swallow his pride and call the

unions in for discussion to avoid yet another 12 months similar to the past 12. Sir Geoffrey, Mr Callaghan said, was now telling the House that he intended to preside during the next three

years over an economy in which there was a combination of stagnation high unemployment, inflation and a deteriorating balance of

security benefits was received sombrely.

Social security at £20,000m this year, and representing a quarter of total public expenditure, could not, Sir Geoffrey argued, "be exempt from measures to restrain its

growth".

Much of the growth, he said, had come about because the benefits had been improved in expectation of economic growth that had never been achieved "a striking example of our capacity for spending money before it has been earned".

After that there were few surprises. Exempt from reductions were retirement pensions and were retirement pensions and supplementary benefit for the "really weak and needy"; single parent and disability allowances

would get increases amounting to 50 per cent since the Government assumed office last May.

New legislation on benefits

The Chancellor then set about altering the balance between those in and out of work, with a passage that seemed to play to the irritations of the employed with those they may see as scroungers.

The upshot was that short term benefits would not only be brought within taxation from April, 1982, ormards, but that sickness, unemployment, and invalidity benefits would at their next uprating be increased by 5 per cent less than would fully reflect forecast price movements: in other words a 5 per cent cut in real terms. The timing of this cut would depend on new legislation; full details are to be amounted today. In addition the entitlement of the

lanuary, so as to reduce the propor-Since this has been paid for in advance by National Insurance contributions the Government has to tread carefully; but the Chanceller

unemployed to earnings-related sup-

plement is to be altered from next

proposes to withdraw ERS in 1982 and thereafter pay short-term bene-lits on a flat rate basis.

Strikers benefits' to be reduced

Nor was this all. Sir Geoffrey his Conservative backbencaers by confirming that the Goverument would introduce legislation to reduce supplementary benefits paid to strikers' families. The strikers would be "deemed" to have received union strike pay of f12 a week, whether they had or not.
So the benefit would be corres-

pondingly reduced. It was this package of reductions that prompted Mr Callaghan to exclaim in his reply that the Tories were acting like "a classical mineteenth-century Liberal government and that they wanted to reduce the welfare state to "the

Married couple with 2 children

8.00 18.80 8.00 24.80

8.00

100.00-

Net weekly income in 1979/80

3.25 3.90 4.55 5.20

1.27



tight hold: Sir Geoffrey and Lady Howe with their Jack Russell terrier Budget in St James's Park yesterday

nineteenth-century board guardians ". But there was one other

de-indexation from inflation which did not please many Conservatives. Child benefit is to be raised in November by only 75p to \$4.75 a child. The Chancellor resisted the many representations to increase it in line with inflation, which would have meant a rise to £5.20.

When the Chancellor came to his tax raising measures there was less displeasure, partly because he raised the popular items less than had been widely forecast. Thus from midnight 2p was put on the pint of beer; 8p on a bottle of wine and 50p on a bottle of whisky; and 5p on a packer of 20 cigarettes. In its way this meant that these items, too, had failed to increase in

line with inflation. Less welcome to MPs was an increase in vehicle excise tax for cars up to £60 a year, with proportionate increases for heavy vehicles. Petrol went up 10p a gallon from 6 pm last night.

TAX TABLE

## Treasury predicts a severe recession By David Blake Economics Editor

The Chancellor's measures will increase total taxation by £235m this year and the public spending measures announced at the same time mean a cut in spending of at least £1,275m. Taken together, the measures will cut the Government's likely deficit this year by something of the order of £1,500m, bringing the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement down to £8,500m in the current financial year.

financial year.

At the same time as announce ing these changes for the cur-rent financial year, the Govern-ment announced its intention of cutting the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement over the coming years to around \$2,500m by 1983-4 as part of a plan to get the growth in money supply down to around 6 per cent a

year by that time. The Treasury is now forecasting an even more severe recession this year than it predicted in November. Output is expected to fall by 22 per cent, the result of the severe severe days give the the most severe drop since the war. No forecast of unemployment has been published, but it is expected to rise sharply. Inflation is expected to stay high this year, running at around 16½ per cent in the period to the fourth quarter of 1980 before coming down to 13½ per cent by the second quarter of next year.

Output is expected to fall slightly in the first half of 1981. leading to a further rise in un-employment. In spite of this gloomy picture for output, the balance of payments is expected to be heavily in deficit in the first half of next year, with a £1,000m deficit compared to a £1,250m deficit in the second half of this year and a £1,500m deficit in the current

This picture of rapid inflation and payments deficit lies behind the Government's deterpolicy. In addition, they hope that cutting back public hor-rowing will lead to a drop in interest rates as the year pro-

Bresses.
At the centre of the Govern ment's plans for reducing in-flation is a determination to reduce the growth in the money

The existing money supply target allowing 7 to 11 per cent growth a year has been extended to April 1981, but this represents a tightening in real terms. This is because the Government has decided to Continued on page 2, col 3

weekly income affer November 1980

## Senator Kennedy in the running again

By unexpectedly easy victories the New York result signals a national slump in the Presi-New York and Connecticut primaries, Senator Kennedy has suddenly come back into the running for the Democratic nomination. Although Mr Carter still has a strong lead, the senetor's camp have been given renewed hope and the scent of possible victory. Every-thing now depends on whether

national sump in the Fresi-dent's popularity. An opinion poll, published this week, sug-gests that Mr Carter's public image is at its lowest point since October, thanks to infla-tion, vacillations in Middle Esser policy and consinued East policy, and continued detention of the Tehran host-ages. A test will come in the Wisconsin and Kansas primaries next week Page 8 next week

Shop stewards

want BL strike

Turks blamed

for Syria riots

Syria has been shaken by riots

centred on Aleppo where about 100 people died. The violence

100 people died. The violence is attributed to crowds of teenagers spurred on by the extreme Muslim Brotherhood. Syrians believe they are armed by a Turkish political faction anxious to overthrow President Assad and lay claim to land adjoining Turkey Page 9

Siege ends with

The siege at a house in Dundalk,

in the Irish Republic. ended after 26 hours when Bernard McGinn gave himself up to police and soldiers Page 3

ballers slip out of the country and arrive in West Germany 8

draw first qualifying game for 1982 World Cup in Israel; Racing; Preview of first day of Aintree

Arts, page 13
John Percival interviews Richard
Rambert, Bell High, had its London premiere this week

surrender

1,923

1805

13 80 5%

Earlier report, page 4

#### EEC farm price dilemma ended Four Italian Communists res-

Sitop stewards representing all BL manual workers, and BL manual workers, and national union officials decided cued the European Parliament from its dilemma over what line to take on farm prices. Proposals put forward had ranged from calling for an average cut of 1 per cent to an increase of 13 per cent. The Communist compromise which national union officials decided to call for an official strike to begin on April 8. the day the management intends to impose the pay and conditions package resisted by the unions. Mr Grenville Hawley, the union's spokesman, said: "Sir Michael Edwardes took a gamble and we are prepared to call his bluff this time."

Earlier report, page 4 was adopted mentioned no figure at all . . . Page 8

## Former 'Times' writer dies

Mr George Hutchinson, the political journalist and author, has died, aged 59, at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, Hospital, Paddington, Loudon, three days after writing his obstuary notice. The obstuary published on page 18 is not that written by Mr Hutchinson. He was deputy editor of The Spectator and previously he contributed to The Times and The Daily Telegraph.

Obstuary, page 18

#### Steel pay report early next week Lord Lever of Manchester, a

minister in the last Labour Government will be chairman of the committee of inquiry into the steel pay dispute. Its report is expected early next week

#### Cuban suspect in witness says that allegations of police attacking Liverpool labourer are "a pack of lies " 4 church murder Asylum sought: Disguised as American officials have inditribesmen, seven Afghan foot-

cated that a right-wing Cuban exile may have been the assassin of Mgr Oscar Romero, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Salvador. This view is shared by El Salvador church sources.

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 29, 30; La crème de la crème, 27; Appointments, page 10, 14, 27, 29; Property, 28, 29

Leader page; 17
Letters: On divorce law, from Mr D. C. Bradley, and Dr J. R. Allan; hostels for homeless, from Mr John Lane
Leading articles: The Budget; United States primaries
Features, pages 10, 16
Bernard Levin on the confusions of circumnavigation; Ronald Butt on Labour's economic policies
Books, page 11
Michael Rattliffe on the new Graham Greene, David Williams on Day-Lewis
Sports, pages 12, 13

on Day-Lewis
Sports, pages 12, 13
Rowing: Cambridge offer to mask
out sponsor's name on boat;
Boxing: Conteh fluishes training
for world title bout unimpressively; Football: Northern Ireland

Obinary, page 18 M Roland Barthes, Mr Walter Susskind, Mr George Hutchinson, Miss Margery Blyde Business News, Pages 19-26 Stock markets: Equities took a fairly optimistic outlook ahead of the Budget with gains throughout the list. The FT Index closed 4.8 up at 435.1

Financial Editor: How the City reacted to the Budget

ome News	2-
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Science Snow reports Sport TV & Radio Theatres, etc 25 Years Ago Weather Wills 18 13 12, 13 29 15 18 18 10, 16 14 17, 22 18 5-7 18

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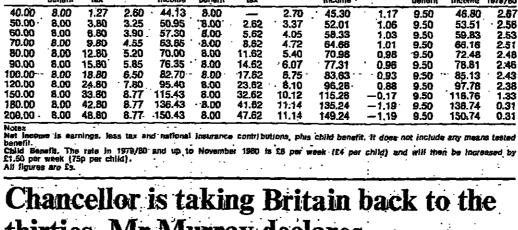
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THE M&G GROUPS



Net weekly income up to November 1980

## Chancellor is taking Britain back to the thirties, Mr Murray declares chairman of the influential

How can I become

By Donald Macintyre bour Reporter

Senior union leaders last night swiftly condemned the Budget which Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC; declared would take Britain back to the thirties with a transmission.

vengeance."

They singled out the impact on social security benefits including those for strikers', families, prescription charges, and what they saw as the gloomy effect on jobs. They gave little hope to ministers that more powerful groups will moderate wage demands.
Mr. Murray said: "The

Chancellor's new monetarist clothes cannot disguise his old-fashioned deflationary policies which are leading to the return of mass unemployment". The Budget deliberately dis-criminated against families and

the unemployed. men's own disastrous failure.
"The Chancellor has divided to come to grips with our the nation, singling out those problems."

chopped back in real terms with strikers, the unemployed, the

sick and their families, made the scapegoats for the Govern-

the nation, singling out those, problems."

most in need for harsh treat.

ment, he clearing banks with
their vast profit increases have support for the TUC's day of
got off scot free while children
have to suffer the effect of yet
more education cuts.

"The already meagre social
security benefits are to be May increased and
Mr. David Basnett, general
security benefits are to be May increased.

security benefits are to be Municipal Workers Union and

"The only working people to gain any benefit will be hermits living in caves, who do not smoke or drink and drive electric cars. Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, the biggest of three unions negotiating on the pay of 180,000 workers in: Bruish Rail, said:

"All I dry see about it sail "All I can see aheed is toil tears and sweat; and we are next in the firing line. The

sibly divisive,

TUC economic committee said the Budget was "incomprehen-

Mr Alan Fisher, general sec Mr Alan risner, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said that the Budget was "bad news for the public sector workers because their jobs will be cut; and bad seems for the public because news for the public because their services will be cut."

confrontation policies."

Budget is the Government once

again rurning the screw on its

Mr Albert Spanswick, general secretary of the Confederaployees claimed the Budget contained "in social policy terms a rare combination of savagery and folly".

## **NHS:** Prescriptions charge to be £1 from December

Patients are to make an increasing contribution to the cost of the National Health Service, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday.

The rise in prescription charges from 70p in April to E1 in December would have the beneficial effect of relieving pressure on doctors to prescribe drugs for every patient, he said.

He announced that expendi-ture on the National Health Service was to grow by 0.5 per cent in real terms next year and by 1.7 per cent for the two following years.

Prescription charges, which will have risen by 500 per cent over a 17-month period by next December, will be maintained at the new level in read terms. They will raise an extra £5m in 1980-81 and another £30m a year in 1981-82.

Dental charges will have to be paid from April 1, 1981, by young people between 16 and 21 who have left school, yielding 1981 a year in England from 1981-82. At present those under

A charge of £2 for a sight test in the general ophrhalmic service from the same date, except for children under 16, vill raise another £11m.

Mr Jenkin said the new charges would make up an increasing proportion of National Fealth Service expenditure. In the current year they will produce £138m, which represents 2.1 per cent of gross spending. By 1983-84, they will produce £31m, which will be 4.4 per cent of gross spending.

He said that abuses of the NHS by foreign visitors would be reduced and the Government was reviewing generally the and Oxford regions recognize, provision of health services for in some small measure, their visitors, excluding those covered special population problems."

Incomes from pay beds, now-running about £40m a year, and from local fund-raising activities, would also be avail-able for health authorities.

Other measures to offset the cost of the service were to be considered, such as the possibility of recovering a greater proportion of the cost to the NHS of treating road traffic accident casualties.

He said that cash kimits provided for a 14 per cent increase in prices between 1979-80 and 1980/81 and in earnings from due settlement dates. Allow-ance had been made for the staging of past awards and specifically for the increases resulting from the Clegg report

resulting from the clegg report on nurses' pay.

"I am satisfied that, with responsible wage bargaining on both sides, the health authorities' cost limits on current expenditure for 1980-1 are realistic and fair, and adequate to achieve the planned level of expenditure,"

Mr Jenkin said that the Government intended to continue to re-allocate resources to the poor regions from the better-

off ones.

"There is little scope for redistribution this year but we have decided that the best-off region, as defined in terms of the report of the Resources Allocation Working Party, should receive an increase of 0.3 per cent so that the worse 0.3 per cent, so that the worse off regions could receive increases up to twice as big-0.6 per cent.

The allocations give the north west Thames region 0.3 per cent and the maximum 0.6 per cent growth will go to four regions: Trent, North-Western, Northern and East Anglia. The increases for the East Anglian

## Museums: Grants part of 8% increase for arts

By Kenneth Gosling.

museums and galleries are included in an overall arts grant figure of £163.2m for 1980-81, against £138.248m lust\_year\_an increase of 18.1 per cent. The figure includes the 570m for the Arts Council already

The National Heritage Fund is to receive \$6.2m for 1980-81 and there will be a figure of £1.1m for the acceptance in lieu procedure, the arrangement formerly under the control of the Treasury by which objects are accepted in lieu of capital transfer rax on estates. Mr Norman Sr John Stevas, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister for the Arts, said the provisions affect-

ing charities were very impor-tant from the point of view of legacies and bequests; and another move representing the fulfilment of another election pledge was the exemption from tax for assets placed in a maintenance fund for buildings, a great help for the heritage.

"At our request the deed of covenant period was reduced from seven to four years, helping people who do not want to be tied down for the longer period, a source that we will

Other grants announced yes-terday, with last year's figures in brackers: British Museum, £9.321m (£7.887m); Science Museum, £5.489m; (£4.58m); Museum, E5.488m-Victoria & Albert, £8.184m Victoria & Albert, £8.184m (CC 004m); National Gallery,

# The Illustrated

## **NUCLEAR POWER:** the promise and the threat

By 1995 there will be twice as much nuclear power in Britain as there is now if the current programme goes according to plan. Among the questions the article answers are: What is nuclear power?

What are the benefits and the risks? Who are the figures in the pro- and anti-nuclear debate?

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## Welfare:

## 'Not enough protection for elderly'

Social Services Correspondent The Chancellor's decision to cut social security for the first time since the start of the welfare state was immediately branded as "anti-welfare". Al-though he said the poorest would be protected, pensioners' organizations stated that the 161 per cent increase on the pension would not be enough to protect the elderly from inflation.

His speech foreshadowed new social security Bill to allow him to cut the increase in short-term benefits in November by 5 per cent below the level indicated by price rises. The new Bill is also expected to provide powers to cut sup-plementary benefit paid to strikers families by at least £12 week, and to limit earnings related supplement paid with short-term benefits next year before abolishing it in 1982.

But the social security budget will still rise, by nearly 4 per cent over the next four years, largely because of inescapable commitments to growing num-bers of pensioners.

The increase will add £3.85 a week for single pensioners, raising the payment to £27.15 a week. The pension for a married couple will rise by £6.15 a week to £43.45. The increases amount to 16} per cent, but do not include an amount for the shortfall of 1.7 per cent in the last increase, when Government estimates of likely increases in earnings proved WIDES.

raised by 75p to £4.75 a week in November, less than the amount needed to compensate for inflation since the last in-crease in April, 1979. The families of the unemployed and sick will have their benefits increased by about £1.50 a week, less as a result of the lower which include sickness benefit unemployment benefit and maternity allowances.

"Pensioners can draw cold

"Pensioners can draw cold comfort from the fact that they have been treated less harshly than families and the unemployed", the charity Age Concern said last night.

The increase in the age allowance for some pensioners and the reduction in the investment surcharge for a few would not compensate for the higher basic rate of tax which would affect rate of tax which would affect more than one million people aged over:60.

aged over 50.

Full details of the social security changes will be announced today. One parent families are to have the premium they receive for their first child increased from £2.50 a week to £3, and the mobility allowance is to go up by £2.50 to £14.50 a week. The family income supplement is to be broadened and a new fuel subsidy scheme for the poor introduced. The cut in

fits will not affect supplemen-But it will apply to invalidity benefit, which replaces sickness benefit - after the first six benefit after the first six nonths. In addition, short per cent in 1982-84 and by one per cent in 1983-84. As the into the tax net for the first

the increase for short-term bene-

The Child Poverty Action Group described the Budget last night as "brutal, unjust and a disaster". The child benefit increase would mean that a firmly with two children would be worse off in real terms by about 90p a week.

"We estimate two million

children in working families living on the margins of poverty are going to be particularly hard hit", the group said. "The party of the family has performed—a damaging—U-turn on child benefits and turned its back on the family."

Mr - Malcolm - Johnson, research secretary of the Per-Social Services Council, which is being axed in June, said last night that the White Paper and the Budget added strength to those who believed the Government was "anti-wel-

Continued from page 1

Cuts in public spending have borne the brunt of the tightening of fiscal stance which will be needed over the coming years to reduce Government borrowing in line with the Government

borrowing in line with the Government's medium-term targets. The White Paper on public expenditure, published at the same time as the Budget, shows that over the next four years public spending is expected to fall by 4 per cent in real terms. This means that spending in 1982-83 will be 113 per cent lower than planned by the Labour Government, which means a cut of nearly £11,000m in today's prices.

The sharpest reduction in ex-

penditure during the coming year from that planned in the White Paper published in

November, comes in the hous-

ing field. But there are also cuts

in the spending on social security benefits. In future

years, there will be big cuts in

aid to industry, in lending to nationalized industries and in

#### Income tax: single person (earned)

Charge for 1979/80 . Proposed charge for 1999/81

Iscore	income tax	Perceptage of total income taken in tax	Income tax	Permettage of total immore takes in tax	cyantes,
E	£ !	_ bec cent .	٠ ء	Per cerr	
1,500	- 83	5.6	. 37	7.5	46 '-
2.000	212	10.6	197	7.6	25
2,500	362	14.5	337	23.5	. 25
3,000	512	17.1	j 487 <u>i</u>	19.2	25.
3,500	662	. 12.9	637	28.2	25
4,000	812	20.3	757	19.7	25
4,506	962	- 21.4	937	23.9	· 25
5,00B	1,112 -	. 22.3	1,027	21.7	25
6,000	1,412	23.5.	1.387	1 · 2.:	, ´25 `
7,000	1,732 *	24.5	1,687	24.1	25
8,000	2,012	125.2	1,787	24.2	25
9,000	2,313	25.7	2,287	25.4	, s
10,060	2,612	26.1 .	2,587	25.5	25 1
12,000	3,296	27.5	3,177	25.6	209
15,800	4,588	38.6	4,344	28.Q	, 244
20,000	7,029	35.1	6.687	31.4	- 342
25,000	9,721	38.9	-9,256 -	4. 37.0	- 465
30,000	12,663	42.2.	12,450	-{- 40.2···	623

### Married couples (earned)

-	Charge S	1979/80	Proposed chi	Ligo for 1982/31	Partition in
12.0000	Yeone tax	Perceptage of total invoce taken in tax		Percentage of . motal lactor taken in tex	ter efter projecti changes
2	£	per cest.	. 5	Box cács.	
2,900	46	2.3	•	•	45
2,500	17L	6.2	306	4.3	-65
3,640	317	20.6	356	8:5	0.
580,0	457	_ 4.24	486	22.5	
4,890	. 617	25.4	556	23.9	4.
4,500	767	17.1 ·	766	25.7	62
5,800	917	18.4	176	. 17-1	<b>6</b> 2
₹,000	1,217	. 20.3	2,155	27.7	61
7,000	1,517	22.7	2.456	T7.5	: 44
8,000	1,817	22.7	3,756	22.0	er .
9,000	2,117	23.5	2,0=6	- 22-3	
10,005	2,417	24.0 .	2,356	22.5	1 (1
22,000	3,936	25.3	2,956	24.76	£0 .
15,000	4,296	22.6	4,017	26.8	2-9 .
20,000	6,784	33.5	6,302	32.5	. 472 .
25,000	9,364	37.5	8,233	25-3	532
30,000	12,273	40.9	11,588	21.5	685

#### Elderly persons (earned)

	Charge 1	ter 1979/80	Proposed cha	rge <i>for</i> 1930/81	Zečatica ša
Throma .	Izone ter	Percentage of total income taken in tex	Income take	Percentage of total income taken in ter	ear after proposed charges
Ē	έ.	per cent	•	_ per cest	2
ŀ.	Elderly	Single persons	}	j	
2,300 2,500 3,000 3,500 4,640 4,500 5,600 5,500 6,000 7,000	115 250 400 550 700 850 1,000 1,250 1,413 1,712	5.7 10.0 11.3 15.7 17.5 27.5 20.0 21.7 21.5 24.5	54 204 354 594 654 806 954 1,284 1,284 1,274	2 8.2 1). E 24.4 26.3 27.9 19.1 20.1 20.1 24.1	61, 46 45 46 46 46 129 139
Ī	Elégaly	Narriet Comples		. • ]	
2,590 3,900 3,500 4,800 4,900 5,000 5,500 8,000 7,000	11 136, 275 425 575 725 975 1,217 1,317	9.4 •4.5 7.9 19.6 12.8 34.5 34.5 21.7 20.3	31, 181, 332, 461, 631, 781, 931, 1,451	2 1.0 5.2 8.3 10.7 12.6 14.2 15.9	11 305 94 94 94 24 24 265

## Town halls: expenditure limits will mean staff cuts

By Christopher Warman Local Government

Correspondent Local authorities face cuts in

Local authorities face cuts in staffing and in services if they are to achieve the Government's public expenditure targets in the next four years.

Council's have been required to make reductions in expenditure in 1980-81 of about two and a half per cent below their actual spending in 1978-79. The Government's expenditure plans for the future seek further reductions.

In 1981-82 local government current expenditure is expected priority is the reduction in local authority staff.

Mr Ian Coutts, finance chair-man of the Association of County Councils, said last night that local government would not be able to achieve the reductions in spending by money-saving schemes alone. "It means that we shall have to take some staff out of opera-tional areas, and the number could be higher if pay settle-ments go beyond the cash limits this year."

He added that some services. such as police, were protected from reductions. "Savings will therefore have to be greater

Mr Coutts said that overall government expenditure savings were to be less than those asked of local government. wonder if central government is looking as closely at costs as local government?" The capital expenditure fore-

expected to take the brunt of

ment expects that this will not lead to a drop in spending by

to dip into their savings to keep

spending levels up.
The tax changes are designed

to claw back from consumers some of the gains which they

have made in recent months through a combination of high

wages, income tax cuts and a high value of the pound keep-ing down import prices. The increase in excise duties which they will have to pay will be

greater han the tax concessions which the Chancellor has given.

In addition, those paying higher rate taxes have not had

their thresholds increased by

the full amount needed to cover

promised that next year he will make an increase along these lines automatic in the same way

that it is for personal tax allow-

ances. This year the higher rate thresholds have been increased

by 11 per cent compared to the 18 per cent by which personal

However, the Chancellor has

Real earnings to fall though

brunt is on public spending

education.

Although the public sector is allowances have been raised.

Angry fishermen yesterday The fishermen plan to dump defied a government fishing ban half a ton of herring ar a Mini-

for the second day running. A stry of Agriculture fisheries group of inshore fishing boats research station. They complain from West Mersea, near Col- that EEC quotas and the chester, Essex, landed nearly government ban are threatening 300 lb of North Sea herring.

Fishermen defy ban again

casts in the public expenditure White Paper show a reduction of 5 per cent in 1981-82, 6 per cent in 1982-83 and 3 per cent in 1983-84.

The gotals exclude housing, and there is no breakdown between services. Indeed, on capital expenditure, local authorities will be left to decide frieir own priorities within the overall cash limit if the provisions regarding this sector in the Local Government Planning and Land Bill become

The Government is waiting anxiously for the return of local authority expenditure for the present year, for the achieve-ment of otherwise of the targets will have a crucial bear-

ing on the future.
While it appears that most councils have made savings roughly in accordance with government requirements, any shortfall will mean even more severe reductions.

The White Paper forecasts reductions in various environmental services. For the water services, it is envisaged that spending on capital programmes (current expenditure is financed by water charges) will be reduced from £801m in 1980-81 to £680m in 1983-84. concentrating spending on health needs, new industrial development and new housing.

Local environmental services.

including refuse, parks and recreation, administration services, coast protection and cemeteries and crematoria, will see a reduction in the same period from £2,041m to £1,870m. The urban programme will be largely unchanged.

## Housing:

## Burden of cuts to fall on councils abolish the "corset" restricting bank lending, which has tended to reduce artificially the apparent rate of growth in the money supply.

By John Young Planning Reporter

The White Paper estimates of future housing expenditure show a dramatic fall, which is certain to provoke outcries in many quarters. Sheker last night described them as "far worse than anything we had feared ".

Today

tricts later.

5.18 am

on: March 31

At 1979 prices, overall spending is forecast to decline by more than 60 per cent, from £7,154m in 1974-75 to £2,790m in 1983-84.

Details are not available beyond the next financial year, but those show that by far the greatest burden of cuts will fall on local authority capital expenditure, which is put at only £1,916m in 1980-81, com-pared with £2,463m in the current year and £4,461m in 1974-75.

New town and Housing Cor-

poration expenditure will also be cut in the coming year, from £197m to £173m and from £414m to £373m respectively. Current expenditure, in contrast, is expected to show only a slight drop, the decrease in general subsidies being largely matched by an increase in rent rebates and allowances.

The Government will undoubtedly claim that the reductions in capital expenditure re-flect reality, in that there is a sufficiency or surplus of local authority accommodation in many areas, and that a number of authorities have consistently underspent on their allocations.

## Education: 9% cut in spending over 5 years

Education Correspondent
Expenditure on education in Oreat Britain is to be put by \$200m, or about 9 per rent, over the five years between 1573-79 and 1983-84, the traffic Expenditure White Paper showed yesterday.

Those figures include an assumed saving of \$300m on school mesis, milk and transport, of which about \$30m was to have been for transport. The White Paper went to print before the decision not to allow local authorities to charge fares to pupils living over the statumaintained at the current level. Schemes for training and retraining teachers in certain subjects, such as mathematics and science, are to be extended to 1982-83.

A small allowance has been made for an improvement in spending on books, equipment and materials. In England and Wales it is planned that an extra £35m will be spent on non-teaching costs in the years up to 1982-83.

Expenditure on under-fives is planned to fall from September, 1981, by about 5 per cent. Capital, expenditure forecasts provide for a small nursery to pupils living over the statu-tory walking distance. The implications of that deci-sion would be considered by the building programme each year to allow for the conversion of surplus primary school accom-Government in its next expenditure survey, Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, Secretary of State for Edu-cation and Science, said. modetion for mursery use.

Expenditure on schools as-umes that 750,000 surplus Current expenditure on primary and secondary schools to planned to fall by £270m, or 51 per cent; but popul numbers will drop by 13 per cent over the same period. Expenditure school places will be taken out of use in England and Wales by 1982-83. The Government plans for an increase in the school building improvement programmes in each year from 1981-82 to 1983-84 of hearly half over the £12m already amounted for 1980-81.

Allowered has been made for

It is planned that the number of teachers in Britain should Allowance has been made for the assisted places scheme in England and Wales of £3m in the first year, 1981-82, rising to fall from 527,000 in 1978-79 to 460,000 in 1983-84, a drop of 67,000, or 12.7 per cent, That is almost equal to the fall in pupil £12m in 1983-84. A similar scheme in Scotland is expected to cost £500,000 in the first year, rising to £1,500,000 by 1983-84. numbers over the same period. The White Paper nevertheless cleims that "provision for teachers has been designed to In higher education the

safeguard the curriculum as Government expects substantial schools, on average, become savings from charging full-cost smaller and to allow for problems to overseas students from Provision has been made for expected to improve from 18.8 a bursary scheme for postto 18.6 over the period.

Inservice training for serving teachers, and induction schemes in 1980-81, rising to £4m in 1983-84.

#### **Press:** coverage disrupted By Our Labour Reporter

Newspapers Britain lost the services of the Press Association (PA), the national news agency, for a large part of the Budget statement in the Commons when 25 teleprinter operators were ordered by their union to stop

per pupil will increase to make some allowance for felling rolls

and smaller schools.

the National Graphical Associa-tion, were told to hold a mantion, were told to hold a man-datory chapel [office branch] meeting from 4.30 pm until 7 pm, as part of action in support of a pay dispute with provincial newspapers and general print-ing industry employers.

All PA services were closed.
Mr David Chipp, editor-in-chief, said: "Newspapers, broadcasting organizations and foreign agencies place great re-

foreign agencies place great re-

for quick budget coverage and, throughout of course, this has been discuss of the rupted." Mr Chipp said the NGA had no dispute with his organiza-tion because the PA had nego-

non because the FA had helpo-tiated a separate agreement.

National newspapers, which face a day's lost production on May 14 because of a strike by the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat) in sup-port of the TUC's call for a day of action against the Govern-ment's social and economic policies, may appear on Easter

Negotiations between the NGA and the Newspaper Pub-lishers Association (NPA) over special Bank Holiday payments are at a difficult stage. Payments have been accepted by the other main printing trade

## Prisons: Four nev jails to b started

Extra police offiprison places and d work on four new convisaged in the and cent increase over and order expend there is no indicar increase for civil di visions which have been under che

SCIULINY, The increase in i of police officers is a 8,286 by 1984, which a total strength of It figure will absorb the in the strengths of a notably the Metropol and produce at act of just over 1,000 of or just over 4000 at The extra expension also ellow for the number of building the police service; ing facilities and en support staff. In the prison money will go town ing prison regimes of security and or daily prison popular to rise from 47,800

49,400 in 1983-84 a programmes will exits places in exist At the same time start on four new other work to expa tem. These provise take any account of mittee last year in for very large ci improvements in service to bring it u
One solution to
ties of the prison
reflected in plans the number of pro cers by four hun adding to the numb

in probation hostel The extra exper also be used to all sure on many cr which face a long cases. In 1981-2 wor on 55 new con England and Wales

In 1979-80 spend defence jumped fro-figure of £15m in 1 two years to increased capital In 1980-81 it will i and there is no it spending in the suc In overall terms t

on law and order 1980-81 is expec in 1979-80. In 19834 is projected to rise

## Defence: Spending to go up 35 By Henry Stambope estimate of £7,997m for 1980 81 on administrative i

Defence Correspondent

The Government will increase defence spending by 3. per cent in 1980-81 and by a similar figure in each of the following three years.

This is in accordance with the targets set by Nato after the London summit meeting three years ago, and broadly confirms the pledge made by the Government soon after it came to power last May.

The previous Labour Government had committed Britain to the increases for 1979-80 and 1980-81 but had, like most other Nato allies, adopted a more cautious "wait and see" approach to the 1981-84 period. The Public Expenditure White Paper gives a defence has hed to prune its spending

ex 1979 survey prices, thus is in ing, for instance, t fact 3.1 per cent more than the ing and fuel costs, 17,723m, which is the latest, heating bills in mir revised estimate for the 1979-80 financial year.

The rises of 3 per cent or over are reflected in estimates of £8,240m for 1981-82, £8,490m for 1982-83 and £8,740m for 1983-84.

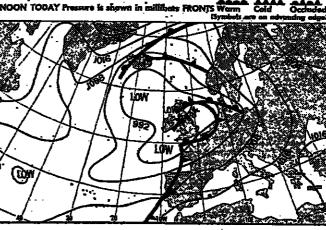
some explaining. The revised estimate for 1979-80 of £7,723m is less than the £7,824m estimated in the last Public Expenditure White Paper in November, when the 1980-81 figure was given as £8,062m. That is because the Ministry of Defence was in danger of over-running its cash limits for the current financial year and

ings. Similarly released kes verted into real sp the financial year

tained. The Supplement mates for 1980 81, yesterday, give ti Budget for 1980-E prices as £10,668n the figure to appr week's Defence That conforms £7,997m at announced in expenditure docume

NOON TODAY

## Weather forecast and recordings



3.13 pm

intervals, but rain from W soon, bill fog; wind S, moderate or fresh, increasin to strong or gale; max temp 10° to 12°C (50° to Sun sets: 7.26 pm on sets : Moon rises :

N. Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, NW, Central N England: Cloudy, showers or longer outbreaks of rain, brighter periods in afternoon, hill fog; wind S, moderate or fresh; max temp 9° to 11°C (48° to 52°F). Full moon: March 31
Lighting up: 7.56 pm to 6.15 am.
High Water: London Bridge 12.12
pm, 6.3m. Avonmouth 5.21 am.
10.5m; 6.0 pm, 11.0m. Dover 9.53
am. 5.5m; 10.5 pm, 5.7m. Hull
4.28 am. 5.8m; 4.45 pm, 5.9m.
Liverpool 9.47 am, 7.7m; 10.14
pm, 7.9m.
lft=0.3048m.
An area of low pressure and Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Central Highlands: Cloudy, rain at times, hill fog, hecoming drier; wind E, fresh or strong; max temp 8 to 10°C (46° to 四数 to 50°F). An area of low pressure will move over Scotland and another is expected to approach SW dis-

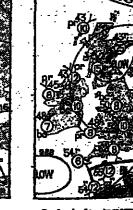
Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain at times, hill fog; wind E, strong or gale; max temp 5‡ to 7°C (41° to 45°F). tricts later.
Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, Rast Anglia, SE, central S England, Midlands: Rain in places dying out, becoming dry with bright periods, but more rain from W later; winnd SW fresh. SW. NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Cloudy, rain in places, bright or sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind NE, fresh or strong, moderating; max temp 8° or 9°C (46° to 48°F). from W later; winnd SW fresh, locally strong or gale in exposed parts, backing S: max temp 10° to 12°C (S0° to 54°F).

E, NE England: Rain dying out. bright intervals, further rain after dark; wind S, moderate or fresh; max temp 9° to 112°C (48° to 52°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Scattered showers, sunny N Ireland: Rain dying out, bright periods and scattered showers, rain from SW after dark; wind N, moderate, backing S, light to moderate; max temp 10°C (50°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair;

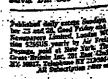




Outlook for tomott longer outbreaks of its bright intervals; tem nieht frosts. Sea passages: S Stratt of Dover, Engl (E): Wind SW, fresh gale at himes; sea not St George's Chan Wind variable, fre

Yesterday London: Temp: max pm, 11°C (52°F); min am, 5°C (41°F). Humi 55 per cent. Rahn, 24s 0.02in. Sun; 24hr to 7 Bar, mean sea level, 7 milibars failing. 1,000 millibars=29.53m







## 1sport: Rise in cost riving is d news for railways

in motoring costs petrol and vehicle es will be of subto British Rail in assenger traffic and

s had surprisingly ict on passenger gely, British Rail ause of the recent in petrol prices, oved possibility of ugh unpopular with and the Govern-give the Railways room for manoevre a negotiations with in which the board

ive rises of up to 20 return for genuine us in productivity. ht carryings will be to by the extra duty uel, and the higher on lorries, especi-accelerated increase aviest lorries which those in most direct with rail.

those in most direct with rail.

The rise in fuel and swill obviously not by road transport will argue that it issed on to industry herefore fuel inflamonest response will e that it could have e. The rises are lest compared with increases, for exages and new vehicle hauliers have been about what was spent for each of last two years.

Priority will continue to be given to the M25 London orbital motorway, industrial routes to the ports, and by passes round traffic-afflicted villages and towns, the Department of Transport said last night. Trunk road maintenance will stay at around f93m a year.

The main burden of the cuts which with local road-building and maintenance, support for hauliers have been

un to level duties

been arguing forcibly that the Sp a gallou higher rate on Derv sice 1977 discriminates in favour of private against public transport, contrary to what is now generally agreed to be

the public interest.

Thus, though the higher duty on Derv will add modestly to bus operating costs, the higher petrol and car licence duties to belp win the buses more

to belp win the buses more passengers.
British Rail also emerges well from the public expenditure White Paper which imposes a further cut of only £15m on their public sector support up to 1982-83, after last November's cut of £22m to this year's level of £460m. Rail investment will not be cut.
Out of total cuts in total

Out of total cuts in trans-Out of total cuts in transport and roads expenditure from £2,350m this year to £2,200m next year and £2,200m in 1982-83, roads also emerge in 1982-83, roads also emerge relatively unscathed after the savaging of the last decade. Investment in motorways and trunk roads will remain steady at just under £300m over the next three years, which is about what was spent for each of last two years.

hauliers have been and maintenance, support for public transport, and administration, account for about half central government's transport, which has port spending.

## nbling: Bingo and nos pay more

gaming yield"—the between money gamblers and their

ion to a nominal pay-250, a casino will pay at duty on the first ross gaming yield, 5 n the next 2500,000; cent on the next and 20 per cent on

the full effect of the change will be felt before 1981-82.
It is estimated that overall is to be abolished.

It is estimated that overall the new formula could reduce casino profitability.

The duty on bingo, which is deducted from the stakes bededucted from the stakes before the winnings are distributed, is to be increased from
5 per cent to 73 per cent. That
is expected to increase annual
revenue by £10m to £30m.

The restructuring of the
licence duty on gaming
machines is not expected to
yield more than £1m over the
latest figure of £11m.

and 20 per cent on ider.

ider.

w formula, which effect on October 1, ally yield, at present licence duty of £300 each. Duty the latest annual machines is to be abolished, bout £6m, Because of the collecting in is not expected that its not expected that its not expected to a licence duty of £300 each. Duty on anusement arcade in pennythe is to be abolished.

Machines taking 2p and 5p coins will continue to attract duty at the existing rates.

## paid: Hidden snags e some worse off

m the most needy coneside the increases in ich hit the poor dis-

nately.

which Sir Geoffrey de-o be his eventual aim

when administrative difficulties Affairs can be overcome. In the mean-time the 5 per cent is lost even tre hidden snags in the to those whose income levels are so low that they would not pay the tax when it is intro-

National Consumer Council drew attention to these anomalies, while also regretting

council drew alternion to these income tax will leave the lowly paid worse they were last year, personal allowances in raised by no more essary to offset inflation the tax margin is that vages increase this year with inflation they willing tax at 30 per cent rif 25 per cent. It hancellor's decision to the beginning most. The consumer's Association welcomed the rise in the threshold for stamp duty. The Consumer's Association welcomed the rise in the threshold for stamp duty. The Consumer's Association welcomed the rise in the threshold for stamp duty. The Consumer's Association welcomed the rise in the threshold for stamp duty. The Consumer's Association welcomed the rise in the threshold for stamp duty. The Consumer's Association welcomed the rise in the threshold for stamp duty. The Consumer's Association welcomed the rise in the threshold for stamp duty. The Consumer's Association welcomed the rise in the threshold for stamp duty. The consumer's Association welcomed the rise in the threshold for stamp duty. The consumer's Association welcomed the rise in the threshold for stamp duty. The consumers of the threshold for stamp duty. The consumer's Association welcomed the rise in the threshold for stamp duty. The consumer's Association welcomed the rise in the threshold for stamp duty. The consumer's Association welcomed the rise in the threshold for stamp duty. The consumer's Association welcomed the rise in the spiral well also regretting and the increase in excise duties on petrol, tobacco and drinks.

"We do not think it is right to increase these duties at the countries on increase these duties at the countries which will only on inflation, which will only on inflation, which will only on inflation will only on inflation will only on inflation will only on inflation the will only on inflation will only o

#### oric houses: nge in fund \_s welcomed

2 Young g Reporter

is of historic houses tain to give a warm welto the indication of in the rules governing nance funds.

resent funds covenanted aintenance are exempt ax but are irrevocable. neans that they cannot d for any other purpose nder the so-called Perafter 80 years.

ers maintain that that hem in an impossible n, in that the only way an claim tax relief is to t money to the upkeep perty which they may not are be able to afford to

ough details have yet to ublished, the Treasury ed last night that with-is from maintenance will in future be per-subject to the full tax shoped to the spon being paid. It is also ed that the scope of such will be extended to the contents of houses, is and land of historic,

or scientific interest. ımander Michael Saunders vice-president of the Houses Association, last night that he was y encouraged and that the



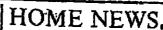
## Scottish TUC predicts rise

in unemployment Scotland's reliance on nationalized industries and on public spending means that the Budspending manual add 40,000 to the number unemployed, the Scottish Trades Union Congress said yesterday. The consequences for the construction industry would be horrifying.

The Scotch Whisky Associa tion was disturbed that the dis-crimination between whisky and beer or wine had been

The extra cost of petrol would be felt most severely in rural areas, the Scottish Motor Trade Association said. widened.

The Scottish Development Agency said Clydebank would be a suitable area as one of the proposed enterprise zones.





Mrs Lillie O'Reilly holding her daughter Bronagh yesterday after leaving the besieged house in Dundalk,

## Armed man in siege house surrenders to police

A man armed with a hand

A man armed with a hand grenade gave himself up to police yesterday after a 26-hour siege at a semi-detached house in the Irish border town of Durdalk, co Louth.

Bernard McGinn, aged 22, jumped bail at the end of his triad on an explosives charge in the Special Criminal Court in Dublin last November. He was sentenced in his absence to 10 years impresonment.

Heavily armed police and troops surrounded him at luminime on Tuesday. Ie was

in the house with a cousin, Mrs Lidise O'Reilly, and her husband, Michael, and their daughter, Bronagh, aged two. Just after 1 pm yesterday Mrs O'Reilly and her daughter left the house. Earlier the local priest, Father Sean McCartan, had talked twice to

The end came peacefully at 4.40 pm after the hand grenade was passed out to police. Mr McGinn was taken to Bridewell police station, Doblin. His father and mother were taken to the siege house from their home in Castle Blayney.

## No more Ulster terrorists to get special status after April 1

announced yesterday Terrorists have been entitled to special status if their offences were committed before March 1, 1976. Prisoners who already had special status would retain

it he said.
Mr Atkins coupled the announcement with humanitarian concessions to prisoners in the "dirty protest" at the Maze prison, near Belfast, who are refusing to wash, wear prison clothing, or do prison work, and smear their cells with

He made no mention of his recent meeting with the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland,

that date, there were more than 1,500 special category prisoners. There are now 443, including four women. Mr Atkins said the number of prisoners taking part in the "bizarre" dirty protest had remained at between 350 and 360 in the past year. In the past few weeks some

women prisoners at Armagh jail had intensified their protest by refusing to wash, he said. There was also some dirtying of cells. He denied that the women were forced into a protest by being refused access

to lavatories.

"dirty protest" more opportuTo give prisoners in the

From Our Own Correspondent
Belfast
No convicted terrorist will be entitled to special category status after April 1, Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, for offences committed after the talks influenced vesterday Terrorists that decided to end special status statutory visit.

Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich, on the protein is little doubt and friends the disciplinary award made against them would be adjusted to enable them to have a "privilege" visit each month as well as a statutory visit.

The covernor would consider any applications from individuals for further visits. In add: tion the prisoners would be permitted to write and receive a letter a week.

The Maze protesters had refused to take daily exercise. As soon as practical arrangements could be made they would be permitted and en-couraged to take daily exercise in regulation short verses in regulation short-sleeved vests, shorts and plimsolls.

"I emphasize that there will be no concessions on the fundamental issue of special category status", Mr Atkins said.

## Call to allow British athletes to decide for themselves on the Olympics issue

By a Staff Reporter

The Prime Minister urged yesterday to allow British athletes to decide for themselves "without pressure" whether to take part in the Olympic Gams in Moscow in

Nr David Shaw, secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, said that the British Olympic Association's vote on Tuesday in favour of going to Moscow had "shown sport had a democratic right to make its

own choice".

"The BOA decision has relieved the tension on the sportsmen in training", he said. "Time is now on their tack said. "Time is now on their side. In the case of our track and field athletes, for instance, they can wait until June 22, the day before selection, before making up them minds on the Afghanistan issue."

Geoffrey Capes, the leading Braish shot putter, saw the BOA decision as a "tremen-dous houst for sportsmen".

dous boost for sportsmen".

The important thing was for the athletes to be allowed to get on with their training in

peace. "If there are some who eventually decide not to go", he said, "then that will be their own, independent decitheir own, independent deci. The British Swimming sion. We must keep politics Federation will announce its out of sport"

Capes, a Cambridgeshire policeman, could be affected by the Government's decision to restrict time off for those employeddn Government work or the Services. "But I refuse to be worried by any of this", he said, "I am going to Mos-

The four sports bodies which abstained on the main vote at Tuesday's announced BOA meeting yesterday their intentions. Amateur Fencing Association, who originally decided to support the Government, is to review its position at a com-

April 9.
The Royal Yachting Association racing division is to hold a special meeting on April 3.
The British Equestrian Federal a special meeting on April 3. Euqestrian Federation.

The British Equestrian Federation bas decided to wait to see has weighed in with its supwhat the other important port for the British and American bettons, particularly can led boycott of the games mere Road, Kendal, Cumbria.

West Germany, the Nemer-lands, France and the United decision on May 1, 10 days earlier than planned.

Both British television authorities seem certain to go ahead with their comprehensive coverage of the games now that Britain has decided to send a team. The BBC and independent television are convenient to sending about committed to spending about 533m each on the venture. They have already paid out £500,000 between them.

Earlier statements to the effect that the Duke of Edinburgh would not attend the games are now said to be premature. He is unlikely to make up his mind until the cques-trian authorities decide whether to go. The Duke is president of the International Eugestrian Federation.

## Casino loses its gaming licence but may appeal

The Victoria Sporting Chib, one of London's largest casinos lost its gaming licence yesterday and a disqualification order was imposed on the premises, pre-venting its use by anyone as a-casino for at least three years. It is to remain open pending a

possible appeal.

The club, set up in 1964 by Judah Binstock, a fugitive linancier, was sold in 1968 to a private company, Norwich Enterprises Ltd.

On December 8, 1978, it was raided by 200 police officers, assisted by Caming Board inspectors. Four directors and managers have since been com-mitted for trial at the Central

fraud, theft and conspiracy. Last October the casino w Last October the casino was acquired by the Playboy Club in a £6m purchase of Norwich Enterprises, and had since then been run to the satisfaction of the authorities.

However, the police and the Gaming Board pursued their application to the North Westminster Licensing Magistrates for cancellation of the casino's licence because of the gravity

licence because of the gravity of the previous misconduct. The raid had disclosed "com-

pelling evidence that the management was milking the management was milking the company to a phenomenal extent, it was seated. Huge sums of money had been extracted nightly from the cash boxes on the gaming tables and £1,030,000 of illegal IOU "markers" were found. Costs of £9,500 were awarded to the police and £7,500 to the

Gaming Board. No stigma attaches directly to Playboy, which last year joined with the police and the Gaming Board in objecting successfully to three of Ladbroke's casino

licences. Couple die in fire Mr George Denny, aged 76, a

1,000

ares

## Three are questioned over bullion By Stewart Tendler

Crime Reporter
The three men in charge of the silver bullion, worth nearly f4m, that was stolen on Mon-day were still being questioned ony were sain being questioned yesterday by officers from Scotland Yard's central robbery squad. The men are the driver of the bullion loavy, a shipping agent and a security

As the police investigation continued, led by Det Supt David Little, Scotland Yard issued Photofit pictures of a volved in the robbery. A gang of between six and eight men may have been involved in the removal of the 10 tons of silver, which was destined for East Germany. The East German Govern-

ment confirmed yesterday that the silver was fully insured. It is not unusual for east European conouries to move bullion in and out of London to take advantage of market movemėnus, '

#### Inmate at fire hostel charged with murder

By Our Crime Reporter Miss Peggy Chiswell, 66, an inumte of the north London hostel where nine women died in a fire last week, was charged yesterday with the murder of one of the women who died in the fire. Miss Chiswell, a casual cater-

Miss Chiswell, a casual catering worker, is to appear at Willesden Magistrate's court today charged with the murder of Miss Anne Turner, aged 44.

The hostel is run by nuns from the Missionairies of Charity, led by Mother Teresa of Calcutta. Twenty-one women were living there at the time of the fire.

#### Earth tremor is felt in border areas

North Combria and areas of southern Scotland areas of southern scottand were affected by an earth tremor early yesterday. The Institute of Geological Sciences in Edioburgh estimated the strength at about two on the Richter Scale.

Mr Graham Neilson, a seis-mologist, said that although the tremor was not as great as that which was felt in the area last Bowng Day, it was similar to the "after tremor" on New Year's Day.

## Liverpool rates soar by 50%

Liverpool City Council last night decided to raise its domestic rate by 50 per cent to 124p in the pound, with no cuts in services or redundancies. The general rate is to go up by 42 per cent to 143p.

per cent to 143p.

The figures were proposed by the Labour Party, which holds minority control, and opposed by both Liberals and Conservatives.

£16,000 wages haul

A gang of four got away with £16,000 in a daylight wages snarch yesterday at the North Midlands Construction Company, in Portland Street, Daybrook, Nottingham.

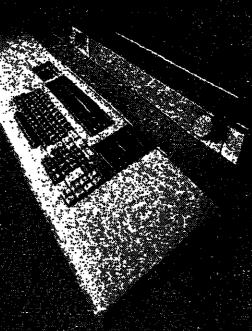
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## Report of steel inquiry is expected next week Bail out in Conference to expect

Union leaders of the national steel strike, now in its thir-teenth week, expect the report of a committee of inquiry into their pay dispute early next

three-man chaired by Lord Lever of Man-chester, a minister in the last Labour Cabinet, will work through the weekend taking evidence in public before drawing up recommendations designed to bring the strike to a rapid

The other members of the arbitration committee are Sir Richard Marsh, chairman of the British Iron and Steel Cousumers Council, who is the nominee of the British Steel Corporation, and Mr William Keys, general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, chosen by the steel

Their terms of reference are confined to consideration of the unions' claim and BSC's offer. The unions are seeking pay rises of 19.7 per cent made up of 15 per cent on basic rates and 4.7 per cent guaranteed bonuses for local productivity

The employers' "final offer" was for 10 per cent across the board, with 4.4 per cent produc-tivity bonuses provided jobsaving local agreements are

British Steel has said it will be bound by the inquiry's findings; but there is division on that issue on the union side. The craft unions are willing to accept the recommendations. The process workers and blastfornacemen insist that such a decision can be taken only by

By Our Labour Editor

labour law policies.

Trade union leaders finally

admitted yesterday that they are seeking a national stoppage

of work on May 14 against the

Government's economic and

Asked if that was the unions

intentions, Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, replied: "Yes, it is. And what

is wrong with that as a way of

focusing discontent and express-ing our objectives?"

he no trains or buses on that day. While a proposal from the National Union of Railwaymen

for a formal instruction to mount a 24-hour general strike

was not taken up by the TUC General Council yesterday, all the transport unions are to

meet and coordinate their par-

industry and public services.
In a statement the general

council said: "The purpose of

have priority,

Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport, will be publishing

in the next six weeks a White

Paper on the future trunk road

programme which will give

priority to government spend-

ing on strategic "industrial routes", he said yesterday.

Speaking at the British Ports Association's annual luncheon

there were environmental bene-

fits in carrying goods to and from ports by rail, it was im-

portant to recognize the con-

transport.
"I regard one of the main

priorities for spending on roads

to be spending on industrial

routes, particularly roads lead-

tinuing importance of road

minister says

By Our Labour Staff

ticipation in the shutdown of ment

the day of action is both to action by a walkout by mem-state the reasons for, and to bers of the Society of Graphical give expression to, the growing and Allied Trades.

Industrial routes | Building workers

It is almost certain there will

**TUC** backs national

stoppage on May 14







The three men on the steel dispute inquiry: Mr William Keys, Lord Lever of Manchester and Sir Richard Marsh.

reports within a matter of days, negotiations on its recommendations will be resumed before
Easter, and a date for a return
to work could then be set.
Negotiators for the dominant
Iron and Steeel Trades Confederation and the National Union of Blastfurnacemen are being are red for an early recall to London. Lord lever said after his

appointment yesterday that the committee would meet as soon as possible
"I have pressed very strongly
"he rimetable. We

relations policies, and to set out

the alternative policies for which the trade union move-

ment is campaigning and seek-

The Labour Movement's alter-

native will be published next month, but in the meantime the general council has sent out a

the national stoppage to 112 affiliated unions and to all local

Mr Murray predicted a "massive and united response" to the call, adding: "That means

we hope public transport will not be running that day. We

want all the people out that day that the unions can get out

This is the traditional right of

the British trade union move

Publication of all national

and some provincial newspapers will be halted on the day of

canvassed

acceptable.

over pay offer

Building workers are being circulated with the latest 17.3

per cent pay offer from the employers and will be asked

what action they are prepared

to take if the offer is not

Mr George Henderson, national officer of the Trans

port and General Workers' Union, said last night that the

offer from the National Federa-

tion of Building Trades Em-ployers and the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors

was being sent out without.

recommendation and he was confident it would be rejected.

The union believes the offer

is worse than en earlier one by

the Federation of Master

By Our Labour Staff

to speed up the timetable. We must be prepared to sit at any time from now on, during all the uncomfortable hours. I know both Sir Richard and Mr Keys well and I am confident

we shall have a good working The first hearing will take place on Saturday morning in Riverwalk House, Milbank, and the parties will be free to state their case for two days. the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service is providing a secretariat for the inquiry, after Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, declined government involvement in the investigation of the control of the cont

tion and directed the two sides to seek assistance from Acas. Sir Richard Marsh praised the choice of Lord Lever as "inspired", and added: "I am a great Harold Lever fan. I know Bill Keys well, 100. I shall be surprised if three people of goodwill cannot do

The strike which hatted pro-

duction of British Leyland Mini

cars is over. Thirty trim shop

workers at Longbridge, Birming-

ham, called off the stoppage

yesterday after the management

promised extra safety checks on material used for padding car-

The men had blamed the

naterial for causing a rash to

one worker's hands, declaring it a health hazard, although the factory's medical officer assured

Production resumed last night with the phased recall of 1,500 workers laid off by the strike,

them it was not

something about the situation. Pickets charged: Four steel pickets were charged yesterday after an incident on Tuesday night on an Ipswich picket line when a lorry's windscreen was smashed (the Press Association

reports).
Suffolk police said the four had been charged with criminal damage and with being equipped to carry out criminal damage. They were being released on bail. The 12 pickets on the line at the West Bank Container Terminals were arrested after the incident. The other eight, held overnight, Development warning: were released British Steel Corpora

British Steel Corporation's capital development programme was under threat as a result of

which has cost output worth

more than £4.5m at showroom

The company said the dis-

puted material would continue

to be used but frequent quality

checks would be made to ensure there was no danger.

all BL production workers met yesterday to decide what action

to take over the management's

plan to impose its 5 per cent pay and productivity deal over

A vote of Jaguar workers at Coventry on Tuesday night -came out two to one against

Union leaders representing

the steel strike, Mr John Pen-nington, managing director of BSC, Yorkshire and Humber-side, said yesterday (Ronald Kershaw writes from Rother-

All projects, including two continuous casting installations costing £22m and a £4m rolling mill extension, were in danger of deferment, delay or even can-

Dock strike prospects: The official strike of more than 7,000 Mersey dockers and waterfront ancillary workers over the handling of a cargo of steel may go on for another week (our Liverpool Corres-pondent writes). The next mass meeting of the men has been fixed for Wednesday.

# Mini plant 'skin rash' strike ends

striking over the management

plan. Day-shift workers voted by a small majority for an all-out stoppage from next

Monday. Shop stewards were review-ing the voting figures yester-day. In total they are expected to be against strike action.

Mir David Holloway, the Transport and General Wor-

kers' Union convener, said the stewards had decided to leave the notice of intended strike action "one the table", to be activated at a later date if the BL management could not be moved on its pay package deal. I today.

Britain's thirteenth heart

transplant patient, Mr Paul Coffey, aged 23, told yesterday

of a time earlier this year when he "cracked completely" at the prospect of dying in a few months from his heart condi-

Only 30 days after his transplant, Mr Coffey was bursting with life and looking forward

to the birth of his first child.

Wolverhampton, who played football and squash rackets before his illness, said it was in January, only six weeks after

he first saw his doctor, that he

## overseas student crisis suggested

By Diana Geddes Education Correspondent

Institutions and higher education courses threatened by a big drop in the number of overseas students might be "bailed out", Mr Mark Carlisle QC, Secretary of State for Education and Science, suggested yesterday. If they were deemed important enough to save, they would be allocated extra funds.

Giving evidence to the Com-mons Select Committee on Education, Science and Arts, Mr Carlisle said that the Government had not accepted forecasts of a big fall as a result of its decision to charge fullcost fees to overseas students embarking on courses next September.

It was not yet possible to ascertain the effect of the increase, but the indications were encouraging. By mid-February applications to univer-sities from overseas had fallen by only 10 per cent compared with the same time last year. and by 3 per cent compared with 1978. In the past three months, applications increased.

Enrolments of students in universities were 15 to 20 per cent above the quota set by the last government. Admissions would need to fall by more than 15 per cent before would have any effect on university grants, since they covered only the number stipulated in the quota, he said.

He conceded, however, that some universities and some courses in which overseas students formed a high proportion of the total student enrol ment might be more seriously affected. The University Grants Committee would have to consider what to do.

The Government hoped to echieve an amonal saving of by removing the subsky to overseas students, he said, and £10m had been set aside to allow for "eventualities", such as the bursary fund for ourstanding overseas postgraduates European

The universities' recurrent grant for 1980-81 and student grants for next year will be announced by the Government

Prospect of first child gave transplant

man courage to go through operation

# Labour Party 'an

By George Clark
Political Correspondent
A special Labour Party con-A special Labour Party conference which, in Mr James prospects ", he was the "outburst of sustain a ference which, will reflect the "outburst of sustain a ference which works, will reflect the "outburst of sustain a ference which works, will reflect the "outburst of sustain a ference when the sustain a ference which is a ference w

Callaghan's words, will reflect the "outburst of anger" from Labour movement against the whole range of "reactionary" policies of the Government is to be organized as soon as possible. That was decided by the party's national executive yesterday at the first meeting to be held in the new headquarters in Walworth Road, south London. south London.

The full delegate conference will cost thousands of pounds because it will be necessary to go through the complete routine of appointing delegates, issuing entrance cards and providing for a card vote on the executive statement which will

executive statement which will come up for approval.

Efforts are being made to hold the conference before Mr Callaghan and Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the party, leave for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government from May 9 to May 25.

9 to May 25.
Difficulties are presented by Difficulties are presented by earlier arrangements made for conferences of the Lebour Party Young Socialists and women's section of the party; for rablies planned to support the TUC's "day of action", and for another rally protesting against the deployment of nuclear weapons and cruise missiles in the United Kingdom. Mr. Callaghan said the conference would reflect the out-burst of anger which he expected as a result of the Government's measures to be proposed in the Chancellor's

He thought it better to invite speeches from the floor rather than have views expressed only from the platform.

He also referred to the possibility of regional demonstra-

tions against the effects of government policies on particu-lar industries or areas that had benefited from the support-policies of the Labour Government, now likely to be with-

drawn.
Initiating the move for a conference, Mr Arthur Mostyn Evans, national organizer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, requested that every-thing should be done to mobilize opposition to government policies.

He said his executive viewed with great concern the erosion of social benefits. "It is felt that the Government's reacmeeting Mr Hay, only doubt was abo between a rally a

pare a statement

against the Gover

DESTV'S TERROR

In effect, it wil to especie bower general election : It will undoub mitted to a firm controls in sup-British motor ver That was refe party home policifor detailed consid dustry which wi porated in the The motion time to the committee mediate states Hoyle, of the A Scientific, Technic

elson and Col for preent action reached 58 per United Kingdon cars to have a recentage, say 40 British content ". Mr Leslie Huck Nunearon, propose dum stating that all cars sold in the dom should be here That was a Mr Callaghan in ject of Lord Under on the infiltran Labour parties by Tendency. He said examined by the committee with a ing constituency o

counter organization.
Mr Hayward
invited all organi the party to subo sources of finan

Hooker di

broken ne

scrum col

From Our Correst

Mr Keith Hardi

a rugby team's

match last Satur

## Widow died after being stuck in an armchair

chair for two weeks, unable to turbing circumstances to this

Relatives say the chair was full of maggots and it took six embulancemen to get Mrs Dorothy Blackshaw, who Dorothy Blackshaw, who weighed 25 stones, to hospital, where she died 13 hours later.

Her family said they were extremely surprised that the

surprised that Isle of Wight coroner has unnecessary. A post-mortem examination showed that Mrs Blackshaw died of natural causes, bronchied pneumonia and heart disease, aggravated by obesity.

Mr Ted Kimber, a Liberal councillor, said: "There has to be a thorough investigation. It is an outrage that a woman should die in these circumstances. Several questions need

answers. He said that Mrs Blackshaw's neighbours in Preston Close, Ryde, had been concerned about her for some months and had told local health officials and the county council social services about their fears. Mr Roger Mazilbus, a Con-

A councillor is demanding an servative councillor, added: " inquiry into the death of a find it surprising that the widow aged 70 who had been authorities decided not to hold wedged in a urine-soaked arm- an inquest. There are very dis-

The coroner's office refused to comment on the decision. And a county council official said: "We cannot discuss

the condition my aunt was in would have gone to prison. "I am considering taking up the matter with my MP, but I think there should be an inquiry, if only to help other people who may be in a similar situation.

"I am not levelling the blame at any single person, but some-thing should be done. I pleaded with the social services, her doctor and other people, but they would not admit her to

hospital.
"The RSPCA was called in eventually because she was not supposed to be looking after her budgie properly. No one thought about her,"

The social services refused to make any comment yesterday, saying they did not discuss individual cases.

#### was told he probably had only three months to live. Two weeks before, his wife Susan, also aged 23, had told him she was pregnant.

Channel tunnel

By Nicholas Timmins

rabies threat assurance by BR

From Our Own Correspondent Birmingham Fears that rabid animals might enter Britain through a Channel tunnel and over the possibility of terrorist attacks were rejected yesterday by Mr Donald Heath, British Rail's deputy project manager and planning officer for the tunnel

rail link.

Certain measures would be taken, which he was unable to disclose, enabling him to say that rables was not a danger to the project.
There had been talks with

the Ministry of Defence about the possibility of terrorist attacks. "We are confident that the screening on the passenger side will give us as good, if not better, protection than the air-lines have. We are more than satisfied, as is the ministry.".

The industrial West Midlands would benefit from the runnel far more than passengers. Certainly at the outset, because passengers from the provinces would have to go through customs and passport controls at Brompton, west London British Rail could not quote a better time from Birmingham to Paris

than seven hours.

British Rail has suggested that it would carry about 5,500,000 tons of freight if the tunnel opens as planned at the end of this decade, increasing to eight million tons by the end of the century.

A single-track tunnel would

have a daily capacity of 120 trains, 60 in each direction, although there would be fewer in the early years. The tunnel will be 31 miles long and will reach a maximum depth of 125ft below the seabed in midchannel.

#### Pilot jettisoned fuel tanks

A Ministry of Defence flight safety team was investigating yesterday an incident in which a Jaguar aircrast pilot from RAF Coltishall Norfolk, jettisoned both external fuel tanks over open country at Narborough Norfolk

At Coltishall it was stated that the pilot saw an engine fire warning light come on-

# "The doctor's diagnosis came as a shock", Mr Coffey said in the hospital grounds with at Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire, where the trans, chiatric hospital, New Cross, in plant took place. "I cracked Wolverhampton, where Mr completely I had one very bad Coffey worked.

completely. I had one very bad. Coffey worked.

night when I broke down completely. I cried openly, I just helped him to decide about the could not face it.

"But I got over that with something else to think about, waiting for it very happily."

when the doctors said a transplant was on, there was no hesiwhen this is all over. I am tation. I said 'yes' straight waiting for it very happily."

Mr Coffey, a male nurse from away". Mr Coffey said his ill-volverbampton, who played ness happened so quickly it was "all like a nightmare".

"From just being short of

of the day it progressed over "I am living day by day", that time to a stage where I he said, "But I am not afraid could not even sit in a chair of the future and I know I am beside my bed for more than half an hour without becoming

He is hoping for a son.

His day is filled with reading, drawing, jigsaws, walks, helping in the ward and under-

going tests.

which mean so much."

stated at an inque ter yesterday. Dr Bernard Cod ologist, said Mr Gloucestershire, ha fracture dislocati the skull. It happ scrum collapsed is between Mr Har Dursley United identification ev sell lesson the

After taking the going to make it through Each sell Jessop, the day is full of little milestones journed the inquer

## Kelly inquest boy witness tells of threats

Allegations that the police officers who arrested James. Kelly, the Liverpool labourer, hit and kicked him repeatedly were a pack of lies, Graham Ray, aged 14, agreed yesterday on the third day of the inquest on Mr Kelly, aged 53, who died in police custody last year.

The boy said that Mr Kelly, who appeared drunk, rude and very angry, looked as though he ranted to fight the two police-men. He was kicking them in the back. Later he struggled with them as they were trying to get him into the police van. He did not see them hit Mr Kelly and they were "not doing anything wrong".

The boy, of Barkbeth Road, Huyton, Merseyside, also said that two dead cats had been left

The earliest a public inquiry could be held into plans to

build an American-type pres-

Commons Select Committee on

Energy was told yesterday.

That date is based on the two

years needed for the Nuclear

Installations Inspectorate of the

Health and Safety Executive to

make a study from the moment a request for a licence is

made yet, Mr John Dunster, deputy-director of the execu-

tive, said in evidence.

The main questions by the

committee were about the ability of the Nuclear Instalia-

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

He said a wreath had also been left and someone had told him: "If you do not stop talking to the police it will be you". The boy whispered those words to Mr Ronaid Lloyd, the coroner, after saying he was too frightened to say it aloud.

In reply to Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, for the Kelly family, he said he did not want to give the name of the person who threatened him. Mr George Carman, QC, for the Police Federation and four individual officers, said it was

imperative for the jury to know if any improper influences had been brought to bear on the

2-year delay on reactor inquiry

tions Inspectorate to make a

surized water reactor in Britain attitude of the executive to the produced are engineering and was the middle of 1982, the publication of material on operating checklist for the

Mr Ronald Gausden, chief

nuclear inspector, said his organization had studied the

Mile Island, in the United

a request for a necessary and the Central However, the evidence to the conserved from the Central However, the conserved from the Central However, the evidence to the conserved from the Central However, the evidence to the conserved from the Central However, the conserv

which safety judgments are licensee.

the difference between the British and American approach that type of work; and the which the regulatory agency

lessons of the accident at Three of the nuclear plant do their

American Nuclear Regulatory sidered; and further reductions Commission and the British in possible risks to health and inspectorate; and that no safety of workers in plant and immediate measures were of the population outside, needed in the United Kingdom wherever they can be achieved

because of the accident ... at reasonable cost.

Cross-examined by Mr Gray, he said he did not know that a doctor in his area had signed a petition asking for him to be moved from his home in Barkbeth Road, but agreed that he had been expelled from school for attacking a teacher.

He said he had not told

not that stupid."

Colin Ray said he had been beaten up by four youths two days after his statement to the police last year. They had called him a "sucko", meaning that he was currying favour with the police. They had told him that if he did it again they would chan his fingers off. He was Colin Ray, aged 15, the boy's brother, who also said he saw the arrest, said Mr Kelly was at the arrest, said Mr Kelly was at if he did it again they would one stage "kneeing" the police chop his fingers off. He was officers in the back. An officer to began to hit Mr Kelly's legs to keep them down.

him a "sucko", meaning that he was currying favour with the police. They had told him that if he did it again they would now prepared to name his attackers to the police.

Mr Andrew Rankin, QC, for

which the regulatory agency

operating checklist for the

The British process

intended to ensure that the

manufacturers and the licensees

work to safety standards. Those

standards are divided between

side, said an investigation had been started into the alleged threats made against the two schoolboys. Colin Ray said he had not

had pressure put on him by the police to tell anything but the truth. He agreed with Mr Car everything to a private detective representing the Kelly "perfectly decently" throughfamily's solicitors because he said he was from the "action committee". He added: "They have got a down on us. I am not that stupid."

Callin Ray said he had been the said that he care the have been the said that he care that he care that the said th

who has said that he saw the police punching and clubbing Mr Kelly, was cross-examined by Mr Rankin. He wirhdrew a atement he had made in a Granada Television programme that he had seen the two officers "kneeing" Mr Kelly between the legs. He said he had assumed that that was what they were doing.
The hearing continues today.

## Housing worst affected

by spending cuts By Our Planning Reporter More in sorrow than in hope, Shelter yesterday drew attention to government statistics showing that housing has suffered more from cuts than any other principal item of public expenditure.

At 1979 prices, housing ex-

penditure shows a decrease of 29 per cent, from £7,141m in 1974-75 to a projected £5,078m in 1980-81. On the same basis, education spending fell by only 4 per cent, while defence, health and social security rose by 8 per cent, 10 per cent and 26 per cent respectively.

Over the same period the increase in total public expending a short the same period and the increase in total public expending a short the same period the increase in total public expending a short the same and the same are short to the same and the same are short to the same are same as a same as a same are same as a ture is shown to have been less than one per cent.

## Oil pollution curbs 'too costly

than enforce.

Shipping Correspondent international Recent

measures against oil pollution at sea could involve disproporat sea count involve dispropor-tionate costs in energy, money and manpower terms, Mr Ralph Maybourne, operations chief of the 7.5 million-tonne BP sanker fleet, said yesterday. The decision at the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization last year to equip future tankers with separate tanks for oil and ballast, reducing capacity by a teath, would cause the tanker fleet eventually to burn several milion tons of oil more a year and require several thousand more seamen to man the extra vessels.

vessels.
In order to achieve an annual reduction of 600,000 tons of oil spilled into the oceans of the world, tanker capacity would be reduced by 10 per cent at an annual cost of transpared of trans of hundreds of millions of pounds, Mr Maybourne said. "There are differing views whether it is sensible to conon this scale to eliminate a tion which not all environmen-

talists believe to be damaging

Mr Maybourne criticized have a beneficial governments for trying to cure standards, at least ills by making more and more ience is gained"; regulations instead of enforcing attempts by cr regulations instead of entorcing chose already in existence, notably through IMCO, where activity tended to increase in resonne to tanker accidents.

Ing attempts of the profess their man ment by unflateral passing ships.

This argument rsponse to tanker accidents.

"This argument being developed (a) stock in trade of governments", always very ration always very ration the oil pollution mind, and pressure he said. "They use it to reassure the general public that their interests are being guarded. It smacks of coursel and sometimes of retribution greater control is (also popular with the public) and it is much easier to enact

enforced. Addressing the Royal Society ing the accident ris of Arts on large tankers, their yet the safery recor safety and their impact on the tankers was in no w marine environment, Mr May to that of smaller st bourne predicted that attempts to prevent pollution by controlling shopping could lead to a progressive erosion of the traditional right to navigate the high seas without let or widual incidents. The progressive erosion of the traditional right to navigate the sea by oil (aids right) and the right seas without let or widual incidents. indicance.

Two significant crends were bunker requirement 6

the prospective increase in fleet of smaller ships ships flying the flags of developing nations which "will not energy.

## Experts admit risk in tanker transfers

of the Department of Trade admitted for the first time yes-

They told the Commons Select Committee on Industry and Trade that they wanted greater powers to control the practice of transferring crude oil from large to small tankers in the relatively sheltered waters of the bay.

tankers to enter British ports where the depth of water is limited. While the department had a close and continuing relationship with the oil companies, it was "understandable that people were worried about it" marine experts from the

By Our Shipping

They were replying to questions from Mr Peter Emery, tons from Mr Peter Emery, tankers in Lyme Bay, off Devon and Dorset, is a continuing the constituency at the possitive to the coastline, officials bility of a pollution disaster.

They were replying to question? last year was caused tons from Mr Peter Emery, elementary error of ton? the experts to the coastline, officials bility of a pollution disaster. ment had officially admitted that new powers may be needed to control such to operations, and the committee has called for a meeting soon to press the matter further.

Fears that British may endanger cutting

"cutting corners" were different rejected by the officials. After it. The practice was started discussions with ship owners some years ago by Shell to they were satisfied that safety enable heavily-laden large of navigation was always the prime aim

cutting corners would be working party from be trifling compared with the cost of the ship, the cargo and good will if a pollution accident occurred, they said.

The ctriving of the Carlo accident sible for preventing driven and the country of the ship of the ship of the carlo accident sible for preventing driven accident sible for preventing

difficult to do anythin Last year's Merchan ping Act had, in fact, the law to make drunks board no longer an Any commercial gain from after recommendation

sible for preventing drin The stranding of the Greek ships, which would tanker, Christos Bitas, off Wales difficult.

## المحاصاليمل

and other noxious attracting attention. The aim could achieved, Mr Mayo The tanker industry itself by using existing bad a much better record of a and implementing a whole series of safety trols, for example in measures that had been the passage of sha promotly and responsibly gested waters like th

## nce, LIAMENT, March 26, 1980\_ Party strategy for a Parliament: large spending cuts: pensions raised: ikers deemed to be getting £12 a week from unions: child benefit up 75p

incomes when total

We should beware of

fashionable but misleading paral-lels with what happened in 1974 and 1975. They are merely a recipe

for self-fulfilling pessimism.

After the oil price increases of 1973-74, our inflation went on

rising for two years, reaching a peak year-on-year rate of 26 per cent in the autumn of 1975. The

off price increases in the second half of 1979 have been just as large. But this time we have a good chance of seeing our infla-tion rate decline in the latter part

of 1980.
Monetary growth is now under better control. Unlike then, we have no backlog of inflation in the

background against as set. He said : udget speech last June. the economic situation berited was a difficult stressed that it would to check, and then Britain's long-run decline. Time, and mmitment to the right or a period of years is important for that reflect the right years of disappointing

the 1950s and early economy was lagging se of our competitors. a period of low inflation that period was some-golden age. That was irse, the feeling at the e mid-60s onwards we

e mid-tos onwards we inatient to throw the of Government into do better, quicker. In ssion we had a national aster growth, devaluames policy, recurrent mervention in industry ased scale of Govern-

assed state of Govern-owing from the mid-empared with the 1950s is an example of the to which I have Governments became addicted to deficit

: particularly true of Kingdom at the time est world oil crisis of the monetary and implications of what

y it began to be recog-deed the Leader of the said in 1976, that we ger spend our way out 1. But although this the of realism had be-hange in attitude has emough. Not everyone cepted that public exmot go on growing, conomy stagnates.
us of often bectic Govell as misjudging the ian lip service to the ate enterprise, and ro nce of economic change of prosperity. Succesorganized to damage y has inceased.
me is familiar to us underlying rate of is become steadily

he chine, we have come erate inflation at rates

1 have horrified any

ures taken following ent with the Inter-netary Fund in 1976 wief respite. The pub-orrowing requirement moderated. The e came down in 1977 it die lesson was not exchange markets.

7 was eased and the exchange again.

e 18 months to last MB was nearly 15 per This compares with more modest rate of cent in the year after

rament had collapsed.
so grew by at least 15
year. Not surprisingly. year. Not surprisingly, unner spending which t from this combina-neisry expansion, 12x gh pay cettlements. ar before the election, of consumer spending

## ing the 'indicance

s imised a big price that short burst of rosperity. Production spond to the surge in mposts, especially of s, rose sharply. The sure of payments, in s, rose sharpy. Ine suce of payments, in a size iMF agreement; by North Sea off, is into deficit. And wed sharply upward. we made an impor-ntacking that interi-net about reducing the conetary growth. We conetary growth. We age reductions in dan-ersize public spending

sed the share of Gov ed the share of Govending and borrowing
tion's output. And,
November, the money
d like being exceeded,
compily and decisivelyremoved many unrontrols and obstacles
rise and individual
trols on pay, prices,
and on foreign exicit can now be used ich can now be used quire productive assets o the benefit of our id invisible carnings

Budget switched the 1 from earnings to tid greatly reduced tax burdens on enter-

we have had to contend her major increase in rices, and with a subin the price of other.
The strength of

the price of oil and
s to manufacturing inrisen by 41 per cent
eginning of 1979.
In the oil price has also
the world effects on the world-nerally. The outlook in year is for a significant growth and a worsenrition everywhere.

Dayear increase in consistence in OECD countries about 10 per cent on mid-1979 to 14 per cent inning of 1980. Every is demonstrating its ry is demonstrating its on to resist this infla-pring a firm monetary policy. The inevitable result is lower output

result is lower output interest rates. It last summer pates by 6 percentage points in the major industrial This is much the same nited Kingdom over the ed where the dollar is tinued to grow at the excessive Between May last year rate—over 14 per cem—which we

budget speech by out. I lar three month rates rose by over the first surrey. C) budget speech by out. That is part of the background

8 per cent to 19 per cent.
That is part of the background against which to judge the poor short-term economic outlook for the United Kingdom. The Treasury projections published today suggest that output may fall in 1980 by up to 2½ per cent. This is more or less in line with outside forecasts.

It is important to understand the significance of this recession. There are some who argue, or at least seek to imply, that it is an entirely avoidable development, something which need not be inflicted upon the British extraony. Others seem almost happy to suggest that, so far from being avoidable, which recognize the necessity is recognized. surgest trust, so far from being avoidable, this recession is no more than a foretaste of much worse that is to come.

Some uniquely critical pessimists contrive to convey both impressions at the same time.

The right view to take is that it is in part 3 convenience of the

it is in part a consequence of the weakness in world demand, in part a consequence of our own high inflation—still well in excess of the money supply target—and in part, perhaps most of all, a consequence of the long run decline of our economy. These influences are not insuperable.

insuperable.

We can most certainly get through the difficult year or two that die immediately ahead. The

#### Financial strategy

This is one of the reasons— although by no means the only one—why I intend to consolidate the start which I made last year, by publishing today the Govern-ment's financial and monetary strategy for the medium term. This strategy is contained in Part II of the Financial Statement and Budget Report—better known, perhaps, as the Red Book. pernaps, as the Reu Book.
This strategy is by no means
to be confused with a national
plan. (Labour laughter). Labour
MPs may well laugh—for it is
concerned with only those things
—very few of them—which the
Covernment does actually have —very few of them—which the Government does actually have within its power to control. The strategy sets out a path for public finance over the next few years. At its heart is a target for a steadily declining growth of the money supply, that is set along-side policies for Gevernment spending and taxanion which will underpin that objective.

have already said that the Government continue to regard the fight against inflation as the first priority. It is an illusion to sup-pose that we have any real choice between defeating inflation and some other course. It is quite wrong to suppose that inflation is something with which only Treasury ministers need be concerned. So long as it persists, economic

So long as it persists, economic stability and prosperity will continue to clude us. And so too will social coherence. Nothing, in the long run, could contribute more to the disintegration of society, the destruction of any sense of methods with the continuing national unity, than continuing inflation. For Inflation sets worker against worker, employer against employee, and sometimes even Covernment against its own employees (Labour interruptions).

The violence of the picket lines. last winter's examples of hospital patients denied supplies and of the dead denied burial, would have been untirukable 20 years ago. They reflect the social disintegration caused by inflation. This is why the conquest of inflation is so important.

important. And in the defeat of inflation, And in the defeat of infigion, monetary policy has an essential role to play. Other countries recognize this very clearly. They recognize too that austained monetary restraint is not an easy, automatic or painless solution. But they are convinced it is essential. they are convinced it is essential. They are struggling to get back towards more balanced budgets, as we must, that inflation cannot persist in the long run unless it is accommodated by an excessive expansion of money and credit.

That is at the heart of what "monetarism" means in practice. It is a great pity that its practical, common sense importance has been so confused by arkd, theoretical dispute. (Labour laughter.)

arid, theoretical dispute. (Labour laughter.)
It should never have become a term of political abuse—least of all for use by those who have in the past claimed to make a virtue of practising it. (Conservative cheers.)
It is an illusion them to suppose that there is any real stremative to the strategy I have outlined. Some commentators sek to blame our present difficulties on the deliberate pursuit by Government for

present directives on the denorate pursuit by Government of immecessarily tough policies. That is totally so misunderstand the position.

Britain's present difficulties are Britain's present and serious as to make tough policies inescapable. Relaxed monetary and budgetary policies might bring higher output, even higher living standards, in the very short run—though even that is questionable.

very short run—though even that is questionable. But in reality they would simply fuel fresh inflation. Such policies would inevitably undermine the confidence of financial markets, industry, and consumers. The action which would then be necessary to deal with the ensuing crisis would, equally certainly, destroy jobs and cut living standards still further.

jobs and cur hange further.
Restraint of the growth of money and credit is then essential.
And it needs to be maintained over a considerable period of time in order to defeat inflation. That underlines the importance of the medium term financial strategy.

## as to some extent Lower growth of money supply

This strategy, as I have said, sets out a four year path for monetary growth, public spending and tax policies. I deal first with the monetary targets. By 1983-84, the last year covered by our spending plans, the target rate of growth of money supply will be reduced to around 6 per cent—just half the rate of growth over the past year. In keeping with that mediumterm monetary objective, the farget range for the growth of stering M3 in the period to mid-April. 1981, will be 7 to 11 per cent at an annual rate. The base for this will be the most recent published figures. The target will thus relate to the 14 months from mid-February. nary.

I am glod to say that monetary
growth has already begun to slow
down! In the first four months
after the Budget stering M3 conafter the Budget stering M3 con-

rate of 10 per cent. Moreover, in the earlier period sterling MS growth had been below that of other measures of the money sup-

Currently bowever, all the other measures, MI, total M3 and the various indicators of wider liquidity, are growing less rapidly than sterling M3. The narrow measure, M1, actually fell over the last four months.

So the turndown in the growth of sterling M3 probably under-states the extent to which the measures in the last Budget and those I took in November hare

already brought monetary growth under control.

#### Corset not to be extended

This year's target will consolidate the substantial slowdown in the underlying rate of growth. At the same time the Governor and I have agreed—(Labour laughter)—that the supplementary special deposits scheme—generally known as the "corset"—should not be extended beyond mid-june when the present guideline ends.

One of the effects of the corset has been to encourage the de-One of the effects of the corset has been to encourage the development of credit channels just outside the banking system, such as the purchase of hank acceptances by the private sector. This process will be reversed to some extent when the corset ends.

So sterling M3 will be swollen as earlier distortions unwind. The increase in sterling M3 on this account will not however signal account will not however signal a change in underlying monetary conditions. The scale of this exconditions. The scale of this ex-ceptional increase cannot be pre-cisely measured or predicted, and we will need to assess its effect toth as it occurs and when the target is rolled forward in the

autimin.

If as I hope, it can be accommodated within the target I have just announced, that will point to a further slowing down of monea further slowing down or mone-tary growth.

By any standards this is a firm monetary policy. But it is an essential response to the inflation rate. As I have shown earlier, there is nothing unique to this country about what I have pro-posed. Other countries faced with similar remedies, as is shown by the determined measures intro-duced by the United States a fortnight ago.

the determined measures introduced by the United States a formight ago.

It goes without saying that to accompany these policies we need to have efficient methods of monetary control. We already have the means to meet our medium term objectives. The Green Paper on monetary base control which I laid before the House last week will provide a basis for public discussion of how to improve control over short periods. The Governor and I hope to hear a wide range of views before deciding whether any further changes should be made.

The recent pressure on companies has resulted in a strong demand for bank lending, which has contributed to the upward pressure on both money supply and short term interest rates.

I am sure banks and their customers would be well advised, in the difficult economic conditions foreseen for 1930-81, to be cautious about the scale of their lending and borrowing. When the growth of bank lending fulls back this will add to the downward pressure on interest rates from today's measures.

## Large cut in PSBR

But it is not intended to schieve this reduction in monetary growth by excessive reliance on interest rates. The Government's financial strategy, therefore, plans a substantial reduction over the medium term in government borrowing as a percentage of national income. (Conservative cheers.)

The relationship between the budget deficit and the growth of money supply is not a simple one. It is erratic from year to year. But there is no doubt of its importance, or that government borrowing has made a major contribution to the excessive growth of the money supply in recent

pressure on interest rates from

of the money supply in recent years.

The consequence of excessive borrowing has been high nominal interest rates and, in capital markets, the crowding out of business by the state. This has held back investment.

From now on, however, given the shape of the Government's plans for public expenditure, the budget deficit should be reduced progressively in between one and two per cent of output. This would be a little below the average in the 1960s.

the 1960s.

- During a recession, of course, it is widely recognized that the budget deficit is increased by low tax receipts and high government spending. Some increase in the ratio of the PSBR to the national income may be consistent with the mainrenance of a given monetary targe and without itself requiring in and without libert requiring in-creases in interest rates. But in practice public sector borrowing has been too high during the last two years, as experience has shown. That lesson, and the con-tinuing high inflation rate make a hig cut in the underlying deficit

a big cut in the underlying deficit imperative this year. In 1977-78, following the agreement with the International Monetary Fund, the public sector borrowing requirement as a percentage of output was 32 per cent of national income.

In 1978-79, after the last Covernment's relaxation of policy it rose to 52 per cent.

In 1979-30 it has probably been around 42 per cent. In money

around 48 per cent; in money terms the latest estimate is just over 19 billion.

Despite the expectation of reces-

sion, experience shows that it would be wrong to keep the actual PSBR at its current level as a percentage of national ircome. This could not be reconciled with this come not be reconciled with the monetary target or with the counter-inflationary objectives of the medium term strategy. We must not make the mistake of promising to correct the underlying weakness at some time in the future—but failing to take the

the things—out taking to the monetary steps today.

The monetary target that I have announced for the coming year will involve a substantial further slowdown in underlying monetary. growth. If we are to meet that growth. If we are to meet that target without putting too much of the burden on interest rates, a public sector borrowing requirement of not more than 4 per cent of national income in 1980-81 is appropriate. This would imply a money figure for the PSBR next year of not more than about \$2.500m.

Today's proposals will leave the

28.500m.

Today's proposals will leave the total yield from taxacton not much changed. Taking account of the effect of inflation over the last

presents a rightening of the budgetary stance. Indeed in the public expenditure since my last budget, a very large increase in the burden of taxation would have been unavoidable.

The Government's spending plans are published today in the public expenditure White Paper. They are essential to the finan-They are essential to the than-cial strategy. The path we now plan contrasts very sharply with past experience and intentions. We are not making panic cuts affecting the next year or two, leaving the long-term trend unaltered. We are not just reducing planned

The level of spending is actually planned to fall steadily throughout the next four years. Without these economies, a coherent policy to reduce inflation would be unattainable.

Over the next few years receipts of taxes and royalties from North Sea operations will make an increasing contribution to Govan increasing contribution to dot-ernment revenue. Even so, the growth of revenue over the medium term is broadly depen-dent upon the growth of national output. This is conditioned by the output. This is conditioned by the growth of productivity, the growth of the world economy, and the speed with which we reduce inflation.

Since the first oil crisis in Since the first oil crisis in 1973, there has been a world wide decline in rates of economic growth. The growth of output in the United Kingdom has been less than half of its previous rate—in spite of the contribution of North Sea oil. The recent rise in oil prices makes it unwise to assume that world and United Kingdom output will expand faster over the next few years than in the past five.

the past five.

The projections for tax revenue in the medium term strategy therefore rest on the fairly cautious assumption that, after the recession forecast for 1880 the economy an average of only sion forecast for 1980 the economy vill grow by an average of only 1 per cent a year up to 1983-84. This will undoubtedly seem rather modest. The economy should be capable of growing faster than this. But we must learn from recent bistory. In the past. Governments have almost always based their spending plans on improbably high growth rates which were well above those achieved.

which were well above these achieved.

To plan spending on overoptimistic growth assumptions can 
involve actions which, in the 
event, prevent that forecast 
growth being achieved. We should 
only take credit for improved 
growth performance once we have 
firm evidence that it has taken 
root.

## 1 pc a year in growth

So in preparing projections of the future of the economy, we must adopt a cautious approach. The Government caunot dictate the rate of growth of output. It is only as inflation subsides that there will be secure foundations for sustainable growth.

The 1 per cent a year we are assuming it the same rate as was achieved in the years 1973 to 1979. We cannot prudently assume that we shall do better over the next few years, though we have every reason to hope that we can. The sooner inflation comes down, the faster the rate of growth we can achieve within the monetary framework.

of growth we can achieve within the monetary framework.

A firm monetary policy, as the past year has shown, contributes to a strong exchange rate. Furthermore sterling now has some of the characteristics of a petrocurrency. A strong exchange rate plays an important part in diminishing inflationary pressures. But at the same time it obliges United Kingdom industry to restrain costs and improve its competitiveness. That requires a fundamental change in attitudes.

Over the years we have sunk into an unquestioning "cost plus" mentality, where the impression is given that whatever wage increases are agreed can simply be passed on to customers. But exporters have been learning that their prices must be related as closely to their competitors' prices as to their own costs.

The same lesson has to be learned in pay negotiations. Just as exporters must base their prices on what their customers will pay, so pay settlements must be based upon what companies can afford while staying competitive.

There is a need for a much

upor what companies can afford while staying competitive.

There is a need for a much greater public awareness of the link between pay increases, price inflation and unemployment. This subject has already come up in the NEDC forum, and we shall be returning to it again at future meetings.

meetings.

The more pay settlements can be moderated, the lower the transitional costs of the fight against inflation in terms of bankruptcies, lost production and reduced emloyment. It is still a widespread, if tacit,

assumption in too many places that if wages and prices go up fast, the exchange rate will fall before long and restore any loss of competitiveness. This rests, not unreasonably, on repeated ex-

But the authorities are no longer in a position to engineer a major reduction in the exchange rate in order to ball out those who have sought and granted excessive pay claims. Even if we could do this, it would create more inflation before long.

It is not only in collective bar-

It is not only in collective bargaining and selling overseas that
we must move away from a bind
attachment to cost plus and the
idea of full protection against
RPI movements. The problem
goes far wider.
There are many parts of our
economic life where it is right
to take some account of inflation.
But a very damaging rigidity has to take some account of initiation.
But a very damaging rigidity has
grown up in how we do it. For
example, until recently public
spending programmas were controlled entirely in volume terms
without regard to changes in their

costs.
With cash limits an important with cash limits an important state. Was taken awa, from an increasingly harmful practice. Again it has been assumed that the real value of all social security benefits must always be maintained whether production and incomes go up or down. This places the entire burden of adjustment or to the working populament on to the working popula-

ion. They, for their part, have res-They, for their part, nave responded by pressing for the income rax system to be fully indexedand by adding to their demands for higher wages, inevitably, a substantial part of the burden of adjustment then falls on profits.

So long as inflation persists, the burden of the burden there has to be some measure of there has to be some measure of price protection in relation to social benefits and taxation in a civilized society. But full protection for some is only possible at the expense of others. The proposals in this Endget recognize both the need to offset some of

If we are to master inflation, the adjustmems required of all of us are difficult, but perfectly feasible.

offset by increases in charges, in-cluding in particular a 51 prescrip tion charge next December. (Lond Labour interruptions and protests.)

those on low incomes will be unaffected.

But support from the taxpayer for private and nationalized industries is reduced. Provision for housing is reduced. This reflects

housing is reduced. This reflects both the local authorities own reduction in building programmet and what the nation can aiford in public sector housing investment and subsidies.

The reduction in the education programme reflects a fair and sensible response to falling school rolls and a continuation of the economies to be made in 1980-81. Whilst the number of pupils is expected to fall by about 13 percent between 1979-80 and 1983-84. spending on schools is planned to system caused by earlier falls in sterling. There are encouraging signs of realism in private sector signs of realsm in private sector wages settlements.

This is clear, for example, from information provided by the CBI data bank, and from evidence of settlements linked to genuine productivity deals. The underlying rate of inflation over the last six months is well below the present year-on-year rate. year-on-year rate.
Projections of growth and tax

revenue can only be illustrative, and imprecise. But those published today show that for the first time the Government of the day have coherent policies for money, tax and spending for the medium term.

#### Sensible public spending

There should be scope simultaneously to reduce government borrowing and to lower taxes, including progress towards a 25 per cent rate of income tax. (Conper cent rate of income tax. (Con-servative cheers.) Publication of this strategy will assist decision-makers throughout the economy to work with the grain of the Government's policy, understand-ing the limits it imposes and the opportunities it presents. This strategy is the best foundation for higher growth, fuller employment and a return to rising living stan-dards.

dards.

At the heart of the medium-term strategy is the need to return to a sensible level of public spending and to see taxes and Government borrowing reduced. The spending plans which this Government inherited were too Government inherited were too high, and were set to grow con-iderably faster than production. Most aspects of public spending are worthwhile, if the nation can are worthwhile, if the hallon can afford them. But, too often, we have endorsed plans for rising ex-penditure that we cannot afford. In the last 20 years the ratio of public expenditure to GDP has risen by a quarter. It would be all too easy for

this ratio to go on rising indefinitely, unless we addressed ourselves to fundamentals. That is what we have done in what has been the most far-reaching review of medium-term expenditure plans since they began 20 years ago. This review is crucial to the

The results are set out in the public expenditure White Paper published today.

Publication of plans for expenditure at the same time as those for taxation has long been widely favoured. The happy coincidence of the two on this occasion is mainly due to the time needed to review inherited expenditure plans fully. But it has enabled me to present together the Governpuans many, but it has enabled me to present together the Govern-ment's strategy for expenditure, taxation and the money supply in a way not attempted by my pre-decessors. lecessors.
I should say that one other

I should say mar one once in the result of this coincidence is that I have an unusually large number of tax and expenditure proposals to announce in this speech.

The plans in the White Paper show, for the first time ever a progressive reduction in total expenditure throughout the lifetime of this Parliament. By 1982-83 they are over 11.5 per cent below those inherited from the previous Consequent. This party. previous Government. This re tion works out at over £11 billion at today's prices.

#### **Progressive** reduction

Expenditure in 1983-84 is planned to be about 4 per cent lower in real terms than in 1973-80. The effect will be a marked shift in the burdens imposed by the Government and in the balance between the public and private sectors. Above all we shall have set the volume of public spending on the right course.

We shall be creating a climate much more favourable to economic We shall be creating a climate much more favourable to economic growth. (Conscriptive cheers.)

In the coming year, 1980-81, the reduction from the amount our predecessors planned to spend is over £5.000m at today's prices, roughly equivalent to the revenue raised by an extra 7p on the basic rate of income tax. Since the White Paper published in November, further net reductions of over £5000m have been decided for the coming year.

coming year.
The Covernment have thought The Coverament have mongated for prodent, however, given present economic uncertainnies, to set aside 5325m of this for the contingency reserve. It should not be necessary to spend it all. These decisions reduced planned spending in 1880-81 by at least 5575m at current prices. Special sales of assets planned for 1980-81 remain at the 2500m mentioned in the November White Paper. This compares with the £1,000m target for 1979-80 announced in my budget last June. In the event a total very close to £1,000m has been raised in this way.

In today's circumstances any Government would have to check the size and growth of public spending. This does not mean, and has not mean, that public expenditure should be cut indiscriminately. Our choices have been guided by the bellet that Government, should provide efficiently and realistically those services which it alone is able, and best fitted, to provide. The role of the it prudent, however, given present

which it alone is able, and best fitted, to provide. The role of the state can sensibly be reduced where it has taken over what private initiative can better achieve; and where it has been reducing incentives, increasing bureaucracy and distorting mar-

Only the state can provide adequately for the defence of its citizens against external and internal threats. The armed forces

is planned to grow—defeace by 3 per cent a year in real terms up to the end of the period, law and order by 2 per cent a year.
Spending on health will continue
to grow enactly as planned by the
last Government, at about 2 per
cent a year over the period. The
cost of this increase will be partly
effect by increases in charges, in-

Sis.) These charges will yield in total about 30m in a full year. The present wide range of exemptions is maintained so that, for instance. the elderly, children under 16 and

cent between 1979-80 and 1983-84. spending on schools is planned to fall by only about 6 per cent. So spending for each pupil will increase in real terms.

The aid programme is also reduced, but remains substantial. It will now be in line with what a country in our present circumstances can afford.

Social security presents partic-

Stances can afford.

Social security presents particular problems. This programme has been responsible for three-quarters of the total increase in programmes since 1973-74. This Government, no less than its predecessors, is committed to maintaining a social security structure which protects the weakest and taining a social security structure which protects the weakest and most vulnerable in our society. But social security is now a quarter of total public expenditure and still growing. It cannot be exempt from measures to restrain its growth where these can reasonably he made.

ably be made.

Notwithstanding the changes the Notwithstanding the changes the Government are making, spending on social security is still expected to increase by nearly 4 per cent between 1979-80 and 1983-84. I shall be returning to this area in more detail in a few moments.

There are those who sometimes speak as if all our problems with public expenditure could be solved by reducing bureaucracy while leaving subsidies and services nutouched.

The process of securing economy cannot be as painless as that. It is easy to forget that the entire cost of the civil service represents only one-fifteenth of public expenditure.

expenditure.

Even 60, it represents a substantial cost. At the beginning of this administration the civil ser-vice was larger by 40,000 than when we left office. Between 1974 and 1979, local government man-power had increased by over 200,030. Total public service man-power had increased by nearly power had increased by nearly half a million. It is no crincism of public sertents to say that this could not go on. If it were to, then by 1933 over a fifth of the labour force would be employed in the public services.

Action has already been taken.

This review is crucial to the strategy.

Crucial to success in reducing the PSBR, lowering interest rates, and bringing down inflation. And crucial if we are to find room for lightening the tax burden and so to provide scope and encouragement for enterprise and imitative. The results are set out in the public expenditure White Paper public expenditure White Paper public expenditure White Paper public services.

I have already stressed the scale entire House. I have already stressed the scale public services.

Action has already been taken. The lost Government made financial importance of the social security programme. In the combing year it will absorb a quarter of public spending and cost about months. By April 1, 1981—12 120,000m—which works out at no less than \$1,000 a year for every household in the country. Its release \$50,000. least 50,000. least 50,000.

I cannot yet predict what the size of the civil service will be ly the end of the the present Parliament. But we have made a good start. And the Revenue Departments I am eligible to the present I am eligi ments. I am glad to say, have been playing their full part in this process.

The numbers employed in those departments had grown from \$7,000 in 1970 to 113,000 when we took office. At that rate, by the year 2000 there would be 175,000 tax collectors, which is more than there are soldiers in the army.

## Council staffs must shrink

That process of expansion is now being reversed. In 12 months' time the staff of the Revenue Departments will be over 10,000 fewer than when we took office—a reduction of about \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per cent. The saff savings from my bidget last year amounted to some 1.4:0. And the tax measures I am proposing this year will in themselves enable me to make eventual net savings of 1,700 staff in my departments.

So far as the local authorities

departments.

So far as the local authorities are concerned, the Secretary of State for the Environment and other ministers have, been taking steps that vill help local authorities to reduce their manpower. There is now less detailed interference by central government-fewer circulars and returns—and a large number of suchiory controls are being removed.

But as the Secretary of State for trols are being removed.

But as the Secretary of State for the Environment pointed out on Monday, progress has been disappointingly slow. The planned reductions in expenditure imply a substantial reduction in staff over the next four years. The local authorities must now give high priority to achieving this.

The reductions I have to fee

priority to achieving this.

The reductions I have so far described are in the volume of public spendion. We must also pay full regard to what it costs. Some of the reasons were eloquendy explained to the House by Mr Denis Healey on Jamary 15 1979 when he was still Chancellor.

On that accasion Mr Healer when he was still Chancellor.

On that occasion, Mr Healey made an assumption that earnings in the 1978-79 pay round might increase by 15 per cent. He said that this assumption, which he described as pessionistic, would increase the cost of central government and local ambients. crease the cost of central govern-ment and local authority services by £1,000m each in 1979-80 and raise the costs of the nationalized irdustries by nearly £1,000m. "Faced with such increases" he said, "the Government would be compelled to seek reductions in the volume of public expendi-ture". He emphasised that this would inevitably increase in-emphorment.

employment.

We now know that Mr Healey's assumption about the likely growth in earnings proved all too true. Moreover, his own administration left behind some large post-dated cheques. The Glegg awards are expected to cost something like £2,000m in 1980. 81; and the full year effect of other comparability awards in the Civil Service will add a further \$1,000m to that.

Civil Service will and a further fl,000m to that.

Public services and employment in them cannot escape the effects of inflation. Cash Hmits are the crucial instrument for ensuring that the costs of public expenditure do not run out of control.

For central government expen-diture most of the cash limits for 1980-81 are contained in the Parliamentary Estimates, published Parliamentary Estimates, published today. As already announced they are based on provision for current cost increases of 14 per cent. When the Estimates were being prepared, this seemed an adequate allowance for inflation between 1979-80 and 1980-81.

1979-80 and 1980-81.

The projection I am publishing roday suggests, in line with those of most outside forecasters, that inflation may be a point or two higher. To increase the provision in the cash limits to accommodate

in the cash limits to accommodate the higher forecast of cost increases would be wrong.

That would simply be to condone and encourage inflation: The difference between the provision in the cash limits published today and full provision for the inflation now forecast would be about 5700m. There should be acope to absorb such higher costs through greater efficiency. It will not be easy. But the unacceptable alternatives would be to cut services natives would be to cut services or increase taxes.

In an important respect the reductions announced today are

In an important respect the reductions announced today are not complete. This country carries a heavy burden of Government payments oversea: first, spending on defence, especially the British Army of the Rhine; second, our net contribution to the European Community; and third, overseas aid.

Relative to our GNP we spend more across the exchanges on defence than any of our Nato partners; we make far the largest net contribution to the EEC budget; (Labour interruptions) and our aid programme is larger than those of the United States, Japan or Germany.

One result of the growth of these transfers has been to offset a large part of our substantial private sector earnings on invisible account of the balance of payments.

payments.

Of these transfers oversess the fastest growing and least justified has been our large net contribution to the Community budget.

Although ranking sevenith out of the Nine in GNP per head, we are now making the largest net con-tribution. The latest estimates by the European Commission again the European Commission again show that our net contribution is much larger than Germany's, whose GNP per head is twice that of the United Kingdom; and that most, if not all, of the other five countries with a higher GNP per head than ourselves are net beneficiaries of the budget. ficiaries of the budget.

We also transfer substantial resources to our partners outside the budget through the artificially high prices imposed by the Community's agricultural policy.

The White Paper figures make the allowance for the reductions we are negotiating in the United Kingdom's net contribution to the budget of the European Com-

kingdom's net contribution to the budget of the European Community. Pending a satisfactory conclusion to those negotiations, they include the full estimated costs under present arrangements. If those arrangements are not changed, the likely costs will rise to more than \$2,000m at today's prices by 1983-84. A successful outcome to the negotiations is of the highest importance to our

outcome to the account of its highest importance to out medium term listal and monetary strategy and to the success of our attack on inflation.

The Government's determination to redress the present macceptable situation has the support of the entire House.

I have already stressed the scale and importance of the social

household in the country. Its volume has grown by about 50 per cent in the last 10 years, allowing both for inflation and the switch from family allowances and child from family allowances and child tax allowances to child benefit.

This is more than three times the 15 per cent increase in GDP over the same period. Some of this growth is accounted for by an increase in the number of beneficiaries, particularly the elderly. But much of it has come about But much of it has come about not through any conscious decision but because the level and scope of benefits have been improved in amicipation of a growth in output which has not been achieved. It is a striking example of our capacity for spending money before it has been excued.

Any effort to curb the growth of public spending must, therefore, include this programme. One must recognize the differences between tween its various components. The programme covers a big range of benefits and beneficiaries.

## Retirement pensions

Any changes must reconcile the need, which we all recognize, to protect the most vulnerable mem-bers of society, with the need to ensure that scarce resources are distributed in a way which does not unduly inhibit the creation of wealth. Standards of living and the benefits people are utiling to finance must depend on a healthy, growing economy.

inance must depend on a dealmy, growing economy.

Any civilized society has a special obligation to those who have completed their warking life. This standard rate of retirement pension will accordingly be increased next November by 16.15 to 143.45 for a married couple and by 13.85 to 127.15 for a single person. These increases fully reflect the Government's estimate of the rise in prices between the last upraing and the next.

In addition, a 110 Christmas bonus will again be paid. Moreover, we propose substantial extra help for poorer consumers with their fuel costs per year. Much of this will go to the elderly. The Secretary of State for Social Services (Mr Patrick Jenkin) will be giving details tomotrow.

Again, any civilized society should provide a safety net below which a poor person's standard of firing should provide a safety net below which a poor person's standard of firing should not fall. We can all

which a poor person's standard of living should not fall. We can all debate what is the proper level. Should it be a relative larel or. Should it be a reistive level or as Reveridge had contemplated, an absolute level, which seeks to meet the basic needs of a person and his family? These are difficult cuestions. The answers are not made any easier by the fact that the supplementary benefit scheme contexts of many varied circumcovers so many varied circumstances, with more than three million beneficiaties at any one time, ranging from the old and infirm

to healthy young people capable of work.

But clearly no action we take should be at the expense of the really weak and needy. Accordingly we propose that appropriate the expense of the capable was proposed that appropriate the complex of the capable of the cap really weak and needy actoruingly we propose that supplementary benefit rates, too, will be
increased next November in line
with the projected level of prices.
A large part of the additional help
with fuel costs which I have just
announced will also go to supplementary harefit recipients. Dar-

mentary benefit recipients, par-ticularly the old and those with young children. Besides the old and the poor there are others with special needs. One-parent families face

that the additional payment to them should go up from \$2.50 to mem should go up from 2.50 for 33 per week—an increase of 50 per cent since the Government took office. The disabled also face special difficulties. The mobility allowance will therefore 30 up by 62.50 per week to 514.50 per week next November—again an increase of nearly 50 per cent since we came to office.

The family income supplement scheme will be improved so as to extend help to a further range of low income families where the breadwinner is in work. These families will benefit as well from the first help scheme. the fuel help scheme.

families will benefit as well from the fuel help scheme.

This demonstrates our determination to look after the elderly and the needy. But there is another aspect to the social security programme. The Government and the vast majority of the British-people want hard work and initiative to be properly rewarded and are vexed by disincentives to work. One of the biggest problems is the lack of belance between social security benefits and incomes in work.

As my predecessor so often reminded this House, the net extra reward to a low earner from going out to work can be so close to the benefits be can get when on social security as to extinguish his incomive to find or stick to a lob. Indeed there are people whose incomes out of work exceed what they could reasonably expect to get in work.

#### Incentive to find work

There is undoubtedly wide-spread and justified public con-cern about this disincentive. It is doubt demoralising: first, to those directly affected; and sec-ond to the large numbers around them, who quite reasonably see such provisions as unjust as well to be midd to the proper workings as harmful to the proper workings of the economy.

This is a complicated problem which cannot early be resolved, but the Government are determined to tackle it. To start with.

mined to tackle it. 10 start whole tax. Successive administrations have always intended that short term social security benefits should form part of a person's taxable income, in the same way as pensions and widow's benefits as pensions and widow's benefits have always done.

The 1948 legislation said they should be taxable. It is only fair that a mon who in the course of the year derives his income partly from work and partly from social security benefits should pay as much tax as a similar man who has carned the same total income. So far, the administrative difficulties have always appeared

ties have always appeared insuperable. Now we are going to est. First, we have the scheme, which the Secretary of State for Social Services announced before Christians when the secretary of the secr mas, whereby employers would have the responsibility for pay-ment of a minimum level of sick ment of a manimum level of sack pay during the early weeks of sickness. This will bring the bulk of sickness are normales into tax through PAYE. This scheme should be operating from April, 1982. Second, we intend to bring the state of the second of the s 1982. Second, we intend to bring benefits paid to the unemployed into tax at the same time.

This will be done in such a way that in general the claimant will neither receive refunds nor suffer deductions of tax until he is back at work. We are also considering how best to bring into the tax at a same date the

for administrative reasons are a

for administrative reasons are all present untaxed.

But we do not have to wait until 1982 to do something about this problem. Subject to the approval of Parliament, these short-term benefits and invalidity benefit will, at the next uprating, be increased by five percentage points less than would fully reflect forecast price movements.

In addition, the entitlement formula for earnings relued supplement to these benefits will be altered from January, 1981, so as to reduce the proportion of carmings reflected in benefit. None of these benefits come within the tax net at present. What I None of these benefits come within the tax net at present. What I am now proposing takes account of the general agreement of successive governments that they should. The ERS scheme itself has been diminishing in worth and effectiveness over recent years.

has been diminishing in worth and
effectiveness over recent years.
Recundancy payments are now
more generous and the development of the employers' sick pay
scheme means ERS is much less
needed than formerly.

Of the unemployed only about
10 to 15 per cent are in receipt
of ERS at any one time. All in
all, the Government would find it
difficult to justify its retention.

We, therefore, propose that the difficult to justify its retention.

We, therefore, propose that the state provision of short term benefits should in future be on a flat rate basis, and that ERS should he withdrawn in 1982, with no fresh claims being taken from the beginning of that year.

The large increases in the social security programme over the The large increases in the social security programme over the years reflect in part the heavy cost of automatically indexing the value of benefits in an open-ended way. One aspect of this is the system of index-linked pensions in the public sector, which includes those payable to retired Ministers and Members of Parliament.

ment. Serious doubts have been raised as to whether adequate allowance is made for the value of present pension arrangements in settling public sector pay. The Govern-ment intend therefore, to set up an independent inquiry into that

question.

I come now to child benefit, where a judgement is needed how far the impact of inflation should be offset. I have already explained the

general problem which has to be faced in relation to both benefits and taxation. The Government propose that this benefit should be raised in November from £4 to £4.75 per week for each child. For nearly all basic rate taxpayers, this increase of 182 per cent in child benefit will ensure that they are better off than they would have been if child tax ellowances and family allowances had continued and had been uprated in line with prices. And

uprated in line with prices. And people who pay no tax at all are substantially better off.

Child benefit is, of course, paid in respect of every child in the country, regardless of the parents circumstances. The increase I have just announced will add over 5400m to public spending in a full year. An extra 10p per child per week would cost nearly 550m a year.

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## Assault on fringe benefits like company cars and TV sets; personal tax allowances up 18%: profit sharing scheme changes: small firms helped

continued from page 5
available, given the other pressures on the social security programme, these represent the best balance between protecting the old; the poor and the needy, strengthening work incentives, and securing fairness as between the taxed and the untared.
Full details of the changes in social security benefits will be announced Secretary of State for Social Services (Mr Patrick Jenkin) tomorrow.

Finally I turn to an area where on industrial relations. More than 10 years ago, one of my distinguished residents.

10 years ago, one of my distinguished prodecessors said: "We need to facilitate the smooth working of the process of collective bargaining in industry and to help prevent the occurrence of unnecessary and damaging disputes, of which we have seen all too much recently, and which are totally incompatible with our economic objectives. This is what Mr Roy Jenkins said in 1969, when he announced then Government's intention to press ahead with their propoeals, In Place of Strife. Eleven years, later, little indeed has changed, except for the worse.

POL

## Payments keep strikes going

Supplementary benefit for strikers' families will not be withsurkers tax referris will continue to be taken into account in assessing needs. Until now, part of that refund—equivalent to £4 per week—has been disregarded. In future regard will be had to the

entirely fair to assume that strikers have made some provision for their have made some provision to their families' financial support, either through their union or by some other means. It can hardly be denied that unions need to accept fuller responsibility for supporting their members when on atrike than the come of them have done recently. some of them have done recently.

This change will make an important contribution to restoring the balance that has so long been lacking in our industrial relations. the changes announced to social security budget

for the welfare state. But for the welfare state. But ecurity cannot be regarded pt from re-examination and always to take absolute over spending on defence, priority over spending on defence, the police, hospitals or schools—or over the need for proper control of public spending as a whole. Once that fact is recognized, there can be no denying the case for modest economies in this programme.

## Responsible priorities !

One of the many reasons why Chancellors to make much another Budget speeches.

Three developments in particular have influenced me: high pay settlements, high oil prices, and the high exchange rate. Together these developments have swell the belance strongly in favour of the belance strongly in favour of the prices. in particular against those companies facing competition from
overseas, whether in home or
overseas, whether in home
as a result of the increase in oil
prices. But the great majority
have more than made up for this
by big pay increases and the
benefit they have received from
income tax cuts, the high
exchange rate and lower prices
for imported manufactures.

In 1979 average personal after
tax incomes increased by 20 per
cent while the profits of coment while the profits of com-panies not engaged in North Sea operations fell by over 5 per cent operations fell by over 5 per cent in money terms, and of course by much move in real terms.

In deciding the balance of my tax changes, I see a stronger case for reducing the real burdens on companies and small-businesses than on private individuals.

Of course not all companies are making large windfall profits. The busis are gaining from high interest rates. Some of these are in a position to contribute more by way of taxation. The financial position of most sections of business will be eased as interest rates come down.

come down.
So far as tax changes are concerned. I shall concentrate the limited funds available to me on relieving specific pressures which are particularly damaging or

prices have increased dramatically. North Sea oil prices, which follow world prices, have risen by more than half from about \$20.70 to than mail from about \$20.70 to some \$33.75 a burret.

This substantial change has greatly favoured the oil companies. I propose, therefore, for chargeable periods ending on 30th June next and subsequent periods, to increase the rate of petroleum revenue tax from 50 per cent to 70 per cent.

At the case size I propose to

70 per cent.

At the same time, I propose to recify some anomalies in the PRT rules concerning transfers of North Sea interests between oil companies, and the taxation of gas. These are changes which the industry has requested.

I also propose to introduce special PRT provisions for fields which spen the median line between the United Kingdom and the Norwegian Continental Shelves.

Shelves.

I have one further proposal on petroleum revenue tax. It relates to the collection of tax. The FRT structure gives companies very early relief for capital expenditure. This means that PRT is not collected until some considerable time after a field has come on stream. The increases in oil prices I am satisfied that PRT payments can in future be made somewhat earlier. The Petroleum

somewhat earlier. The Petroleum Revenue Tax Act, 1980, went some way in this direction. I now propose to go slightly further.

We shall require companies which are liable to PRT for the chargeable period to June 30, 1981, to make at the beginning off March, 1981, an advance payment for that chargeable period at a rate of 15 per cent based on 1980 liabilities.

pany taxation are expected to bring in an extra £535m, making bring in an extra 2555m, making a total of petroleum revenue tax, corporation tax and royalties for 1980-81 of rather over £4,000m. We are thus ensuring that the nation as a whole secures a proper share of North Sea profits this

pany profits. Though the sums of money are large, we must not exaggerate them. Even in the years of peak production later this decade, no more than 6 per cent of GNP is expected to come from the North Sea—equivalent to perhaps two years of the kind of economic growth we achieved in the 1950s and 1960s.

This makes it all the more important that we should use the oil wisely, with an eye to our long term economic interests. In particular, we should take the opportunity offered by the growth of oil revenues to bring the level of public sector borrowing steadily down, and this is what our medium term strategy evisages. public sector borrowing steadily down, and this is what our medium term strategy evisages.

In recent weeks there has been a good deal of comment about the profits declared by the clearing banks. Some represent a "windfall" to the banks, which arises them the combination of high interest rates and the fact that imprest is not paid on current accounts.

The windfall element is not a

The windfall element is not a

which would otherwise have been eroded by inflation.

There could, of course, be a case in principle for a special tax related to the windfall element in these profits, and I shall be considering this further. However, it has not yet been established that such a tax is either practical or entirely desirable in inday's conditions.

Leasing, in which the banks have been heavily involved, has grown rapidly in the past few years. Underlying this growth has been the 100 per cent capital lifovance, which leasing companies can claim on assets bought for leasing. The present rules apply to equipment leased to the United Kingdom industrial and commercial companies, which would qualify in their own right for these tax incentives if they were to parchase the equipment for themselves.

I do not propose any changes in transactions of this kind. Leasing linance of this kind. Leasing linance of this sort has become an important — in many cases an essential — source of finance for investment in manufacturing industry. Under the present tax rules, however, these ion per cent allowances apply to all leased equipment.

Thus, leasing effectively extends the benefits of tax incentives to certain users—such as oversean companies, certain public bodies

the benefits of tax incentives to certain users—such as overseas companies, certain public bodies in the United Kingdom, and consumers—who would not qualify for eax incentives if they had purchased the equipment themselves. I propose to end these anomalies.

selves. I propose to end these anomalies.

As from June 1, expenditure on leasing involving these users will normally quality only for 25 per cent tax allowances. There will be transitional provisions for leased television sets. Though the extra revenue in 1980-81 will be negligible, the saving in a full year will be over £200m.

These provisions will replace, from June 1 the stopgap provision for foreign leasing which I proposed on October 23, when an nouncing the abolition of exchange control. They will also include measures to end the growing abuse of leasing by individuals for tax avoidance purposes. However the Morability scheme for leasing cars to disabled people will continue to benefit from the existing provisions.

sions.

I have already referred to the difficult problems that many companies will be facing in the coming year, with great pressure on their liquidity. I have considered

## Corporation tax cut

come down.

So far as tax changes are concerned, I shall concentrate the limited funds available to me on relieving specific pressures which are particularly damaging or unfair.

The Government's objective in taxing North Sea oil operations must be to strike a balance between the nation's claim to a share in the profits from this national resource, and the right of those engaged in the corporate tax structure. I have already undertaken that there will be full contained the corporate tax substitutes the content of the expense of much higher personal taxation or higher personal taxation or higher interest rates. I believe that the greatest return the substitute of the expense of much higher personal taxation or higher interest rates. I believe that the greatest return the substitution of financing the public sector and thus to get down interest rates. I have therefore, given precedence to this objective.

However, there is, as I observed last junc, a clear need to reexamine the corporate tax structure. I have already undertaken that there will be full con-

rate of corporation tax or to make major changes in its structure. But I do propose one important concession to help companies which face a particular difficulty. A number of businesses in manufacturing, and certain areas of distribution, are concerned about the recovery charges which they will face as a result of reductions in stock levels likely to arise either because of the general pressure on liquidity or in some cases as a result of the steel strike.

I propose, therefore, to allow a substantial part of the stock relief recovery charge consequent on a reduction of stocks to be deferred for one year. This change will be subject to certain conditions, dependent on the extent to which stocks are financed on trade credit. The new relief will be given for business accounts ending after 1979-80. The cost is estimated at £210 million in 1980-81 and a further £125 million in 1980-81 and a further relief is justified.

ann a further relief is justified in the cases to which I have referred, there is criticism that the present stock relief may confer an archaeffer and the advantage in certain circumstances. This is a complex matter on which detailed consultation will be needed but my intention is to legislate next year in respect of the tax payable generally on January 1, 1982. This will give enough time for consultation.

Incre have been signs that some large companies may have been delaying their VAT payments to the Exchequer. This must be corrected at the extilest opportunity. Customs and Excise are already taking steps, with my approved and within the existing law, to reduce the attractions of delay. But more needs to be done. The windfall element is not a sign of enterprise or efficency, as the banks themselves recognize. But it is equally firational to attribute these profits to some wickedness on the part of the banks. They need the major part to strengthen their capital base, which would otherwise have been more as a proportion of the ax at stake, which would otherwise have been more as a proportion of the ax at stake, which would otherwise have been more and the intelligence to 24p a gallon—and as a proportion of the tax at stake.

In practice, this will raise the ingure to 24p a gallon—and the intelligence to 24p a gallon—and the practice of the proportion of the tax at stake. penalty for only the larger com-panies. For them the existing maximum penalty of £100 plus £10 a day, is clearly inadequate. I also propose to remedy an anomaly in the coverage of VAT. Lubricating and certain other oils are currently zero-rated, without are currently zero-rated, without any real justification. We shall be laying an Order to charge them at the full rate from Thursday, May 1. This will yield an additional film in 1980-81 and film in a fill ware.

Gustoms and Excise.
Concern has been expressed by a number of Conservative MPs and by representative business organizations at the possibility that we might withdraw the facility of mouthly remous for those VAT traders who are entitled to claim repayments. I have carefully considered representations about the effect on business cash flow, and I do not intend to pursue this option further. If do nor intend to pursue this option further.

This year most of the additional revenue I need from the indirect taxes must come from the excise duties. Because they are applied to a physical quantity, the real value of their yield declines in times of inflation. A number of them have not been increased since early 1977 and many have been declining in real value over a much longer period. Accordingly, taking the duties as a whole, I am proposing increases which

a much longer period. Accordingly, taking the duties as a whole. I am proposing increases which will reflect the impact of the last year's inflation and keep the real yield roughly constant.

I start with the duties on alcoholic drinks and tobacco, which were last increased three years ago. I propose from midnight tonight to increase the duties on drinks by amounts which, including VAT, represent about 2p on the price of a typical pint of draught beer, 8p on a bottle of whisty.

The robacco duty will be raised with effect from midnight on Friday. Including VAT, she increases will represent 5p on the price of a typical packet of 20 king-size cigarettes.

There will be consequential increases for most other alcoholic drinks and tobacco products, but rather less than the full amount on pipe tobacco.

The increases on alcoholic

on pipe tobacco.

The increases on alcoholic drinks will yield £273m in 1980-81 and £288m in a full year. The tobacco increases will yield £180m in 1980-81 and £195m in a full in 1980-81 and £195m in a full year.

Next, betting and gaming. I do not propose any changes in the general betting duty or the pool betting duty. But the Government has been persuaded by some of the criticisms of the present duty or cashoos made by the Royal Commission on Gambling. This duty depends heavily on rateable value, it is not an equitable tax, and the more profitable cashoos are acriously undertaxed.

From October 1, therefore, the:

From October 1, therefore, the present duty will be replaced by one related more closely to the profitsbillity of casinos, and designed to produce about two and a half times as much revenue in a full year. At about the same time the duty on Mago will be increased from
5 per cent to 71 per cent.
Provision will also be made in the
Finance Bill for restructuring the

on cars and other petrol-driver vehicles. They proposed to make

vehicle register would have remained. This is essential to the would have continued. We decided it was much better to keep the Vehicle Excise Dury, but to addieve staff savings by streamlining, its administration, along the lines which the Minister of Transport As part of this, he is announcing today that from October form

today that from October, four-monthly licences will be replaced by six-monthly licences. From August a stamp-saving scheme will be introduced to help

## Car tax up

As a result, the annual duty on cars will increase by £10° to £60. The larger increase on the heaviest lorries: will reflect the high road costs which they impose on the

These changes will produce an estimated additional yield of £240m a year, but will still leave the Vehicle Exise Duty lower in real terms than after the last increase in 1977.

I have one further small change to approunce in whiche excise

Since we are retaining the VED

by the equivalent, including VAT, of 10p a gallon. For the last three years the rate of duly on derv has been higher than that on perrol. I have decided that we can no longer justify this differential, which has borne heavily on commercial and industrial users. Taking account of VAT, the increase in the duty on derv will be about 4p a gallon. This will mean that once again the duties on petrol and derv are the same.

These increases will yield an additional £450m from petrol and £55m from derv in 1980-81, and in a full year.

I also propose to raise the duty on heavy oil other than derv by about 1p a gallon from 6 pm tonight. This will yield an additional £50m in 1980-81 and in a full year. I have decided not to increase the duty on burning oil and on domestic paraffin, which are the oils most commonly used in the home.

These VAT and excise duty

olls most commonly used in the home.

These VAT and excise duty changes will raise additional revenue of £1,260m in 1980-81 and £1,305m in a full year. They do not imply any real increase inimitive taxes as compared with 1979-80. The immediate impact effect on the RPI will be just over 1 per cent, but in the longer run these excise duty changes, by courtibuting to the reduction of the budget deficit, will help to ensure that inflation is brought down and stays down.

## Company car unfairness

As I have explained, I do not believe I should be justified in allowing the real costs of motoring and road transport to fall, simply as a result of inflation. But if it is right in principle for road users to face a constant fiscal burden, it would not be fair to disregard the increasing unreality of the income tax charge levied on those who are partly sheltered from rising costs because they from rising costs because they have a company car available for private use.

The scales of benefit charged to income tax have been allowed to fall well behind any reasonable measure of true values. The present figures barely cover the current cost of tax, insurance and This is unfair to individuals who have to bear the full cost of car ownership, not to mention those who cannot afford to run I propose, therefore, to increase by some 20 per cent the scale figures which are used for measuring the benefit of a company car for tax purposes. This change will be effective from April 1981

At the same time, there will be one modest relief. The qualifying annual mileage of business use above which a reduced rate of tax is charged should be reduced from 25,000 to 18.000 miles a year. In the light of our widespread consultations last year, I believe these changes will generally be recognized as fair.

Since my last budget, world oil nade. I understand that the on penny machines, and propose the revenue from the very profitable jackpot machines than fall from about \$20.70 to some \$33.75 a barrel.

This substandal change has spearly favoured the oil companies. I propose, therefore, for changes in feed on the panies. I propose, therefore, for changes in feed on the panies. I propose, therefore, for changes he feed on the panies. I propose, therefore, for changes he feed on the panies. I propose, therefore, for changes he feed on the panies. I propose, therefore, for changes he feed on the panies. I propose, therefore, for changes he feed on the panies. I propose, therefore, for changes he feel to panies. I propose, therefore, for changes he feel to panies. I propose, therefore, for changes he feel to panies. I propose, therefore, for changes he feel to panies. I propose, therefore, for changes he feel to panies. I propose, therefore, for changes the feel to panies. I propose, therefore, for changes the feel to panies. I propose, therefore, for changes the feel to panies. I propose, therefore, for changes the feel to panies. I propose, therefore, for changes the feel to panies. I propose, therefore, for changes the feel to panies. I propose, therefore, for changes the feel to panies. I propose, therefore, for changes the feel to panies. I propose, therefore, for changes the feel to panies. I propose, therefore, for changes the feel to panies. I propose the feel of the panies of the panies. I propose the feel for the higher rates will be constanted to the panies whether I ought to take action to charge the find to the panies of the panies. I have also don the therefore to panies whether I ought to take action to charge the find to the panies of the panies. This is an expectation of the panies whether it to the panies whether it to take action to charge the find to the panies whether I ought to take action to the panies of the panies whether I ought to take action to the panies of the panies whether I ought to tak

perior computes to spream at anything like its present rate.

As the burden of income tax
is reduced, I would hope to see
a decline in the provision of
benefits in kind.

It is consistent with that view

I refer to the provision for employees of items such as saits of clothing and television sets. I propose to double, from 10 per effective charge where the items concerned are subsequently acquired by the employee for less than true value.

I am also taking steps to increase from 9 per cent to 15 per cent the rate of interest used to measure the value of beneficial loans to employees and to raise to £200 the limit below which the izon the limit below which the benefit of such loans is not charged to tax.

Fringe benefits are charged to tax only if the employee earns more than a certain amount, now is, 500. The case for abolishing this threshold has been pressed upon us. I have asked the Inland Revenue to consult employers and

gest increases in the personal allowances which fall some way ishort of the rise in prices during 1979. But this would have a It would lower the starting point of income tax in real terms compared with a year ago. It would increase the manber of taxpayers. It would narrow the gap between tax thresholds and the main Social Security benefits. Given the limited scope available, I have considered how to avoid these consequences. I mean

approach. I propose to increase the main income tax allowances by 18 per cent or so, which is in line with the mise an prices said in conformity with the indistation requirement against 1977 Finance; Act. This was bring substantial added to all taxonaris. Act. In the pring substantial relief to all tappeyers.

But in order to afford this, I intend to remove the lower rate band of taxation, levied at 25 percent on the first \$750 of taxable income. This combination will protect the position of the provinces. tect the position of the very poorest taxpayers, while ensuring that basic rate taxpayers receive

that basic rate taxpayers receive some, though not complete, protection from the rise in prices.

The single allowance will thus be increased by £210 to £1,375 and the married allowance by £330 to £2,145. The correspondent allowances for people over 65 will go up by £280 to £1,820 and by £440 to £2,895. The income limit for the gle perents will go up by £120 to £1,800m, offset by a swing of £750m from ending the lower rate band.

Also, the additional personal and.' Also, the additional personal

Also, the additional personal allowance available mainly to sinage parents will go up by £120 to £70. The revenue cost of these increases in 1980-81 will be some £1,800m, offstt by a saving of £750m from ending the lower rate. I cannot this year make an further reductions in the hoome, fax rates. So the basic rate will remain at 30 per cent and the higher rates will also remain unchanged.

The case for the lower rate bands was never at all clear. The 25 per cent rate was not the effective merginal rate for more than a small number of full-time adult workers. For those on lower incomes an increase in the personal allowances would always have been more valuable than the lower rate band.

more valuable than the lower rate band.

And the existence of this lower rate band added significantly to the complexity of the tax system. Its disappearance will simplify and shorten the PAYE tables, and-reduce the administrative burden on employers and on the Inland Revenue, where there will be a valuable staff saving of 1,300.

I am in no doubt that it is right, in a year when difficult choices have to be made, to cocenitrate on raising the tax thresholds for everybody, as I have proposed, by about 18 per cent. I am also in no doubt that it is necessary to abate the tax reductions which follow from that change by the abolition of the lower rate band.

Taken together, these changes are equivalent to an effective increase in tax reliefs of II per cent for a married couple and rather less than that for single taxpayers. The 182 per cent rise in child benefit implies a broadly comparable anual rate of increase—about 11 per cent—over its April, 1979, level

Next. higher-rate taxpayers.

level Next, higher-rate taxpayers. Given the substantial improvements last year it would not be appropriate to give major relief to higher-rate taxpayers this year. (Labour cheers.) However, our references the latest taxpayers the search of (Lagour cheers.) However, our progressive income tax system operates in such a way that those who pay tax at higher rates experience sharply increasing tax burdens in times of inflation.

In the ordinary course it would be right to increase the blocks was

In the ordinary course it would be right to increase the bigher rate threshold and bands by the same proportion as the increase in personal allowances. That would imply 18 per cent this year.

But this year the improvements in personal allowances are partially offset by abolition of the lower rate band. That change will have only limited significance for those on higher incomes. So I have decided not to raise the higher rate thresholds fully in line with inflations as I have done for the main personal allowances, but to put them up by only about II per cent. That is, as I have explained, broadly equivalent to the total net broadly equivalent to the total net increase in tex reliefs which I have proposed for married couples pay-ing tax at the basic rate. In money terms the threshold

higher rate income tax for the higher rate increasing the higher rate thresholds is £100m in 1980-81 compared with a cost of £140m if they had been fully indexed. I am elso limiting this year's increase in the fireshold to the investment the continuous architecture to the continuous continuous trates on the continuous c the fireshold to the investment income surcharge to 1 per cent, that is to £5,500.

However, with a view to consistent treatment in future years, I shall include provisions in the Finance Bill winch should ensure, with effect from next year, that the higher rate threshold and bands, rogether with the investment income surcharge threshold, are covered by indexing legislation in the same way as the main personal allowances.

per week.

The income tax changes I am proposing will be given effect when new tax tables have been printed and distributed. They will be made together and will produce a net increase in take home pay on the first pay day after May 31.

#### **Gallantry** exempted

ncome tax changes one merited action. I propose to exempt fro payments made to holders of cer-tain gallautry awards, such as the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Conspicuous Gallautry Medal. These will in future be treated in

These wall in runne or reserved in the same way as annuties payable to holders of the Victoria Cross and George Cross.

I want also to do something more for widows in the difficult time immediately following beres-

for wittows up to the level of the married allowance.

We have also been reviewing the treatment for mx purposes of busband and wife. This is a complex and important subject. I am gran-ful in particular to the Equal Opportunities Commission—(Loud laughter)—for the light which their publications have shed on this spect of ser discrimination. It is easien to define the problems than to find the answers. Certainly, radical changes should not be made in haste.

I propose, therefore, to issue later this year a Greent-Paper on this subject. I hope that it will stimulate further comstructive debate, leading us ubminately to acceptable solutions.

Although, as following just in the comportunity offers.

I have foremently drawn attention and the proportunity offers.

reforms in the tax system wherever the opportunity offers.

I have frequently draws attention to the extent to which the tax system has woven itself deeply into the fabric of national life. Tax has been piled upon tax, often with little regard for their interaction. The accidental effects of this tax contents they offer when as

damaging as the direct consequences.

This Government came to office pledged to bring more simplicity and consistency to the tax system. We have already undertaken a series of major reviews. I should like here to thank both the Inland Revenue and the Customs and Excise for the heavy load of policy review work they have carried out so thoroughly during the last nine months. (Opposition shouts of "And then sack them".) This should all bear useful fruit in the years aftead.

This year I have progress to report in three happorting areas where thelieve that field reform connection with housing, the national heritage and voluntary organizations.

national herizage and voluntary organizations.

We wish to encourage the private provision of housing as well as where home courage the private provision of housing means we can save public resources for other areas where a private sector alternative is not available.

My first proposal is designed to help first time buyers in particular. I have received representations from many quarters about the burden of stamp duty on house purchasers. Difficulty in acquiring a new home restricts the mobility of Jabour. Those ar the lower end of the market—mainly young couples—particularly deserve help.

#### Stamp duty changes

I do not think these considerations justify us in making, this year, an increase in the morrgage incress relief ceiling, which I propose to maintain at £25,000. But I do think it would be right to raise the starting point for stamp duty on transfers of property by £5,000 to £20,000.

The limits for reduced rate bands will be similarly increased, by £5,000, so that the full 2 per cem rate will now be reached at £35,000. This will cost £75m in 1980-81, and £85m in a full year.

Too. many homes are under-Too. many homes are under-occupied, or even standing empty. This is often a direct, even if unintended, result of rent control: sometimes it is a consequence of planning policies the Secretary of State for the Environment is im-State for the Environment is improving.

There are also fiscal obstacles to the economic use of the available stock of property. One of these I intend to deal with this year. I propose a new and additional relief from capital gains tax to help people who let part of their homes. At present these house-owners, when they come to sell, can find themselves unexpectedly faced with a capital gains tax charge. This change will encourage letting, and contribute to the better use of the housing stock. (Conservaire cheers).

Next, the national heritage. The House has already passed a Bill to set up the National Heritage Fund. The Finance Bill will include a provision to treat it for tax purposes as if it were a charity. The fund will be set up with an initial amount of around £12m at its disposal.

The last Government took a similar view and introduced provisions to assist owners to set up maintenance funds for the support of their bontes. But that scheme proved to be so restrictive that it has hardly been used.

I intend, therefore, to recast substantially the maintenance fund provisions. If we are going to adopt this method of encouraging the preservation of our bertiage and I believe it is the right offertien it is only sensible to make it work. Our fresh proposals will apply to the maintenance of

that goes on at every level of our national life.

It is important to do all we can to help charities and to stimulate private benefactors and helpers. A partnership between Government and voluntary effort can be the best way of meeting many pressing social needs, perticularly when state spending is having to be cut back. With this in mind, I have given careful consideration to the fiscal recommendations of the Goodman Committee and of the National Council of Social Service.

I propose to double—to

iz00,000—the capital transfer far exemption for bequests to chari-ties; and to exempt wholly from development and tax ell future development and tax ell future income tax relief for payments to charities made under deeds of covenant, which has hitherto been covenant, which has interest occur indiced to the basic rate of income tax, will be extended to the higher rates subject to a ceiling of £3,000

a year. (Conservative cheers).

A minor samp duty easement on deeds will be made. And in response to representations I am reducing the period for tax relief on deeds of covenant from seven years to four years. These measures, which will cost 530 million in a full year, are designed to accordance for the conditions for million in a full year, are designed to provide the right conditions for substantial growth in the important partnership between voluntary service and the community.

Now I turn to an area where the tax system can be used to involve the individual more closely in the workings of the economy. I refer to proposals which will encourage direct personal investment in the stocks and shares of British industry. In the last 20 years the proportion of the equity of British companies held in direct individual ownership has been almost haived. This is a trend I should like to reverse.

It is generally agreed that share that share ownership can also spread a wider understanding of the role for risktaking and initia-tive in the economic system.

## Employee

I have two sets of proposals to make. First, I propose to make more generous the provisions which the last Government introduced two years ago to encourage profit-sharing. In passing, I would note that those provisions were

once two years ago to encourage profit sharing. In passing, I would note that those provisions were based upon proposals originally put forward by the Secretary of State for Energy. They attracted all-party support.

I propose to raise from £500 to £1,000 a year the value of shares allocated to any one employee which can quality for tax relief; to reduce from five years to two the period after which employees. Can sell their shares; and to cut from 10 years to seven the period after which employees. Can sell their shares; and to cut from 10 years to seven the period after which they can draw them out free of income tax.

Second, I propose to reinfroduced in 1973 enabling employees to be given options to buy shares in their companies without incurring lability to income tax. This scheme will have links, as in 1973, to a scheme for contractual savings. These measures will help to fulfill our promise to encourage employees share ownership and prowide the incentive to save and build up capital.

There is one anomely in the

could by the incentive to save and build up capital.

There is one anomely in the field of life insurance, which I propose to put right. The rate of life insurance relief used to be equivalent to half the basic rate of life insurance relief used to be equivalent to half the basic rate of income tax. It has recently got our of line and I propose to restore the relationship by reducing it to 15 per cent.

Because of the practical problems posed for the life insurance industry, the change will not take affect until April 6 next year. Steps will also be taken to deny life assurance premium relief to certain short-term bonds. This change will take effect from today.

Before I leave discussion of the

Before I leave discussion of the capital markets I should add that I propose that traded options, which at present are anomalously which at present are anomalously which at present are anomalously treated as wasting assets for capital gains tax purposes, should in future be treated on the same basis as share warrants.

I hope these measures will help to encourage the wider direct ownership of shares, by altering the relative attractions of investment.

ownership of shares, by altering the relative attractions of investment through the institutions and through more direct means.

I come now to a series of measures which are intended to increase the wealth-creating vitality of our economy. That means giving greater encouragement to the processes of economic change, and improving incentives to the enterprise sector. For the mainspring of economic vitality it is now widely agreed that we must look to private initiative, widely dispersed and properly rewarded. Enterprise means jobs.

I start with capital taxation, which is widely regarded, and rightly so, as a severe discouragement to those seeking to build up a business and pass it on to the next generation. We have, as I promised last year, subjected capital taxation to a thorough review. Representations from a large number of bodies have corrected.

review. Representations from a large number of bodies have confirmed that the damage done by these taxes in their present form is out of all proportion to their yield.

There is, of course, a place for

over the years has brought far too many estates into charge to the capital transfer bax, This is a I propose therefore that the threshold for the capital transfer tax should be increased to £50,000. This will exempt from the tax at least two thirds of the estates which would otherwise have been

In the case of the capital gains tax, I am fully conscious of the impact inflation has had. It can rightly be argued that the tax often falls on what are no more than paper gains. Proposals for indexation or tapering as a means of meeting this problem have been put forward on many occasions in the nast.

as they are. I propose, therefore, to replace the present £1,000 exemption—which is progressively withdrawn above £5,000—by a straightforward allowance of £3,000.

investment and must trusts with although investors in such trusts will remain liable if their own gains in the year exceed the new exemption limit.

Finally, I propose to remove the present double charge on gifts, which arises from the overlap between capital transfer tax and capital gains tax, by provid-

representations have been received from a large number of people.
The cost of these changes in the capital transfer tax will be £60m

capital transfer tax will be from this coming year and twice as much in 1981-82.

In the case of capital gains tax, there will be no cost this coming year and a cost of £25m in 1981-82. These figures need to be judged against the already rising yield of the capital taxes as a

judged against the already rising yield of the capital taxes as a result of inflation.

I realize that these necessarily limited changes will fall short of what many people had hoped for. But I must ask for patience in present circumstances. Meanwille the benefit the present changes give to the small business should not be under-estimated. Because of the 50 per cent relief

which will remain, as will the
comparable relief for agriculture

transfer tax, if there are no other assets.

We would, of course have liked to bring similar help to businesses of all sizes. My proposals do give some measure of relief to everybody, but this year most assistance goes to small businesses.

As I have already indicated there have been extensive consultations on capital taxation before the budget. We propose to continue this process. There are in particular certain specialized areas such as settled property which require n very detailed consideration.

## Assisting demergers'

I now mrn to another tax which ecan inhibit development, the is development, the is development land tax. In my last Budget I reduced the rate of this tax to 60 per cent and increased the exempt this to 550,000. It men said there would be no further reduction in the rate and no early in the carrent side. This reduction in the rate and no early in increase in the exempt slice. This is remains the position.

Representations have, however, been made to me from many quarters that the tax inhibits development because of uncertainty about the amount of tax inchargeable which can normally to have the acceptant of the development. only be ascertained once development starts.

It is important to remove he obstacles of this kind if we are not to make the best use of our jer. to make the best use of our resources.

I propose to deal with this point and the necessary legislation will be added to the Finance Bill at an appropriate stage. There will also be a number of other detailed in provements. All these changes are designed to free the market and encourage development.

Taxes are stiffing independent the enterprise in other ways too. For many years the fashion both in Government and in industry was to favour mergers and smalgamations. No doubt margers have first the brought advantages in some cases.

But it is now clear that the fashion for industrial elophantism for fashion for industrial elophantism for the stage of the stage o was greatly exaggerated. I believe that there are cases where busi-nesses are grouped together inefficiently under a single com-pany unbrella.

They could in practice be run

nore dynamically and effectively
if they could be "domerged"
and adowed to pursue their own
separate ways under independent measurement.

The present tax rules can in practice effectively discourage demergers of this kind, by charging the assets of the "demerged" company to advance corporation tax and income tax as distributax and income tax as distributed forms.

I propose to bring forward, in during the passage of the Finance heart charge on distributions of this exiting on distributions of this exited, subject to certain safe it guards and where they are contributions off of independent trades to within the corporate sector. My it colleagues and I would welcome any views those outside Government reight have on these proposals. It may be that further measures will turn out to be justified.

Continued on page 7, col 1



# th in decade ahead

turn to measures specifiigned to improve the tax ent in which the small lives and works. usiness, but particularly small business just startneeds somewhere to op-

iginative and helpful new in recent years has been opment of estates of small workshops for separate small businesses. ose to bring in a small

scheme which will dustrial buildings allowthe rate of 100 per cent imed on the construction industrial buildings. The vill run for three years, simplify the present also make provision for buildings allowance to on the construction of

buildings rather than on tion to my own proposals, etary of State for the etary of State for the ent intends to consult on of planning controls ages of use as between nges of use as oetween stry and warehousing for is. The Secretary of State try intends to make 15th to build 1,000 new actory units in assisted co-operation with the

isinesses and particularly fi businesses also need dany people with capital might be ready to back ng ventures if they knew s could be offset against come, instead of only

apital scheme, losses on restment in unquoted impanies, incurred after 1980 may be set off

come.

propose to relax the
for tax relief for inid on money borrowed
ment in, or lending to,
mpany. The present rules
investor to have worked
rester part of his time
mpany's business. I proolich that confitton and solish that condition, and ide added incentive for vestment in small firms important as attracting al from the outside is tion of new capital from in the form of pro-h are retained in the The tax system has fined for over 50 years of provisions under "close" company may " close" Company may
d to justify the amount
which it wished to rebe business, undistribu-

ng last year's reduction olition of the apportiontrading income both of ing companies and of of trading groups. hanges will cur out a

time-consuming for the ding business, and a liment to growth.
imall companies are to
the funds to finance the runos to infance unsion, they must first to and then they must ith sufficient of those ter payment of tax. Its must come through efficiency and greater

matter for industry not for Government. But it can help by reducing in of tax. I propose to cut the small com-e of corporation tax to t—that is no less than below the full rate of t—and at the same time he qualifying limits to the full relief and or the full relief and or the marginal relief. I proposal is designed is unincorporated small it is important that the yed should be able, with nee, to make adequate for their retirement. Their relief relief. The ercentage of earnings for tax relief will go 15 per cent to 17½ per 15 per cent to 17½ per the ceiling on the qualifying for relief will

ed.
propose some minor affecting business taxaming consultations with propose that the costs business loan finance allowed for rax pur-ief will also be given for expenses of a business these expenses would allowable if the busi-been trading when they

changes will also be
the tax deduction scheme
nstruction industry—the
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istrative burden of the
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thich operate harshly,
ast element in my packp small businesses, I am
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ms for VAT, in order
e administrative burden,
e that from midnight the
n threshold for VAT,
increased from £10,000
9. The de-registration 8. The de-registration also be increased from

same time I shall be from £50 to £250 the payment of tax on assets when a person the severe financial s, we are thus giving smaller businesses at any points where the irs too hardly, Individually few of the measures could be described as of major importance: but taken together they represent a significant step forward in making this country one in which enterprise will be rewarded and

properly rew flourish again. Together they will cost about \$160m in a full year. Finally, I come to an idea that is intended to pioneer a new, and more adventurous, approach to the whole question of industrial and commercial renewal.

There are some parts of our economy most notably in the older urban areas, where more and more public authority involvement seems to have led to less and less fruitful activity. The planning process has all the often and less fruitful activity. The planning process has all too often allowed, even caused, whole areas, at the heart of some of our most populous cides, to be laid to waste for years, even decades. Even when plans do finally come to be made, the public purse is often unable to provide the funds, or the effectuation in match the often unable to provide the funds, or the enterprise, to match the placaters' aspirations. And when private initiative might have been ready to str, it has generally been stifled by rules and regulations—and by a tax system which pays no regard to these special problems.

lems.

Some MPs may recall that, in a speech made on the Isle of Dogs, a little less than two years agn, I put forward a proposal for trying to bring new life back to these areas of urban dereliction. To lide: was not politically partisan. For my thinking had taken place in parallel with that of the dirtinguished Fabian, Professor Peter Hall.

Outle independently, we had

Peter Han.

Quite independently, we had
concluded that there was much to
be said for the establishment in
these man-made wildernesses of
what I have called "Enterprise"

I am, therefore, pleased to be able to announce roday action by the Government which will transform into reality the idea which I then put forward.

I then put forward.

We are proposing to establish, in the first instance, about half a dozen Enterprise Zones—with the intention that each of them should be developed with as much freedom as possible for those who work there to make profits and to create jobs. Each will cover perhaps 500 acres. Within these zones two major tax incentives will be available; first, 100 per cent capital allowances for both industrial and commercial buildings; and, second, complete relief from development land tax. But fiscal concessions are only part of what development land tax. But fiscal concessions are only part of what is needed. These zones will, therefore, enjoy the following additional benefits: 100 per cent derating of industrial and commercial property; a drastically simplified planning scheme; exemption from the scope of industrial training boards (with consequent exemption from industrial training levies); accelerated bandling of applications for warehousing free of customs duty; minimal requests from Government for statistical information; and abolition of the remaining industrial development remaining industrial development

inaginative experiment along these lines may succeed where conventional policies have proved inadequate. No one can doubt the need for change from present arrangements. In far too many of our towns and cities today, and for far too many businesses, particularly could and new ones the cularly small and new ones, the gap between a productive idea and a foreseeable profit has widened into a chasm of red tape.

a job.

Even before this proposal had any official status at all, there has been no lack of interest in the idea. The Government will be consulting local authorities and other interests before decisions and interests before the made. other interests before decisions on individual areas are made. Fuller details will be found in the policy document, which is being issued this evening. There could not be a better time for making a fresh start of this kind.

For in the decade that lies ahead, Britain has the opportunity of following a more hopeful path. We have ended the 1970s with a society that is becoming less tolerant, because we live with an economy that has been growing no richer. The 1980s can be very different.

aconomy that has been growned no richer. The 1980s can be very different.

The disappointments of the last decade spring from illusions that have persisted too long: the illusion that we can pay ourselves what we have not earned; the illusion that governments may go on borrowing when they dare not tax; and, most foolish of all, the illusion that we can somehow strike our way to higher living standards.

The essential condition for saccess in the 1980s is that we should turn our back on those illusions, that we should have the courage, over a period of years, to carry through the realistic policies to which there is no alternative.

In this Budget I have tried to set those policies in a strategy for the medium term. Nothing will be easy in the years immediately ahead. But beyond that the strategy offers hope of real success. It is a strategy for the defeat of inflation, by the reestablishment of mouetary courtod. It is a strategy for the restoration of prosperity, by the encouragement of enterprise.

Politics is not only the art of the possible, it is also the art of the necessary. The strategy outlined in this Budget is designed to do what is necessary—and so lay foundations for the success which is well within the grasp of the British people. (Loud Conservative cheers.)

## Ps outline factors to armine farm prices

g

ne Parliament began the
ress of voting on the
port on Commission prochange the CAP to help narkets and streamine ms to the 98 paragraphs. ded an average increase er cent in farm prices, f an average increase of of an average interest in a cent was unacceptable, nents supported by the roup casing for a freeze ice of milk, dairy protter, and sugar were the first on a counted :7 to 74

ndment backed by the Democratic group and carried to delete a paraing that any increase in prices had only a neglict on the cost of living not therefore a factor or inflation. The paraclaring the Commission for an average increase cent in farm prices un-

After rejecting amendments which would have changed the wording of the agriculture committee call for an increase of at least 7.5 per cent in farm prices in various ways, including a reduction of the figure to 5 per cent, the Parliament passed a Communist amendment replacing the parararuament passed a Communist amendment replacing the para-graph with one containing no reference to a nearest reference to a percentage increase but setting out three factors to be taken into account in thing prices taken into account in fixing prices for the next year; the need to guarantee farmers a fair income the need to assess the savings which tould be achieved by measures to bring the markets back into equilibrium; and the need to contain the increase in expenditure within limits compatible with a sound balanced budget and complying with the criteria underlying the Commission proposals.

rais.

The voting machinery suffered a rechnical breakdown and votes on the crucial issues were by the old-style means of standing and sturing, with no majorites announced.

The aircraft taking some British members home after the session members home after the session. was delayed to allow them to vote.

# low more hopeful Mr Callaghan says burden is shifted from healthy and rich to poor and needy

East, Lab) opening the debate on the budget, said he well remembered when he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1964 a letter appearing in The Times which said: "There have since the war been only two kinds of Chancellor -those who leave in disgrace and those who get out in time." (Laughter and interruptions). When he was Chancellor inflation ran at 4 per cent a year and

income-wages increased by 7 per The House today had listened to the most depressing and pessimistic account of the country's position that he could ever remember hearing. The Chancellor was proposing a growth rate of l per cent per annum in output from now until 1983-84. That included North Sea oil.

The inflation rate had doubled in a year; there had been a deterioration in the balance of payments of a remarkable character considering the North Sea oil revenues and the balance of payments saving; a dramatic increase in the forecast for unemployment . and a continuing decline in output, interest rates ever experienced in

The Chancellor was telling the Honse that what he intended to preside over during the next three years was an economy in which there was a combination of stagnation. tion, high unemployment, infla-tion, and a deteriorating balance

of payments.

The figures which had been given showed a range for the inflation index for next year of between 14 per cent and 19 per cent, with a half way figure of 161 per cent. That was the basis

James Callagnan. Leader of Opposition (Cardiff, South Cardiff, Sou or this basis he could not ex-pect to get it. He had distillusioned the country by the pessimistic and dreary approach be had made

> One could sum up the Budget by saying that it was three years of austerity and industrial decline on the basis of a stagnant econ-

on the basis of a stagnant economy, combined with shifting the burden from the healthy to the sick and from the rich to the poor. (Labour cheers.)

It was a consolidation Budget—a consolidation of failure.

Last year the Chancellor reduced the top rate of tax to 60 per cent to give the £30,000 a year man £4,000 a year more. This year he was reducing the benefit payment for those who were sick by 5 per cent below the increase in the rate of inflation.

Was that what the House Was that what the House water? Was it the philosophy of the modern Conservative Party? This was not a Conservative Government but a classic 19th century Liberal Government. What come Conservative MPs would like some Conservative MPs would like to do was to turn the 20th century welfare state back into the 19th century board of guardians.

tury welfare state back into the 19th century board of guardians. (Labour cheers)

The Budger did nothing to help exporters or to reduce the high interest rates. It decreased output and did nothing to help it.

If the Chancellor was saying that he anticipated a rate of inflation of between 14 and 19 percent during the next 12 months at a time when the union conferences were beginning their discussions on what they would claim this year, this was the figure they would be relying on.

How was he going to break out from this? He had turned away from the unions. The Government had shut the front door of 10 Downing Street and of the Treasury on the unions.

The Chancellor ought to be seeking the unions' Cooperation from tomorrow in order to deal

He should swallow his pride, call them in straight away and see what could be done to help the nation avoid yet another 12 months of the kind of situation it had gone through in the past 12 months.

If the Chancellor lelt that in the If the Chancellor lelt that in the interests of his policy he had to make these petty, mean charges on the sick—prescription charges and the rest—it would be far better to make, and the country would accept, a further increase for example in the price of cigarettes. If was an improper sense of priorities to do it in this way and make these mean and petty arripse.

The Chancellor spoke for an hour and 15 minutes before he had anything to say about unem-ployment. Every MP had today received a memorandum showing that training places available in London for young men and women unemployed were to be cut by one-third. Was this the kind of priorities the Government thought were acceptable to the people? They were not.

They were not.

The partietic provision the Chancellor was making for small workshops was irrelevant against the size of the problem the Government's policy was going to create over the next 12 months. When I contrast it (he continued) with his compassion and detailed care for those who have to pay capital gains tax or capital transfer tax I am bound to say I resist and resent this kind of Budget put forward in this way.

Sir Geoffrey Howe had said he

Sir Geoffrey Howe had said he intended to see that £12 a week was disregarded in the payment of benefits to the family of a striker. Strikers were already treated worse for social security benits than a man who was un-

This is the way (he said) the Government will create social tension out of all proportion.

(Labour cheers.) I sometimes wonder whether they know what they are doing. (Renewed Labour cheers.)

In the case of the child benefit allowance the Government had been as mean as it was possible to be in relation to its past promises and undertakings. This was the Government which

said it cared for the family and was going over to a tax credit system. There was an overwhelming case for honouring the undertaking that had been given to raise child benefit to 55.20 a

which must be welcomed. The proposal for increasing single allowance and widows' allowance allowance and windows anowance for the first year of widowhood was one in which the whole House should rejoice. He strongly applauded the relief from taxation for call anter address. for gallantry awards. It was a Budger where the economy, was being run deliberately for a fall of something like 2.5 per cent this year and with an increase in inflation. It assumed that the decline was going to go on. It did outning to relieve for months to come the burden of high interest rates. An entirely different approach was needed.

needed.

It is (he concluded) the most hopeless Budget we have had since the war. (Conservative protests and Labour cheers.) In the social groups it chooses for rewards and penalties it is the meanest Budget we have had since 1931. (Loud Labour cheers.)

Parliamentary notices House of Commons

House of Lords

## Monetarism a sinister torture from Chicago

Mr Jo Grimond (Orkney and Shet-land L) said it was apparent from Mr Callaghan's speech that if there was an alternative policy it was a statutory incomes policy. If the Labour Party felt that the measures the Government were puring into operation were bound to fail, there was no possible alterto a statutory incomes policy.

The Government must curse the day (he said) when the press of this country got hold of the word monetarism. It has come to mean a simister torture invented by Mr Milton Friedman in Chicago. It means no more than that if people hare more money to spend and there is no more to spend it on, prices will go up.

prices will go up.

The endless race in pay, salaries and allowances, without increased productivity, was the cause of inflation and poverty. It was unfortunate that top people in charge of the nationalized industries were going to get increased salaries. A general clamour for more salaries and wages would end up in suicide. Mr David Knox (Leek, C) said he regretted the limited increase in child benefit. He deeply regretted the decision to end the earnings related unemployment benefit, particularly at a time when unemployment was going to rise. ment was going to rise.

Mr Jack Straw (Blackburn Lab)
said the Budget was vicious and
wicked and the callousness with

which the Government had disre-garded its consequences were best illustrated by the failure to men-tion the effects it would have on unemployment this year and next

entire Budget.

## NHS protest march over 'cuts' in pay

Health Service staff are expected to march through London today to protest about the recommendations of the Clegg comparability commission, which they say will result in a cut in pay for most grades. Hospital X-ray departments will close for all but emergencies as radiographers take part in the march. They are particularly angry about the recommendation that their works ing week be extended from 35 to 37! hours, which they say will increase the risks from

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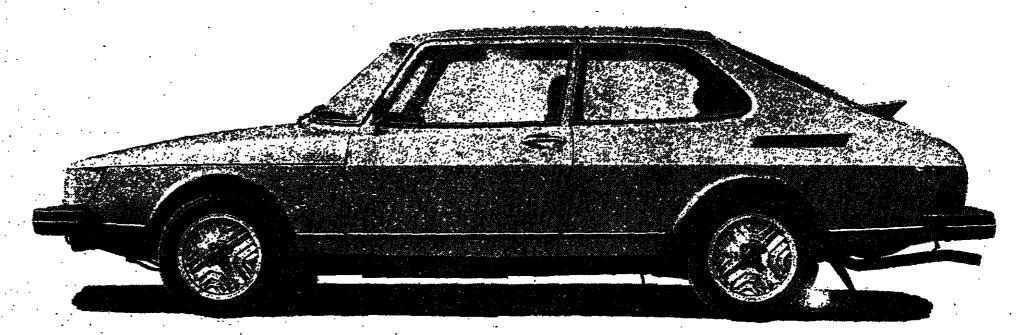
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Other groups expected to in-crease their hours under the report's recommendations are physiotherapists and speech therapists, who work 36 and 33 lours a week respectively.

Professor Hugh Clegg re-commended average rises for those groups of 15.4 per cent, but based on a 371-hour week. Mr Michael Jordan, secretary of the Society of Radiographers, said that radiographers were

disgusted.
The National and Local Gov-:
ernment Officers' Association, representing the largest number of the 37,000 paramedical staff in the health service, said: "Teachers of physiotherapy and occupational therapy will lose." £416 a year, radiographers of superintendent grade 1 level will lose £455 a year, and a speech therapist who wants to retain a 33-hour week will lose £607.8

# **What Car?-1980**



## The superlative SAAB 900 Turbo was the outright winner when What Car? tested 16 prestige cars to find the best Directors'car.

Results

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 5th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th

SAAB 980 Turbo Vauxhall Royale Opel Monza Renault 30TS Ford Granada Ghia 2.8i Renault 30TX Jaguar X.15.3 Citroen CX Pallas **Audi Avant GL5S** Rover2600 SAAB 900 GLE Lancia Gamma BMW 730 Péugeot 604Ti Mercedes-Benz 2805E

Datsun 280ZX 2+2

 $^{
m M}$ Lonaer and more sophisticated than its predecessor, the 900 is very much in the "Directors' "class. Performance is, of course, superb; the boosted engine doesn't have the standing start snap of larger capacity rivals but it can't be beaten for mid-range punch. For a big, front-drive car it can also be hustled through corners very smartly, thanks in great part to the excellent power steering and the grip of the low profile Pirelli P6 tyres. But it is practical virtues that complete the Saab so well: the comfortable seats, the smart new fascia and, of course, the massive carrying capacity of its hatchback design. What is more, the Turbo combines speed, quality, practicality and comfort with a degree of economy and realism never before found.

What Car?-APRIL'80

# **Born to Lead**

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SAAR 900 Turbo. 3 and 5-door hatchback, simulated urban driving -20.3 mpg; (13.9 litres per 1/100 km); constant speed driving 90 kph (56 mph) -41.2 mpg (6.9 litres per 1/100 km); constant speed driving 120 kph (75 mph) - 32.5 mpg (8.7 litres per 1/100 km).

OVERSEAS.

New York, March 26,

Senator Edward Kennedy became a viable convender for the Democratic presidential nomination last night for the

first time since the primary season began. He scored a sur-

prisingly easy victory over President Carter in the import-

ant New York primary and also bear him impressively in connecticut.

In New York he won by 59

per cent to 41 and in Connecti-cut by 47 to 41 in both states,

everywring opinion polls had suggested that Mr Carter would win, although they did show that Mr Kennedy was closing

on him rapidly.

For the Republicans, Mr
Ranald Reagan continued his
progress towards the jamination

by winning 73 of the 123 con-vention delegates up for elec-tion under New York's complex voting system. Mr. George Bush,

although he won only six dele-gates in New York kept his campaign alive by bearing Mr

Reagan in Connecticut by 39 to 34 per cent.

Mr Carter still holds a useful lead over Mr Kennedy, with

746 convention delegates committed to him as against 385 for the senator. He is still however, less than half way to the required winning total of 1,666 and everything now depends on

whether the New York result signals the start of a nation-wide slump in his popularity.

The signs are that it might. As New York was voting yester-

day, the Associated Press re-

leased the result of a highly significant opinion poll which

showed that people now hold

President Carter in almost as

low esteem as they did last October, before the Tehran hostages were taken, when it was widely assumed that Mr Kennedy could win the nomination

Only 31 per cent of those asked rated him excellent or

good, down from 40 per cent in January; and 25 per cent thought him poor, as against

January's 13 per cent. The con-tinued detention of the

hostages, the growing rate of in-

flation and vacillations over

Middle East policy are all damaging Mr Carter's reelection

A low turnout in the

that the figures represent a

negative reaction to the Presi-

dent rather than positive en-

whom Chappaquiddick is a con-

Tax concessions and other

benefits totalling £871.5m were handed out to South Africans

today in a budget described by

Mr Owen Horwood, the Finance

Minister, as having something for everybody and a "golden opportunity" to share the

He also announced pension

increases, pay rises for public servants and death duty con-cessions. He said, however, the

country's military prepared-ness would be kept "razor

sharp" through a hefty rise in

defence spending.

The Defence Force would

have £1,160m available to it in

cash during the next 12 months compared with £900m budgeted

Mr Horwood said South Africa had finished the year with a "windfall" 1165m

gross surplus on the Exchequer account. But this was not

simply due to record gold earnings, although estimated tax income from gold mining

for the next 12 months was

£1,388m compared with £810m

A recent International Mone-

tary Fund report had empha-

sized that South Africa was

reaging the rewards of stable

thusiasm for Mr Kennedy,

From Ray Kennedy

country's wealth.

primaries

yesterday confirms

shares out 'windfall

Senator Kennedy back in running

CONNECTICUT

ILLINOIS (March 18)

DELEGATES ELECTED TO DATE

tinuing liability. An official in

Mr Carter's New York cam-paign dismissed the result last night as "a dip in the road"

to the nomination, while a Kennedy spokesman said that "the bubble has burst" for the

Which of those interpreta-tions is correct will be tested in the Wisconsin and Kansas

primaries next week. Mr Ken-

nedy has not been campaigning

hard in either state but Mr

Jerry Brown, the Governor of California has been concentrat-ing on Wisconsin for several

blacks would be reduced from

£1,005 a year to £670 a year and thereafter by 20 per cent. Mr Horwood emphasized

the need for education and in

dustrial training and said 5960m would be spent on it

Republicans

Reagan Anderson

Others and

Anderson

be chosen 1,508) ...

Uncommit d 72

Crane .

Bush .

after beating Mr Carter in

Kennedy

Carter

Carter

Carter

President.

Kennedy 385

Kennedy



defect: Four footballers members of the Afghan national football team photographed yesterday in Frankfurt, where they have asked for political asylum in "repugnance" at the Russian military occupation of

their country. Altogether, ten Alghan footballers have arrived in West Germany, seven of them belonging to the national team. Their ambition is to take part in sporting events outside Afghanistan until the Russian troops leave.

Disguised as mountain tribesmen, they managed to slip across the frontier into Pakistan, reaching first Peshawar and then Karachi, from where they flew on to Frankfurt. Some arrived at the end of January, while

others landed this week. They are part of a steady stream of Afghans, many of them well educated professional people, who have been reaching West Germany at the rate of 10 to 20 a day since the Russians invaded in December. Immigration officials say about 1,000 Afghans are being housed in hotels in and around

Frankfurt The ten footballers are being put up at the expense of the city council while their request for asylum is con-

## Gaullists plan rally at general's tomb to win votes for M Chirac

Who are the true heirs of of reassuring themselves that they really represent his ideals the parliamentary representa-tives of what is popularly known as the Gaullist movement began a three-day meeting here today. . The choice of St Raphael is from the fact that the town has a Gaullist mayor. It was only a few miles down the coast that the south of France landings occurred and the first few inches of French soil were liberated in the Second World War.
If further proof is needed of the region's right to a special place in the patriotic Gaullists' catalogue, it is in the form of a monument in the port comricmorating the spo where apoleon landad after his Egyptich campaign.

But perhaps most significant of all, to the modern Gaullist, is the true descendant in spirit is the pilgrimage the parlia of the general. As M Labbé mentarians will make tomorrow saw it, the movement's universto the village of Rayol, where they will shake the hand of the schoolteacher who was in charge of the education for a while of a precocious boy called Jacques said. "He bequeathed us Chirac, founder and leader of nothing but he gave us every-the Rassemblement pour la thing."

Paris magazine

only 10 weeks

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, March 26

largely financed by the group, which includes the highly suc-

cessful fortnightly economic magazine L'Expansion, with a

He told a press conference to-day that the losses of Paris-Hebdo—borne by the group amounted to 15m francs

Korchnoi avoids traps as

pawns secure victory

circulation of 150,000

(£1,700,000).

closes after

the capital.

all about proving that, however all about proving that, towever much the name may have changed, the ideals of the mem-bers remain those stated by the general in his broadcast from London on June 18, 1940 when he rallied Frenchmen everywhere to fight for their country.

June 18 has become a sacred date in the Gaullist calendar.
M. Claude Labbé, the RPR
president, accordingly amounced today that on the fortieth anniversary this year there will be an "immense" gathering at the general's tomb at Colombev les-Deux-Eglises to prove "our

As the French presidential elections loom, the RPR be-lieves it has detected a growing tendency by President Giscard d'Estaing to pretend he ality almost invited such claims.
"Gaullism without de Gaulle, since it belongs to everyone, belongs to no one person", he said. "He bequeathed us

right to consider ourselves the

and heirs

République (RPR).

The RPR is the fifth title by not a political party at all but which the Gaullists have called a movement and that anybody themselves and that he was a movement and the anybody who believes in France above all else is automatically a mem-

> Internationally this explains M Chirac's strong anti-British stance over the EEC negotiations. Internally it explains the suspicion and derision with which President Giscard's claim last Sunday to represent the "middle way" in French politics has been greeted by the

For M Labbé and his colleagues, there is no "middle way". There is just a French and because they all think like that they must be the true heirs of the general.

In cosequence, Gaullists are under orders once again to fall in for France on June 18, this time at Colombey, where in M Labbe's words, "we will go towards that Cross of Lorraine, towards that high place, to bear witness that above all other ambitions our sole and strong hope lies in the future of

The hope is that a strong turnout at Colombey will convert itself into a winning turnout for M Chirac in next year's

## The Pope is to visit six African countries in May

The Pope is to visit six African countries in May. Since his election in October 1978 his foreign travels have included North and The Paris weekly magazine Paris-Hebdo, launched with a great fanfare of publicity, has ms election in October 1978 his A Vatican spokesman, giving foreign travels have included his itinerary, said he would fig on a tight parliamentary rein.

American city magazines, and was intended to give Parisians a newspaper of their own, and he is expected to go to and stay there until May 6, South America and the Far making a brief visit during DEstaing told his ministers East before the end of the year. which would keep them in-formed of the political, econo-mic, social and cultural life of At his weekly audience today, he said: "Accepting the invitation of the respective episco-pates and heads of state, I will no 10, and then fly with a stop-M Jean-Louis Servan-Schreimake a visit from May 2 to 12 ber, its founder and director, which, God willing, will take me to six different countries of who also heads the successful Expansion publishing group, had set himself the goal of 100,000 circulation after 10 that great and promising con- May 10 until his re-tinent—Zaire, the People's Varican on May 12. Republic of Congo, Kenya, Since his election Ghana, Upper Volta and the has been to Mexico. The undertaking was

Ivory Coast.
"With this visit I intend to pay homage to all Africa and express by sincere affection for all the inhabitants of that beloved comment." He noted that Zaire and Ghana were celebrating this year the centenary of their evangelization.

It will be the second visit by

these days to

over in Ougadougou, Upper Volta, to Abidjan Ivory Coast. There he would remain from May 10 until his return to the Since his election the Pope

has been to Mexico, the Dominican Republic, his native Poland, Ireland, the United States and Turkey. He is expected to go to Brazil in July and to the Philippines later in the year. The Vatican spokesman today

would neither confirm nor deny insistent reports that he will go to France in June.

## **Communists** find way out for EEC assembly

From David Wood Strasbourg, March 26 The powerful farm lobby and the big political groups in the European Parliament today escaped from their dilemma over farm prices when majority of members settled on

a compromise proposed by four Italian Communists led by Signora Carla Barbarella. She proposed no figure for the average increase in prices that is to be settled by the council of agricultural ministers this week. The Commission had proposed an average increase of 2.4 per cent. Parliament's agriculture committee, led by Sir Henry Plumb, proposed 7.9 per cent. Amendments tabled in

Parliament ran riot from an average cut of 1 per cent to an increase of 13 per cent. The Italian Communists' compromise merely offered criteria to govern the fixing of farm prices—a fair income

farmers, measures to make sav-ings and bring the markets back to equilibrium, and containment of expenditure to achieve a South African budget

sound, balanced budget.
That formula saved the faces of all those members who rejected the Community's 1980 budget last December in an attempt to drive home to the Council of Ministers that spending on agriculture must be curbed to allow the Nine to develop in other directions. It gives little help to Mr Roy Jenkins and his Commission colleagues in their fight with Johannesburg, March 26

the Community budget under control. It also does nothing to put the agricultural ministers the European Council meeting offered an opportunity cor careful preparation of solutions to

"It is essential", he said,
"That the Council of Ministers of the Community should make progress on all the issues in-volved. Only on this condition will the meeting of the Euro-

the problems facing the Com-

pean Council be useful.".
The President instructed M Pierre Mehaignerie, Minister of Agriculture, to press the European Commission and the other EEC ministers of agriculture to take a decision with-out delay on the setting of new

## Postal worker faces court over Bonn constitution

From Harry Golombek Velden am Wörthersee

Korchnoi, the selfwon his quarter-mai march in the candidates fournament here dzainst. Tigran Petrosian, the former Soviet world champion by the score of 5½ to 3½. Petrosian resigned the ninth game on the forty-fourth move last night.

Korchnoi bad played the opening stages of the game with great care, looking at this point more to the preservation of his lead by drawing the game than to trying too hard for the win.

The opening was an old-fashloned type of Queen's Gambit declined and Petrosian, whose only chance at this stage of the match was indeed to play for a win, went in for some sharp tactical complications.

Korchnoi kept his head and avoided all the traps his subtle and ingenious opponent set him. With a central pawn thrust on move 22 he established a wedge in the position that won him a the candidates tournament here

in the position that won him a pawn.

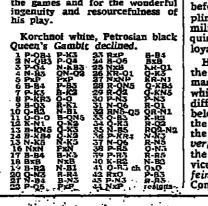
Korchuoi then played to pre-

serve this advantage and got into some time trouble having had to make six moves in eight minutes, whereas Petrosian had nearly

three-quarters of an hour for his three-quarters of an hour for his moves.

However, Rorchnoi emerged from his time trouble still holding his advantage and when he won another pawn on the forty-fourth move Petrosian resigned. So Korchnoi goes through to the semi-final where he will meet either Mikhail Tal, a former world champion, or Lev Polugayevsky, the Soviet grandmaster.

Though he stood badly in several of the games in this match he deserved to win it both for the keen energy he displayed in the games and for the wonderful ingenuity and resourcefulness of his play.



A suitable case for Hygi Hankies

Hygi Hankies are for crying, nose-blowing, wiping and

snuffling. Today might be a good time to try them.

Made from a soft, non-woven fabric, they are the

commonsense alternative to a cotton handkerchief.

ONE-A-DAY-AND-THROW-AWAY

Now in a pretty design for Ladies ioo.

Bonn, March 25 In the first case of its kind in West Germany the state is seeking to have a postal official disciplined, and possibly dismissed from his life-tenure

Herr Hans Peter, aged 49, a middle-ranking official in the Stuttgart telephone exchange, before the civil service disciplinary court, alleging that his militancy violated the law re-quiring that public officials be loyal to the Constitution.

Herr Peter is a member of the Moscow oriented West German Communist Party (DKP) which is legal. What makes life difficult for civil servants who belong to the DKP and enrages the left-wing is that although the party has been declared not verfassingswidrig (contrary to the Constitution) the civil service regards it as verfassings-feindlich, or hostile to the

Undercover (Int) Ltd., Wrexhan

financial policies. Mr Horwood said his budget was aimed at achieving further growth from a position of strength.

His biggest concession was to abolish the loan levy system prompted proceedings against him but his activities in the of tax for both individuals and party. The official indicated that the action resulted partly companies at a cost to the Exchequer of £363m. It is to be from security considerations replaced by issues of Governbecause Herr Peter worked at ment stock. the telephone exchange.

The post office and railways, which both come under the same minister, Herr Kurt Gscheidle, have periodically aroused criticism and ridicule for dismissing communist post-men and railwaymen. The action against Herr Peter is more complex because his seniority gives him the right to his job for life.

More than a year ago the Government dropped the mis-named berufsverbot, the muchcriticized routine examination of the political reliability of applicants for public jobs. But the constitutional loyalty requirement, which is designed to prevent the political tainting of the civil service that helped the Nazis to power, remains.

#### From Patricia Clough An official of the Ministry said it was not Herr Perer's membership of the DKP that

job, for communist activity. The Post Ministry has taken

## after cuts of £304m last year. and a The threshold of taxation for 11.7p. Most of Iran's leaders 'want to try hostages'

Individual income tax

cessions amounted to £335m

Tehran, March 26.—Most members of Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council want to put the American hostages on trial if the former Shah and his fortune are not returned to Iran, Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, Iran's Justice Minister and the council's First Secretary, said today. He also said that diplomatic relations with the United States should be

Ayatollah Bebeshti was the second leader of the revolutionary regime this week to advo-cate trying the hostages because the Shah had been allowed to leave Panama.—AP.

Shah's decision: The former Shah elected to leave Panama because the Government would have detained him, Senor Carlos Ozores, the Panamanian Foreign Minister, said in Tokyo (our Tokyo correspondent

He said that the Shah would have been taken into custody, " if necessary", upon study extradition demand which was being delivered by a group

## reduced prices without delay. About the only significant increase was in the subsidized price of bread, which Mr Hor-

food for millions of people.

A standard white loaf will rise in price by 2.7p to 17.8p and a brown loaf by 2.2p to

both New York and Connecticut in the New York primary yes terday, for nearly a third of the state's Democrats are Jewish Voters were also worried that the President's budget cuts Bush 39

A local television station organized a poll outside voting centres yesterday which indi-

in foreign policy and economics seem gradually to be pushing liberal voters, Mr Kennedy's natural constituency, back into the senator's camp, albeit with a show of reluctance. Without a dramatic recovery in the President's fortunes, this pro-cess seems likely to accelerate in the remaining mouths of the

To translate what happened last night into sporting terms, the President was like a soccer team gliding serenely to victory with a comfortable four-nillead. Suddenly Mr Kennedy has scored a couple of quick goals just before half time. While the President's team are still ahead, their opponents are now within striking distance and have regained some of their have regained some of their

merve.
Mr Reagan's strong showing
in New York, where many
delegates were returned unopposed, proves that he can win in north-eastern industrial states. When he challenged President Ford for the nomination four years ago, he lost because he could not gain support in that kind of state.

Mr. Anderson, who was not on the New York ballot, said that he was quite encouraged

If Mr Brown, whose campaign so far has been fruitless, does finally manage to do well next Carter almost as much as would success for Mr Kennedy. For if York convention in August with the 1,666 votes needed to win on the first ballot, then all in effect go in with an equal chance of bargain delegates for votes. of bargaining among Doubts about Mr Carter's Middle East policy were un-

would mean a reduction in federal aid for the city, already bracing itself for a damaging strike next week of bus and underground railway workers who are asking for higher pay increases than the city can

cated that 79 per cent of Jewish voters chose Mr Kennedy. He also won among Catholics, gain-ing 52 per cent of their votes. Mr Carter was slightly ahead among blacks, with 52 per cent. Overall, Mr Carter's failures in foreign policy and economics

primary season.
To translate what happened

by his showing in Connecticut, where he had scarcely cam-paigned because of Mr Bush's strong local connexions. Mr

Anderson now hopes to well in Wisconsin to establish himself as the liberal alterna-tive to Mr Reagan. He said there yesterday that he was still considering whether to run in the November election as an independent third-party candidate if he does not get the party nomination in July—as he almost certainly will not.

# **Builders of**

The owners of the Three Mile Island nuclear power station in Pennsylvania, badly damaged in an accident a year

including teachers and nurses, would receive pay rises total-ling £258m, with proportionately larger increases for blacks than for whites. There were also rises for old age pensioners ranging from £5.70 a month for whites to £3

a month for blacks. Mr Horwood said he aimed to increase the real disposable income of individuals because, although an economic upswing was well under way, the real gross domestic product was not growing fast enough

growing fast enough

The meney supply had increased by 13 per cent which
was not excessive. In fact, said
Mr Horwood, the extra money
about remained in a "liquidity
trap" of banks, mining houses
and institutions and had not yet reached the pockets of individuals.

But, he said, inflation run-

ning at 14 per cent was a danger sign and to help contain it the Government was to abolish immediately the remain-ing 7.5 per cent tariff on im-ports. The Government, Mr Horwood said, firmly expected the benefits to be passed on to consumers in the form of wood admitted formed a staple

nuclear plant sued

ago, have sued Babcock and Wilcox, who built it, for more than \$500m (£227m).

this year compared with a total of £538m five years ago.
In addition public servants, The suit, brought in federal court in New York, accuses the defendants of negligence, breach of contract and liability for the failure of its equipment. The case has been brought by the General Public Utilities (GPU) Corporation of Parsip-pany, New Jersey, which controls Metropolitan Edison, Pennsylvania company which operated the Three Mile Island

> Mr William Kuhns, chairman of GPU, said that the main failure of Babcock and Wilcox was in the provision of proper training for the operators of the station to enable them to cope with the emergency which occurred.

The accident began when a valve in the reactor's cooling system became stuck open, allowing coolant to escape. It became graver when an opera-tor, unaware of the stuck valve, switched off emergency pumps which were providing extra water for cooling the nuclear

· The American nuclear industry as a whole has also been badly damaged. No new orders for nuclear power stations have been received in the last year, while 11 orders have been can-Babcock and Wilcox is owned

by J. Ray McDermott and Co. of New Orleans. Mr James E. Cunningham, the company's chairman, said that the suit would be defended vigorously.

#### Mr Neil Marten, Minister for Overse ment, said before h

pledge of £100m toria Reservoir proj the biggest compo-accelerated Mahave scheme before the reduce overseas aid

He told a pre that a firm pledy given and it would the Victoria project about four-or five y would be given as incurred and woul average about £200 In reply to que Marreo said the B cil in Sri Lanka wo take its share of penditure and that optimistic about sions to students Lanka and other countries in meetin charges at British



ا هکامنالاصل

## **Brutal Czech police drive** to stamp out seminars

By Our Foreign Staff Young workers in provincial cities of Czechoslovakia have

been beaten by police during interrogations connected with protests against the imprison-ment of Petr Cibulka, who helped to organize seminars in Brno similar to those addressed by Oxford philosophers in

With foreign attention focused on Prague the authorities may have felt relatively free to deal harshiy with unauthorized educational activities elsewhere. According to the Palach

Press, they appear to have been particularly worried by the speed with which 176 signatures were collected simultaneously in four different cities for a demonstration in Brno on March 15.

The demonstration did not take place because many of the the police turned out in force. Women among those arrested were stripped and subjected to humibating searches. Mr Cibulka, aged 28, was sentenced in 1978 to two years'

imprisonment for distributing non-conformist music and sending a manuscript abroad. After being beaten by criminal inmates he asked to be trans-ferred to another part of the prison and went on hunger strike when this was refused. In January this year, he was given another six months for obstructing the implementation of an official decision." public prosecutor appealed and the sentence was increased

to a year. It was this that provoked his friends to attempt a protest demonstration. Equity, the British actors' union, has sent a telegram to the Supreme Court of Czecho-slovakia asking for the release of Albert Cerny, a Czech actor sentenced last November to three and a half years in prison for his work as a mem-

ber of the Committee for the Defence of the Unjustly Pro-secuted. The Supreme Court is due to hear his appeal today. Heavy sentences were also passed on other members of committee, including Vaciav Havel, the playwright, who received four and a half

of an agreed form of for the Palestinians Israeli-occupied recti At the same result from the pear Egypt remains mi isolated in the Aret many Israelis feel the return for the most area of the Sinai pe Although ambass formally exchanged month ago neithe succeeded in movi permanent residence In Cairo this week sador, formally pa letter to President Mr Menachem I Israeli Prime Minist

**Palestini** 

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Israel and Egy; celebrated the first at

of the signing of treaty which ended ; war after more than

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the Egyptian lead from creating a on Palestinian auton by which agreemen to be reached. increasingly band many issues, was re which arrived in Jo Friday and much But the talks or the main bone of are hanging over versary like an on In a special anni-

he described in fashion as "the Judea, Samaria and Begin stated firmly "We must renter sincerely desire to we undertook in the of the Camp David we shall always be and remind others agreements contain ments liable to le

#### Delhi acco full diplon status to P

From Our Own Coa Two days before Arafat, the Palest is due to visit I invitation of Mrs It the Prime Minister diplomatic status there of the Pales tion Organization. Mr Narasimha External Affairs Parliament that Inc among the first no tries to recognize who had initially world's conscience tence of a Palesting Behind these ser India's increasing need of the Midd producing nations

obtain sufficient in India has per Israelis only a co in the name of nation in Bombay, it ever to move to

Sri Lanka escaped air minister sa From Our Correspo Colombo, March 26

## ppo riots blamed on Turkish tical group aiming to ig down the Assad regime

ria, March 26

lays ago, the Syrian terior Minister sent his superior on the n Aleppo and the v of Hama Usually, ter's weekly report alf a page but this covered five full

outbreaks of rioting ting not only in d Hams but in the Desr-Ez-Zur on the Idlib, in-Numan where the ntains a well-guarded

gnificantly, the docuh parry officials— a hundred dead in ost of them civilians. rat Ann-Numan, an was broken into by im Brotherhood and including a large of Kalashnikov auto-

were stolen. newspapers have still a full account of the took place in n an analysis of what —albeit from eye-wit-her than officials—is for an understanding is month.

us street demonstrathe city began on although for some iously, posters carry-imprimitur of the Muslim Brotherhood, sared on the walls, r a general strike in . the allegedly sectar-e of President Assad. azaar had aiready the instigation of the od and appeals by vernor, an Army who was also a of the Syrian Deuxreau, had failed to

reopening. arch 11, crowds of appeared on the id began to smash and thicluss and several

surprisingly boasts the Soviet airline, resume business,

criminals.

illeged criminals have

ionjo said the number of

ases had increased since itory death sentence was

as well as for murder,

there was a relative when Kenya's rising on was taken into

Jjonjo said the police stified in shooting crim-

in tried to resist arrest. riminals would not hesi-

shoot any policeman who

Hague, March 26.— I elections due in the Dutch colony of Sur-morrow have been post-

until October next year

ion delayed

ot dead by police.

bookshop which used to sell soldier was heard to advice a Russian literature. Russian literature.

Only the late arrival of

Syrian troops in the Rue Baron prevented crowds from storming the regional office of Syrian Arab Airlines,

A shopkeper in the Rue Barron said that most of the teenagers were only 14 or 15 years old and he recognized some of them as youths who normally sell smuggled ciga-rettes round the corner in Rus Kouatli. He was told that each had been paid five Syrian pounds (about 750) to demon-

strate on the streets. It was an hour and a half before troops from the local the casualty toll as barracks entered the city and Hama—nearly all of cleared the streets by firing their rifles in the air.

At Aleppo University, how-ever, large numbers of armed men identifying themselves as Muslim Brothers—one academic estimated that there were more than a hundred of them-broke into lecture balls, shot out the windows and then

ordered the students to leave.
Some of the gunmen are
alleged to have been students from the departments of mathematics and mechanical engineering.

According to one student, ich have who later saw five of his Assad's friends arrested (he has not seen them since), the univer-sity tudents wanted no part of the demonstrations. "The only people who protested on the streets were high school stu-

It was then that the violence got out of hand. Bullets fired into the air by troops richoand when fleeing students ran towards one group of soldiers, the troops—apparentyl mistak-ing them for attackers—opened

ire at hm. e Alhought Aleppo remained quiet for two days, there was more rioting on the Friday, the Muslim Sabbath, outside mosque and not far from

the shuttered souk. According to two accounts, two pseachers had suggested in scarcely veiled terms that Muslims should protest at President Assad's leadership. In the bazaar, troops broke

re damaged. A travel the locks on some shops and ho sold tickets for ordered their owners to but young business burnt to the men appeared on the streets storm centre for President and anti-Soviet senti- and ordered their closure. On Assad.

The troops, who were later Syrian Special Forces security unit, were then issued with riot batons but already at least 60 people, including women, had died.

Aleppo's local newspaper swortly afterwards corried photographs of centured weapons, including Soviet-manufactured Kalashnikovs, rocket launchers and American M16 rifles.
There is a widespread belief

in Aleggo that the M16s came from Turkey and only five Jordanians were arrested Alappo, allegadly, carrying forged Lebanere passports.

An Alepno merchant was tioned a Turkish connemon in Aleppo's violence. "The Turks have been interested in creat ing trouble here for years", he

"The people from the Tur-kish Islamic National Salvation Party have been sending in weapons. They want Assad overthrown and they know that Syria wants the eventual return of its old province of Alexandretta."

The National Salvation Pages

The National Salvation Party of Mr Necmetin Erhakan holds few seats in the Turkish Par-liament but Mr Demirel's fragile coalition government has given it considerable political power in Turkey.

Erbakan's would not be averse to an Isla mic state in Syria and Mr Erbaken himself would certainly oppose any Syriau attempt to recover Alexandretta (now Iskenderun) which was ceded to Turkey by the French in 1939.

Aleppo, a city of 800,000 eople, contains a sizeable Sunni Muslim majority with minorities of Turks, Alamites, Kurds and Armenians.

It is a microcosm of Syria's ethnic composition, and its opposition to the Government's economic price-fixing, its proxi-mity to the Turksin border, its historical jealousy of Damascus—a city of infinitely historical less charm than its northern sister—and its growing distaste for the ruling Alamite authorities, make it a dangerous them centra for President



President Carter's daughter Amy makes the acquaintance of a chimpanzee while visiting the circus with her Washington photography class.

## California to vote on tax change

Los Angeles, March 23

Californians are not due to go to the polls until early in June, but already the battle lines have been drawn over a state income tax initiative known as Proposition Nine. Its author is Mr Howard Jarvis, who successfully pushed through the 1978

property tax-cut Bill, Proposition Thirteen. As he did in 1978, Mr lerry Brown, the Governor of California, who has just returned after several weeks' campaigndential nomination, has opposed the controversial masure. He claims it will benefit the rich and do very little for the middle

class and the poor. In a statement on television the Governor said that the 10 per cent of Californians who earn more than \$40,000 (about £19,000) a year would get more than half of the savings under 90 per cent carning lass would get "crumbs"—about 45 per

The feisty Mr Jarvis, aged 78, immediately called the Gover-nor's reasoning "a bunch of garbage" and took the opportunity to Call at his presiden-

"I don't think Jerry has any influence in Californian politics at all", Mr Jarvis declared. "Politically I think he's as dead

In 1978 the Governor also opposed Mr Jarvis's Proposition Thirteen, calling it a fraud. But when it was passed he agreed to implement the voters' de-cision. Mr Brown said lest week he would carry out the new measure if voters approved it.

In spite of Mr Brown's evaluexperts in Sacramento that the measure maintain would help lower income families. They say that a married
couple filing a joint return with
an adjusted annual income of federal income tax payments.

whites than to give encourage can play an important role in
ment to his black supporters.

It has been noted for example, that Mr Mugabe is using pean Economic Community."

per cent, while a family with an income of between \$10.000 and \$15,000 would get a 70.1 per cent tax cut.

The Governor has warned voters that if Proposition Nine voters that it proposition hine is approved it will cause cut-backs in government services affecting higher education, the elderly, the disabled and the retarded.

Because of the way California state income tax is structured the Bill would mean an average cut of 54 per cent in what residents would have to pay on their adjusted annual income. Businesses that do not pay cor-porate taxes, called sole proprietorships, and partnerships would receive the Jarvis tax break since their income is treated as personal income and thereby covered under the

## Some strikers heeding Mr Mugabe's appeal

Salisbury, March 26

There was a mixed response todes to last night's broadcast appeal by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister-designate, to striking workers to end their industrial action.

Eight hundred workers with the Rhodesia Omnibus Company in Bulawayo ended their strike in Bulawayo ended their strike today after a compromise put forward by Mr Kumbirai Kangai, the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs.

However, 15,380 workers at the David Whitehead textile

plant at Gatooma continued their stoppage. Employees at several other plants remained on strike.

The settlement in Bulawayo came after talks between the minister and a committee representing the bus workers. The workers had demanded the re-instatement of five colleagues and the dismissal of two white foremen. The compromise suggested by Mr Kangai, and accepted by the workers, provided for the reinstatement of three of the five dismissed workers and the transfer of one of the two whites the black

workers wanted dismissed.
At Gatooma the strikers are demanding to be paid for the period they were on strike at the beginning of this week. They had agreed to go back to work yesterday but walked out again after the management refused to pay them for the hours lost as a result of their earlier action.

Mr Mugabe's broadcast, in which he also emphasized his determination to stamp out law lessness and also to guarantee pensions, has met with a mixed

Europeans on the whole have welcomed his determination to prevent a repetition of last weekend's violence in which several whites were burt. They have also approved of his firm line on the strikes.

However, some blacks are increasingly questioning Mr Mugabe's conciliatory line which appears to them to be designed more to reassure whites than to give encourage-ment to his black supporters.

in an attempt to end the present wave of strikes as was introduced by the Rhodesian Front sovernment. While Mr Mugabe has sympathized with the aspirations of the lower paid workers he has not yet given any indication that be intends to amend existing legislation.

Military mission: The Ministry of Defence in London confirmed last night that Major-General F W. Fursdon, director of the ministry's Military Assistance Organization, had flown to Salisbury for further talks over military assistance for the future Zimbabwe armed forces (Our Defence Correspondent

His visit follows the recen visit to Southern Rhodesia by Major-General Kenneth Perkins, who is due to succeed General

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Mr Mugabe has asked for British hely in rebuilding the country's defences after the recent fighting, including the graining of former members of the Patriotic Front who have volunteered for a military career.

A number of soldiers, mem-bers of the Commonwealth Monitoring Group, are still in Rhodesia, engaged in training, communications and liaison communications

Labour congratulations: Elec-tions in Rhodesia represented a victory for the liberation movements, the Labour Pacty National Executive Council said in a motion carried yesterday. warmly congratulated Mr Robert Mugabe on the result (Our Political Correspondent

The motion continued: "The task of reconstruction in Zimbabwe is enormous. The that reconstruction is to be welcomed, as are the offers of specialist advice and training. However, far more will have to be done to provide Zimbabwe with the resources she so badly

"Britain has a particular responsibility and we urge the government to make a further contribution. In addition Britain

#### 1ya police Chad ceasefire ends wed to with dawn gunfire ot to kill Ndjamena, March 26.-Heavy Arabia: French officers and

artillery fire broke out at dawn r Correspondent today and automatic fire could farch 26 be heard in different parts of Charles Njonjo the to kill if threatened by Attorney General said

Throughout the night, troops. packing Mr Hissene Habre, the s replying in Parliament Defence Minister, against Presiof recent incidents in dent Goukouni Weddeye's Popular Armed Forces (FAP) appeared to have respected the ceasefire.

But observers pointed out that fighting had slackened dur-ing previous nights and only resumed with intensity at first

Two mortar bombs early to-day were fired at the Presi-dent's residence, apparently from positions held by Mr Habre's Northern Armed forces (FAN). Last night, despite the ceasefire, a sector of the capital was still under cannon fire from the southern forces of Mr Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, the Vice-President, and aimed at positions held by

A ceasefire commission was due to meet again early today at the Cathedral. It consists of a FAN and FAP delegation in the presence of the ambassa-dors of France and Egypt, the charge d'Affaires of Saudi untry's Prime Minister st night.

Ndjamena's Moslem leader, Imam Ibrahim Moussa.

In Khartum, it is reported that Chad's Sudanese commuthe Chad capital, despite a nity secretary had appealed to ceasefire agreed by rival fac. Sudanese authorities to rescue its nationals from the embattled city.--Agence France-Press

Douala, Cameroon, March 26. -French paratroops and marines took advantage of the uneasy truce to rescue foreign homes in Ndjamena. Another 189 foreigners

reached Cameroon on Tuesday, bringing the total of those who have escaped to more than 500. All except one of the small community of about 30 American officials and private citizens in Chad has been evacuated, but about 100 French citizens at the French military base have so far declined evacuation from the city, according to reports.—UPI. Diplomats recalled: The Wes German Government has ordered its diplomats out of Chad. A Foreign Office spokes

man said in Bonn the eight diplomats and their families would be flown out by the French. Other West Germans living in Chad but not con-nected with the embassy have been advised to leave, he added.

# "There's no doubt which airline we'll choose for our next flight?

This is an authentic passenger statement.

## port highlights the devastation caused man's exploitation of his world

by Samstag ries of dramatic statistics setting for a report on exploitation of the en-dent released earlier this by the International for the Conservation of

and Natural Resources document, entitled the Conservation Strategy. ides with a number of

t recommendations aimed ting the devastation while is still time. discussion of the ennent tends to focus on nent terms to house ct natural communities, or ystems", which are de-in terms of plants, an-geography and the rela-

this sense the world is it in ecosystem, divided into er ecological units s, seas, coastal regions, and rivers, deserts and lands. Each of these can further subdivided into Farmlands, though not

ly natural communities, ilso studied as ecosystems. is is where the statistics to nibble away at even idiest definitions or, more ately; to take great bites

serts, for example, are nding (which means that useful marginal systems as grass and scrublands ranishing) by 23,000 square the equivalent of two

iums each year. te world's farmland totals t five million sq. miles; in loped countries about 1,200 niles of prime agricultural (the equivalent of somemore than the area of shire) "are submerged under urban forest cover this century.

sprawl". From 1960 to 1970 Japan lost more than 7 per cent of its agricultural land to build.

ings and roads. At present rates, the anonymous authors of the strategy estimate, a third of the world's arable land will have disappeared by the year 2000.

Loss of soil through erosion caused by bad farming and careless forestry is at least as serious as the effects of urban development. More than half of India's acreage is affected by some sort of soil degradation.

The IUCN says that even under natural conditions of vegetation cover it can take more than 400 years to gener-ate a third of an inch of topsoil: "once the soil has gone, for all practical purposes it is gone

for good' As the land disappears, pests cut into the productivity of whatever remains: over-use of pesticides caused a doubling in the number of insect varieties resistent to pesticides between 1965 and 1977.

Forests and woodlands disappear, as timber is narvested, leared for agriculture or cut piecemeal for firewood. Between 2 and 24m acres of forest are logged or cleared for farming each year . . a rate of almost 50 acres a minute. Timber harvesting is expected to triple during the next 20 years, accounting for 1,360m acres of

Tropical rain forests in parti-cular are in danger of diminish-ing by half in the next 20 years and disappearing altogether in the next 85. The Ivory Coast has already lost two thirds of its

Ecosystems, of course, also in fluence each other. Watershed forests, for example, protect soil cover and moderate flood-ing. When the forests are gone, the effects "downstream" are dramatic : expensive hydroelectric dams silt up, irrigation sys tems are destroyed, catastro hic floods devastate hundreds of villages at a time.

Because of silting caused by deforestation, Argentina spends about 55m a year to keep the about 25m d year Plate free of silt and Buenos Aires open to shipping; the useful life of the Philippines' Ambuklao Dem has been nearly halved, from 60 to 32 years, and flooding is thought to cost India as much as £400m a year.

The progressive collapse of the world's fisheries is a near perfect example of the consequences of ecosystem, in this case by over-exploitation. The effects of such misuse go far beyond the loss of primary food sources:
"A million seabirds are killed accidentally in nets every year and more cetaceaus, notably dolphins and porpoises, are taken incidentally than deliber-

Inevitably, the most appalling statistics refer to human beings During the next 20 years that same period in which a third of the world's arable land and half of its remaining tropical forests could be lost - the human population is expected to increase by almost half, to 6,000 million

In terms of the world's resources, one Swiss already con-sumes as much as 40 Somalis and expectations are grow-



Consult your Travel Agency or our timetable for exact details of all our flights.

## US officials believe exiles from Cuba may be implicated in murder of Salvador Archbishop

San Salvador, March 26.— expertise that was not the United States officials say a of expertise found here." right-wing Cuban exile may The source believed the have been the assassin of Mgr Oscar Romero, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Salvador, a view shared by church officials:

They said the assassin had to be a sharpshooter because he fired a single shot from about 100ft away through the open door of the hospital chapel where the archbishop was holding a funeral Mass on Monday

was no amateur who did this", Mr Robert White, the United States ambassador, said. "Our conclusion is that it was someone who was an expert marksman."

, A church source said, "It was not done by our local numberers because they use 25 or 30 bullets from machine guns to kill their victims."

Mr White also told reporters that a Government source informed him a week ago that right-wing Cuban terrorists." were operating in El Salvador. The source told him: "Some of the bombings here have been accomplished with a degree of

The source believed that the evidence pointed to Cuban exiles, Mr White added.

First reports said that four gunnen entered the chapel and opened fire on the prelate. But church officials said yesterday that the killer apparently got out of a car opposite the doors to the chapel, fired one shot and then was driven away before anyone could get a close look at him. The officials said it was believed three other men

were also in the car.
The ruling junta called last night for a return to "harmony and peace" and demanded that all sectors of the population should not turn the archbishop's death into "the starting original for the starting or the starting original for the starting or the starting original for the starting original for the starting or the starting original for the starting or the starting original for the st ing point for a civil war".

However, the armed forces

However, the armed forces were put on full alert after a series of bombings which followed the assassination.

The country was in shock because of the murder of the archbishop, who had been an outspoken advocate of social reform and a critic of governground.

The archbishop's body lay in state before the main alter of the basilica of the Sacred Heart. About 3,000 people thronged the cathedral during a memorial Mass. At least a thousand more stood outside because they could not get in.

The government the armed forces and the Christian Demo-cratic Party placed full-page notices in local newspapers condemning the murder and expressing their deep condo-lences to the church. President Carter and the Pope were among the world leaders who condemned the killing. Spokesmen for both left-wing

and right-wing terrorist groups denied having any part in the assassination.
One informed source dis-

counted any possibility that the archbishop could have been killed by the security forces, the traditional allies of the conservative lauded oligarchy. But he conceded that the Government, although led by two world colonels who overthrew an for thu ultra-right military regime last stated.

has turned the tiny Central October, was not it full control American country into a battle- of the military.

In Washington, Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, called the murder "saddening and tragic" but added that American military and economic aid to El Salvador would continue. He said the Carter Administration believes the junta has taken steps toward healing the divisions in the παυίσα

Two administration officials testified before a House subcommittee yesterday that they had evidence that Cuba was helping to funnel arms and insurgents through Honduras to the leftists in El Salvador.-AP and Reuter.

London anger: On a motion by Mr Alex Kitson, Transport and General Workers' Union, the Labour Party NEC yesterday stated that it was appalled by the assassination of Mgr Romero. (George Clark writes). The NEC condemns those guilty of perpetrating this brutal act. It has deprived the

world of a courageous fighter fo rhuman rights", the motion

## Mrs Gandhi reserves her ire for **Assamese**

From Richard Wigg Delhi, March 26 "I Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, today refused to re-bike the pro-Congress students of West Bengal who have been

or west bengal who have been interrupting the flow of essential goods by road and rail into Assam for three days.

Their blockade of India's orincipal north-eastern state, she told Parliament, was a "re-action to what was happening in Assam". If the agitation in

Assam against an influx of settlers from outside the state continued, she said, "it would pose a threat to national unity, besides bringing hardship to Mrs Gandhi accused the RSS, a Hindu communalist organiza-

tion which is close to the Janata party, of encouraging the Assamese agitation. Many of the immigrants over the past three decades who are causing the Assamese to worry about their ethnic identity, have been Muslims from Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan.

. For the second day running there were noisy exchanges be- tween the government benches. where Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party is more than 300 strong, and the four small opposition parties, the largest of which musters only about 40 members.

Vesterday the Opposition walked out when the Speaker refused to permit a discussion of the students' blockade of - Assam. The exchanges brought parliamentary business to a after Mrs Gandhi made her first intervention. This was a reply to Mr K. P. Unnikrishnan, of the small anti-Gandbi Congress Party, who asked whether she given the West Bengal student leaders any advice be-fore they launched their agita-

When the Deputy Speaker finally obtained peace and again gave the Prime Minister the floor, Mrs Gandi said it was "arrant nonsense" accuse her of encouraging

national disintegration,

It was the Assamese students who had spearheaded the agitation against the Delhi Government, forcing an indefinite postponement of last January's Lok Sabha elections in the state and stopping the flow of Assam's crude oil to the refineries in the rest of the country. She asked: "Why blockade the rest of the country and deprive it of diesel, petrol

This action by the Assamese had created strong feelings among the West Bengalis, she went on, and youths belonging to her party wanted to "res-pond to the situation". Mrs Gandhi said she had sent them a message to desist, and coun-selled moderation in Parlia-ment only last week, "but you know it is not easy to control

the young people." Mrs Gandhi bas failed in two rounds of talks in Delhi with the Assamese student leader-ship to obtain a solution of πationals " which centres around the inclusion of many former immigrants on Assam's electoral

The students want the cut-off date to be 1951 and that everyone who entered afterwards to be sent back to either West Bengal or Bangladesh. The Bengal or Bangladesh. The Delhi Government prefers a 1971 cut-off date.

Today the Assamese students resumed their agitation, which had been partially suspended for the Delhi talks. A 12-hour stoppage of work in all government departments in the state and of all private business activities showed again the strength of regionalist sentiment.

Meanwhile the Bengali students kept up their obstruction on the main highway of lorries bound for Assam from the north-western tip of the demonstrators were arrested.

The students' agitation is intended to punish the Assamese for months of violence which have caused many Bengalis to flee Assam.

The West Bengal Marxist Government suspects, however, that the main purpose behind the Congress-backed agitation is to provide Delhi with a pretext for ordering fresh elections in West Bengal.

Mrs Gandhi may have calculated that if she wins West Bengal she could then really get tough with the isolated north-east



Three set free: Three Colombians held hostage for 27 days in the embassy of the Dominican Republic in Bogata walking away from the building with a doctor after being set free. Their release by the left-wing guerrillas who stormed the embassy during a diplomtic reception raised hopes that the remaining captives might soon be freed. These include 11 ambassadors, two charges

d'affaires and 16 other people. The three men were freed after negotiations between Colombian Foreign Ministry officials and a hooded woman guerrilla which ended with a handshake. Further talks were to be held yesterday. The Government has rejected the guerrillas' demands for a large ransom and the release of 70 comrades from Colom-

## Kampuchea famine threat confirmed by aid officials

From Neil Kelly Bangkok, March 26

The official rice ration in parts of Kampuchea has fallen to only half a pound a month. according to foreign aid officials who have just returned from there.

Their reports, which confirm earlier news of approaching famine, coincide with the 43nation United Nations meeting in New York about future aid to Kampuchea.

The aid officials said here that Kampucheans were trying to eke out the ration with anything they can scour from the trebled in the past month.
drought-stricken countryside, International food experts
including roots, leaves, bark have estimated that 250,000
and nuts, They reported that tons of food must be shipped signs of malnutrition, accom- to Kampuchea between now panied by a variety of diseases, and the end of the year to were visible almost everywhere, the swollen bellies and unnaturally light hair of children being the most obvious.

Officials in some provinces had said they had run out of food and were entirely dependent upon the arrival of foreign aid, which was not reaching them mainly because of bad roads and lack of vehicles. Areas in the north of the

Other evidence of diminishing food supplies is provided by increasing numbers of Kampucheans coming to the Thai border to pick up food from international relief organiza-tions. Their numbers have

country are apparently worst

avert famine. In addition, about 40,000 tons of seed and fertilizer, and farming tools, are needed in the next six weeks

## Australia orders report on use of Agent Orange From Douglas Aiton

Melbourne, March 26 Mr James Killen, the Minis-

ter for Defence, has called for an urgent report on allegations that Australian troops used the defoliant Agent Orange in Vietnam. Mr Killen ordered the report

today after claims by Mr Holt McMion, the president of the Vietnam Veterans' Action Association that Australian troops did use the defoliant. It has been said in recent months that men exposed to the chemical have fathered deformed children.

Mr McMinn said he could dentify the army units which had used and sprayed Agent Orange. He named one as the 8th Field Unit.

He said it was a lie to say that Australians did not use such chemicals during the Victnam War. "They were used. The government has lied from the very beginning and will continue to do so about the chemicals used in Vietnam."

On February 20 last vear Mr Killen, in answer to a question in Parliament, said: "The Australian Defence Forces did not use Agent Orange in Vietnam" He also said that at that time the Australian Defence Health Services had no documented cases of people who had been in contact with Agent Orange.

Mr McMinn said his association had "irrefutable proof" that Mr Killen was wrong when he told Parliament that Australian troops had not used the

defoliant. diers who served with Squadron that Agent Orange was sprayed from one of their helicopters", he said.

Mr McMinn said that three soldiers from the unit involved in spraying had come to the association to tell of the use of Agent Orange. All claimed to have suffered medical problems through contacting the spray.
"We also have the names of Australian scientists involved in the mixing of the spray in Viet-

#### Foreign minister dismissed by **General Pinochet**

Santiago, March 26.-President Pinochet of Chile last night dismissed his Foreign Minister, Senor Hernan Cubillos, following the president's abortive tour of the South Pacific.

A Government communiqué said General Pinochet, who returned earlier this week when a visit to the Philippines was cancelled, demanded the resignation of the Foreign Minister. The President flew back to Santingo after demonstrators pelted his car with eggs in Suva, Fiji, and the Philippines abruptly cancelled the five day

In Manila the Government said the visit had been cancelled because it discovered that foreign terrorists had come to the Philippines to assassinate General Pinochet.

This contrasted with the cancellation announcement on Saturday, which said President cellation approuncement Marcos had to attend urgent business outside the capital.-

#### Bhutto family offered chance to visit grave

Karachi, March 26.—The Pakistan Government said today it was prepared to let the widow and daughter of Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visit his grave, but only at night.

The two women Begum Nusrat Bhutto and her daughter Benazir, now lead the late Prime Minister's Pakistan People's Party which is the focus of opposition to the military government

The women, under arrest for five months, had filed an application in the provincial high court for permission to visit Mr Bhutto's grave on April 4, the first anniversary of be execution in Rawalpindi jail. Mr Abu Bakar Chundrigar, the province's Advocate General the visit should take place only after dark. The court gave until Sunday to consult with the Government and explain why the visit should be restricted.—Reuter.

## Concern over Bolivian Jesuit's murder

By Peter Strafford

There is serious concern in Roman Catholic and trade union circles in Bolivia over the recent kidnapping and murder of Father Luis Espinal, a Jesuit priest who was editor of Aqui. a moderate leftist weekly in La Paz.

Father Espinal was seized and forced into a car last Friday night by three men in plain clothes who are suspected of belonging to the security forces. : sional elections in June.

He called out for help before being driven away. Early on Saturday his body was found beside a road outside La Paz, Sagged, bound and riddled with bullets.

This was a more serious act of violence than any that has occurred recently in Bolivia. It is thought to have been the opposed to the return of democracy in Bolivia, where there are to be presidential and congres- tion of the three men who kid-

an advocate of human rights and the return to democracy. He was active in a hunger strike in January, 1978, in opposition to the military government of General Hugo Banzer, and in resistance to the short-lived coup by Colonel Alberto Natusch Busch last November.

The Church authorities have announced the excommunicanapped Father Espinal.

## comes back into fashion in China

In the late 1950s and early 60s, China began to set up specal selective schools to train the nation's top technicians and administrators. During the Cultural Revolution these were denounced as "little treasure pagodas" and abolished. Now, as China forges ahead with plans for modernization, highly selective schools have been reintroduced under the name of " key " schools.

In no area can the almost full circle undergone by China in the years straddling the Cultural Revolution be seen

dling the Cultural Revolution be seen more clearly than in education. The elitist tendencies of the 50s, which gave way to the egalitarian excesses of the mid-60s and 70s, have now been revived with greater fervour and conviction, though the Chinese themselves resist the term "elitist".

Academics and other intellectuals are back in favour. For 20 years between 1957, when Mao launched his anti-rightist purge and 1977, when the Gang of Four was finally "smashed" they suffered terrible indignities and tribulations. Reviled as the "stinking ninth category" of the enemies of the people, they were humiliated banished to work in the fields, tortured, imprisoned and murdered.

Those who survived have now been

Those who survived have now been reunited with their families, their jobs have been returned, their universities reopened, and their reputations officially restored when Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping hailed them in 1978 as the "brain workers" who serve socialism "as a part of the working class".

Universities are again able to select

their own students. The competitive examination, abolished during the Cultural Revolution was reintroduced two years ago. Previously, only peasants and workers who had been nominated by their workers who had been nominated by mean colleagues were eligible for entry to university. No academic outlifications were required. The quality of university intake was often very poor, and the output not much better.

Now, universities are fiercely selective, particularly the "key" universities which, like "key." schools, are allocated extra resources and the best teachers. Less than one per cent of young people in China go on to higher education, compared with 12.5 per cent in Britain, and about 40 per cent in the United States and Japan,

Only one in 20 of the 5,000,000 students who applied to university last year was awarded a place. By and large, only the very brightest get in, though the health and political attitudes of candidates may be taken into consideration together with their examination marks. And strings can

sometimes be puiled.

Last September, 400 students marched through the streets of Peking in protest against the alleged admission of candi-dates through political connexions. It was doubtless to allay such fears that Chauman Hua announced that his own daughter had failed to get a university place. Most of the students who now get into

university come from the favoured key schools, and most of the pupils in such

and white collar workers. Key, schools account for less than 1 per cent of primary schools and only 5 per cent of secondary schools. They are thus far more selective, and in that sense "elitist", than grammar schools in Britain, which catered on average for the top 20 per cent of the ability variety.

Education

Selection for key schools is by examina tion. Some schools are more key than others. Among 140,000 secondary schools, just 20 have been singled our for extra special treatment directly under the Ministry of Education. (Other key schools come under the provincial or municipal government.

A few are further favoured by being attached" to the best key universities. This greatly increases the pupils' chances of success of being admitted to those universities. Of the 60 pupils in the final

universities. Of the 60 pupils in the final class of the secondary school attached to Peking University, for example, 58 have been offered places this year.

When the university entrance examinations were first brought back, it was agreed that some 20-30 per cent of students should be allowed to enter university direct from secondary school without sity direct from secondary school without first having to serve time in the army, in first having to serve time in the army, in factories, or on the land. Last year, only two years after that decision was taken, two-thirds of the successful applicants came straight from school. That proportion seems likely to continue to grow.

The gulf between the intellectual and the worker, which the Cultural Revolution and the contract of the cultural revolution and the contract of the cultural revolution.

tion sought to close, is once again yawn-ing wide. The long nail on the little-finger, the traditional mark of the Chinese intellectual, is creeping back into fashion. Titles for university degrees are to be awarded next year for the first time since the Communists came to power in 1949. The Government has just decided to increase the salary differentials between

academics and workers It was strange for some of us who arrived earlier this month in China, full of naive preconceptions about socialist egalitarianism, to hear Professor Ni Meng-Hsuing, a deputy director of Peking University, speak of the "problem" of miners earning more than some senior academics.

A miner might earn 100-150 yuan a month, he said. That was double the aver-

age wage of a graduate secondary school tracher or the starting salary of a univer-sity lecturer. A lecturer required more education than a miner, and his work was more difficult and of greater value to society. So he should be paid more than a miner in accordance with the good socalist principle of "to each according to his work", he explained.

Top professors may earn up to 340 year month, however, the same as Chairman Hua himself—another token of the high status accorded to academics. There is no income tax in China, so gross and take home pay are the same. The difference in real salary levels in China is much greater

The social and, economic gulf between the intellectual and the worker or peasant is exacerbated by the huge disparity in educational opportunities in where 80 per cent of the por and in the towns.

Ten years of schooling is vided in urban areas, while areas five years is the norm that is not yet universal Very in recal areas ever reach uni China has so far shied aw creation of elite academic se Russian model. Boarding sch wided only for children gifted

music, dance and sport; the a schools have to select pupils who live within mavelling dis are no highly selective speci in mathematics or the sciences though there are a few force Within key schools, cooper

han competition is stressed.

awarded marks for the freque
are given, but their rank a
normally paraded in public. Be
are deliberately placed the
learners for working in a
Populs are not "streamed"
ability.

Nevertheless, China does a fostering an "elinst" educt which, it would seem must creation of a new intellectual does this square with socialis principles? And is there nor present policies could lead similar to those which beloed the Cultural Revolution?

Professor Ni explained that is intellectuals to help to bu We recognize the di tween intellectuals and wor feel that the split is one of feel that the split is one of not one arising from a physics So long as intellectuals has attitude and are working socialism, that is all right Mr Jiang Namagng, the Education, in an interview education correspondents in P this mouth, denied that China an elitist education system to establish key schools and arose out of a study of a realities in China, he said.

The 11 years of the Culture had taken a heavy toll in eduings, books and equipme destroyed; teachers had not academics had had to abandor and research. China was a lost developed nations, and was catch up. Yet resources w restricted.

That was why the Govern to concentrate the available a small percentage of schools at least those well. But key not intended to be a perman the Chinese education system The Government intended to school to the level of a ke

## Guest cook

## Egging you on to an original gift for Easter

Easter, hours of which were spent on Easter Sunday morning tracing the journey of the in-trepid "Easter bunny" who hid my Easter eggs in the most ingenious places. The tradition of the Easter egg goes back to the 1800s, when cleverly decorated chocolate eggs were given as presents.

Today much of the skill seems to be lost in commercial products, but you can make your own with a little know-how. If the prospect seems daunting, then simply buy a good quality chocolate egg and add your own touch of individuality by decor-ating it yourself. Try decorating with fresh or dried flowers, crystallized fruits and flowers, colourful almond paste, icing messages or those delicious speckled chocolate eggs that look so life-like in a nest of

chocolate-coated cereal. For those who like the areprise inside, fill with mouthwatering home-made rum truffles, peppermint creams, chocolate-coated dates or pincapples, creme de menthe squares, chocolate fudge, collettes or gingered marzipan in cellophane or colourful sweet cases.

Before making your own Easter eggs, consider both the mould and the chocolate used. There is a vast selection of moulds available for would-be Easter egg enthusiasts, ranging from the simple to the sumptu-

Choice of chocolate is not so simple. Ideally, specially-tempered chocolate should be used, but it is difficult to obtain. Cooking chocolate is usually already tempered but can leave a lot to be desired in taste. If this is your option look for a good quality cooking chocolate. Dessert chocolate is not tempered and so needs attention Tempering is necessary to pro-duce good, shiny chocolate, Non-tempered chocolate will have a dull surface and marbled effect. To temper chocolate, break up plain chocolate and melt it in a double saucepan with hot,

not boiling, water in the outer pan. Melt the chocolate to 100-115'F (38-46°C). Stir well, remove the pan of chocolate to a pan of cold water and cool to 80-82°F (27-28°C), stirring thoroughly. Replace the pan of chocolate on the hot water and reheat to 88-90°F (31-32°C). stirring all the time. The chocolate is now ready to use. For milk chocolate use 2°F (1°C) lower temperature in each case, Having tempered your choco-late keep it at about 100°F (37°C) and prepare your mould. Carefully clean the inside of the mould with cotton wool. A little almond oil may

hand (inside facing upwards) and pour a small quantity of the heated chocolate into the mould to ensure that all the inside of the mould is well covered with chocolate. Gently tip the mould from side to side in your hand to do this, then invert the mould to allow any surplus chocolate to flow back into the bowl. Place the mould on greaseproof paper, face down, to set.

The thickness of the chocolate should be at least 3mm (lin), so you may need a second layer. To join half-eggs together when set, use a little melted chocolate round edge of one shell and stick the other half to it. The same procedure can be used to attach almond paste shapes to surface of the egg. These instructions can also be followed to temper diabetic chocolate, available from most good chemists.

Real eggs present the cook with a ready-made shell, and children delight in a chocolate egg within a chicken egg. To make, carefully pierce the broad end of a raw egg with a small skewer and shake out the white and the yolk. Leave the empty egg to dry out. Pour maited chocolate, through a small funnel, into the egg and leave to ser. Simply crack the egg and peel to eat.

Almond paste Makes 450g (1 lb) 100g (402) icing sugar 100g (402) castor sugar 225g (80z) ground almonds 1 teaspoon lemon juice Almond essence (optional)

Sift the icing sugar into a bowl Add the castor sugar and ground almonds and mix well to blend. Add the lemon juice and a few drops of almond essence if used. Gradually stir in the beaten egg using a wooden spoon or the fingers until the mixture is a firm but manageable dough. Knead lightly before rolling out. The almond paste is then ready to be coloured if liked.

Chocolate fudge Makes 675g (1{lb)

450g (1lb) castor sugar 300ml (1 pint) water 1 large can condensed milk 125g (4½oz) plain cooking chocoiate or chocolate dots

(optional). Put the sugar and water into a inside of the mould with cotton heavy-based 3}-litre (6-pint) wool. A little almond oil may be used to help release characteristics. Hold the mould hori- add the condensed milk and boil

50g (2oz) seedless raisins

gently until a sugar thermometer reads 240°F or soft hall. stage. Stir occasionally to pre-vent sticking Remove the pan from the heat and add the chocolate, and raisins if used.

Bear the mixture until thick and creamy using a wooden spoon; pour into a buttered tin, about 15cm x 20cm (6 inches x 8 inches) and leave to cool When almost set cut the fudge into 2.5cm (1 inch) squares with a sharp knife. Wrap in waxed paper.

Coconut ice This is a great favourire with

children, and traditionally coloured pink and white. Coconut ice, however, can be made in one colour if the idea of two coloured layers seems deunting—you have to get the second colour out of the pan quickly before it sets. Single colourds can be white or pink with a vanilla flavour; green with a peppermint flavour; coffee-coloured and flavoured with coffee essence; or chocolate-coloured and flavoured with 50 g (202) melted plain chocolate. Any flavourings or colourings should be stirred in with the cream and desiccated

Makes 675g (1:1b) 450g (Hb) granulated sugar

evaporated milk

150ml (2 pint) water l teaspoon vanilla essence 75g (3oz) desiccated coconut tablespoon cream

Few drops pink food colouring. Place the sugar and water in a saucepan. Set over a low heat and stir to dissolve the sugar, then bring to the boil. Cook rapidly until a sugar thermo-meter reads 240°F or soft ball stage. Draw the pan off the heat and allow the bubbles to subside. Stir in the vanilla essence, coconut and cream or evaporated milk. Stir gently until the mixture thickens and looks a little cloudy. Then pour half the mixture into a shallow 17.5cm (7 inch) square buttered tin. Quickly colour the re-mainder in the saucepan with a

Leave until quite cold and set firm. Turn out and cut into squares. Store in waxed paper or cellophane.

few drops of pink colouring and

pour on top.

Chocolate-covered pineapple 1 smell can pineapple rings or 1 small pineapple 225g (8 oz) plain chocolate

Crystallized violets, yellow mimosa balls or silver dragees

Either drain the pineapple rings thoroughly and chop into haives or quarters or peel the fresh pineapple, core and cut into rings then haives or quarters. Break up the choco-

late and melt in pan of hot water, forks, carefully di apple pieces, in th. coating them even!

fore the chocolate's with crystallized vio Gingered marzipan 225g (8 oz) almond > 225g (8 oz) plain cl 100g (4 oz) stem g Shape the almond 3 marble sized balks.

chocolate over a water. Using the forks, dip the along into the melter choca

to dry and set on a then /press a pres-ginger into the to chocolate chaired alm Peppermint creams Oil of peppermint persuade your che you some—will giv

last a long time keeps almost indefit Makes 36 300 g (10 ez) icing s 1\_egg<sub>|</sub> white Few drops oil of pep I teaspoon pepperm.

Few drops green food Sift the icing sugar clean pastry board a egg white into a mi Using a fork, lightly egg white just to best with a wooden spoot. beat in about one the sifted icing sugar few drops of oil of P tasting as you go t strength you like— applies to the P essence only more it

to achieve a good fit Turn the peppermit out on to the rest of sugar and, using the gradually knead in at the rest of the sufrequired to make a dough that can be roll. Roll out the P dough to about 5 mm thickness, and then, small, round 2.5 cm cutter, stamp out circ about half of the mist

Gather the I together and add a few green food colouring a. lightly to work it thro out the green dought in the same manner. the peppermints as cut on a tray lined wit or greaseproof paper warm place to dry ou firm lift off the paper

Carol Shona Crawford Pools holiday

in cellophane or waxe

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## **New Books**

## fe before Death

and the second second

#### cher of Geneva . Bomb Party aham Greene

dley Head £4.50) Greene's deceptively s new tale is only 131 ng and manages to say bout love, hate, hap grief, immortality, id the disgustingly rich contemporary novels three times the t does so with sadness. id wit and, despite its without congestion at nt. It would be hard read Dr Fischer of at one sitting, and as hard to resist read-

ain at once. of the ideas are placed into the story, others lied by the sequence of and by the wise and way in which, through narrator, the

in love with my wife, ad not reached the age man really loves and there had not been e. I doubt if one ever to love, but one can be in love as easily as outgrow an author onc as a boy.

Jones translates busiters in a chocolate fac-the shores of Lake Son of a minor career (France, Turkey, r), he lost a hand in don Blitz and settled in emes, all of it helping ain the context and of the book). His wife childbirth 20 years ago loves for the first time Anna-Luise, a

Crime

ent Blood

D. James

a mightily ambitious

anything yet attempted

ovel. It out-tops in aim

field, paralleling only st Le Carrés in espionage

matro women half and and are idvlically, unbelievingly, happy. But not for long. Anna-Luise is the daughter

of Dr Fischer, inventor of Den-tophil for protecting Swiss and later tire world's teeth from over-indulgence in the product on whose behalf Jones is trons lating his letters (Switzerland is a self-supporting society).

Fischer is a multi-millionaire

who drove his wife to a lonely death and wrecked the life of her only friend, the music-lay-ing Steiner. He believes there is no limit to the greed of the rich, that only the poor are proud and therefore (like Steiner) to be feared. To prove the first point he

invites his richest friends to bizarre dinners at which, like children, they endure every kind of malicious humilization for the sake of a priceless trinwho hates her father, calls them the Toads. There is a strong suggestion of Volpone's suppliants about King Fischer's little court, except that he not even pretending to be dying and the Toads. though losing their souls, do get to keep the gold: twenget to seep in goid then tieth century Geneva offers an ewen richer, darker soil for fudged morality and double standards than sixteenth cen-

tury Venice. Jones himself is tested, proves unacquisitive, therefore incorruptible and bevend Fischer's further attentions. His marriage ends cruelly and violently when Anna-Luise, an avecallors this in Liliuse, an avecallors the control of the control and after the war. excellent skier, is killed avoid-cher is almost as gen-ing a fallen boy who should ith information as it is have been on the lower slopes, and Jones attempts suicide without success. Invited to what the unmourning Fischer describes as The Final Party, he has nothing to lose, and

Six Christmas cruckers are packed in a bran tub beside a table of glittering crystal and four huge bonfires in the deep snow of Fischer's January garden. Five contain a cheque for two million Swiss francs; the sixth a bomb. Guests risk their lives in turn, but only Jones, who longs to die and jain Anna-Luise, does so with an enthusiasm for death that approaches itself approaches greed. Fischer, as always, has the last

lavgh. It would be unfair to reveal the ending, but the moral seems to be that if there is no God (Jones is an unbeliever) then there is no Satan, and no immortality, either. Religion is neither more nor less than a ritualized remembering of the beloved, and even the rites must change :

A promise is made to a living person. A dead person is already not the same as the one who was alive. Even love changes its character. Love ceases to be happiness. Love becomes a sense of intolerable

That Death is icrelevant and that love survives, for a little while, are the most positive conclusions to be drawn from this bleak and masterly tale. Fischer bimself remains an enigma and the Toads—except for Dr Kips, bent like a continental seven and up to no good in the arms trade—are rather sketchily drawn from stock, but the norretive consciousness is absorbing throughout and scenes like the bright foreboding of Anna-Luise's death, or the discovery of the Mozartian Steiner serving pop. records show Greene writing sharply, and shockingly, as his best.

#### Michael Ratcliffe

moral discoveries the novel sets

read as a mainstream novel,

act that books and holds its

Norwegian inspector, who has the makings of a long-term pleasure. Barnard's best.

In the Secret State, by Robert McCrum (Hamish Hamilton, E5,95). Future Britain where recently retired director of Covernment super-agency probes its workings. Excellent idea but,

alas, trying to say too much makes going harder.

with a murderess mother and climaxes with them both out to make and makes.

The novel, I called it. And certainly the book could be and a considerable one. Yet it is, and this is Mrs James's final triumph, still a crime novel, a tiction motivated by a criminal James explores a whole con-nected area of human experience, beginning with that old, ever-new problem of nature and nurture, taking in the question of self-identity and ending with an exploration of the meaning of love. Let me add that the book is long (270 commend pending and its having reader. As a crime novel it is a peak of the art. Death In A Cold Climate by Robert Barnard (Collins, £4.75). Tromso and a missing English-man gradually tracked down by

though going deep e went for scope. And-would old Horace were So, it must be said, the book editor of The Times llowed to keep quiet for ars before pronouncing nk the author's grasp her reach. She brings it is not the easiest of reading, especially in its earlier pages. But what rewards it provides We get first a richly detailed picture of London in the late 70s, setting after setting pinned down and held. Above that we vone could, she perhaps best qualified. Even in get imagery of flashing power (watch out for a simple transpuzzle, Cover Her Face action with four oranges and its uplifting effect). Then there she showed a sensitive th words and a gift of ting character, and over more books she added are some remarkable imaginative feats, such as the mur-deress mother's long letter of ul weapon to powerful i niession, sustained every inch to her armoury. Now of the way, togstiler with lesser es us a strong suspense but eye-opening aperçus into hat begins who un adop- other lives (the first taste of hat begins who up adop-irl seeking her true ten after a bludgeoning shock). goes on to confront her And, beyond all, there are the

A Celebration of

climaxes with them both facing the revengeful father of the mother's child victim. Through this striking story Mrs crammed pages) and its heroine a writer-to-be, and it will be evident that this is altogether serious undertaking.

> A Clear Case of Suicide, by Michael Underwood (Mac-millan, 55.50), Peak-of-success Q.C. abruptly ands life, Why? Another vastly intriguing Underwood situation pursued through scrumptions legalismus nwcb-rel room a sels or.

Uncoffin'd Clay, by Gladys Mitchell (Michael Joseph, £5.25). Shaikh buys Dorset manor, murder follows. But it is the countryside inhabiting every page that is the true de-light here.

The Bassington Murder, by Charlotte Hough (Granada, £4.95). Welcome, literate, new recruit to the old-fashioned puzzle. A map (hooray), list of suspects (yum), long final ex-planation (Oh, a bit, dear).

The Neapolitan Streak, by Timothy Holme (Macmillan, £5.50). Decidedly promising new detective, confidently new detective, confidently bassful, teeteringly equivocal Peroni among North Italian rigidities of Verona, knowledgeably etched in Credulity sometimes strained though.

The Montherlant Affair, by Richard Gregson (Gollancz, £5.50). Second dio ioto yester-day's (1901) Paris with theatre star poison-chocolated. Story-telling somewhat amateurish but background facts cry out to be gobbled.

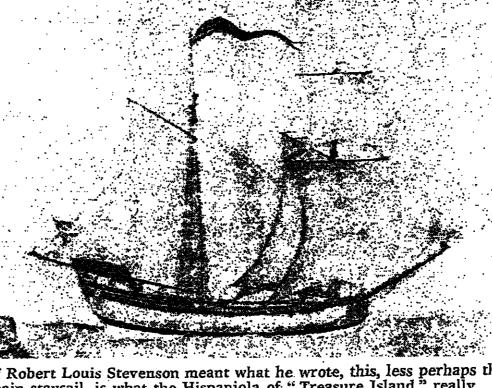
Wycliffe in Paul's Court, by W. J. Burley (Gollancz, £4.95). Urban Cornwall and a cosy knot of murder suspects. The atmos-phere's the thing here, quiet, ominous, vaguely sexual, invit-

#### H. R. F. Keating

The Murder of the Maharajah, by H. R. F. Keating (Coilus, £5.95). To celebrate the Golden Jubilee, of the Collins Crime Club, H. R. F. Keating bas set this delicious confection in the year 1930, in the princely state of Bhopore. In a classic beginning, 12 characters progress towards a murder—ranging in status and importance from the Viceroy, the Heir (and his constant companion), sundry European visitors, the Resident and his 10-year-old son, and a servant bearing deadly dia-mond dust. The tyrannical and <u>Maharah</u>jah capricious dulges in his favourite April Fool jokes, one of which makes use of the rare (and eventually fatal) sapora bark Homage to the Dame is duly paid (at least two of the characters are reading The Seven Dials Mystery) in a delightfully luxurious background of tiger-opholstered Daimlers, Irish damask table cloths from Harrods laundered in the river, an elephant house, a palace infested by monkeys, 12 pinball machines (Harrods regretted they could not supply His Highness), the roller skating rink. District Superintendant of District Superintendant of Police Howard does a gentlemanly job of detection (though, as the Resident points out, as he is "Indian born" he is "Not One of Us") helped by a most unlikely Watson. The cli-

mex is the compulsory figure.

the reconstruction scene. A lollipap (as in- Beecham) for a. Golden Jubilee.



If Robert Louis Stevenson meant what he wrote, this, less perhaps the main staysail, is what the Hispaniola of "Treasure Island" really looked like, leagues of ocean away from recent Shiver-my-timber reconstructions for film and television. The drawing in the Peabody Museum of Salem in Massachusetts shows the Schooner Baltick coming out of St Eustatia on 16 November, 1765. It is taken from "Schooners" by Basil Greenhill (Batsford, £12.50).

## **Fiction**

Schultz By J. P. Donleavy (Allen Lane, £5.95)

#### The Transit of Venus by Shirley Hazzard (Macmillan, £6.95)

"I have caught my neck in a mangle and will be indisposed for eternity", Sebastian Dan-gerfield says in J. P. Don-leavy's first novel, The Ginger Man, and almost all his work has rejoiced in the self-trapped anti-hero as the hest form of ralour. But his wily and funny new tale, Schultz, is different. The history of The Ginger-Man is relevant: the first unavaryated version was nuclear. expurgated version was published (in France) in 1955. said rightly to have genius but when Donlessy later rewrote it as a play it closed after three nights at Dublin's Gaiety Theatre; amized, he wrote one Theatre; amized, he wrote one of his finest, most innocent pieces of prese, an essay that became part of his book, What They Did in Dublin with The Ginger Man. With six novels now published, three of which were also produced as plays in London's West End, he has a go, in Schültz, at showmanship and sages and the ease in being a continuous victim.

a continuous victim. Sigmund Franz comes to London from New York and New England, a showbiz impresario who is a financial flop at 30; he has as mancial flop at 30; he has as much sex as possible and is obsessed about avoiding venereal disease and marriage. In his head, he insite brain; he persuades aristocrats such as Lord Nectarine of Walham Green to finance him, and actresses queue for their casiactresses queue for their cast-ing couch; amusement is, said to be everyone's highest priority and Schultz is warned that "in England it's mildly bad manners to say things that people will listen to". They go

Metroland, by Julian Barnes (Cape, £4.95) Metroland is a

place, somewhere between Har-

row and Nessden. Metroland is

a life, intermittently glimpsed between the ages of 14 and 30.

the narrator hero of Julian Barnes's first novel, has quite a lot in common with Scott

a lot in common with Scott Fitzgerald's Amory Blaine: both are given to making in-ventories of their intellectual

and emotional furniture; both

have their gaze fixed firmly on literary heroism, disdaining the

Maturity, for Lloyd means the glad assumption of the role which teenage Lloyd most despised—the father-figure

wider world.

Young Christopher Lloyd,

on with their riotous performances, bringing several sur-

Mr Donleavy's writing has

become more versatile: his emagerations and slapstick still bang violently but his pic-ture of a frightened man's London is full of affection; and there are passages of tidy, inythmic longing where Schultz is drawn to the major production of English country life. Much of the comedy depends on the contrast of the charter was a find language. shyster ways and language of Schultz and the super compo-sure of Nectarine. I don't con-sider it anti-semitic though Schultz's forefathers are shown as incredibly faithless Prague rabbis. Donleavy does use allegory well, however, in extending sympathy to a notion that life should be enjoyed as if it were a Jewish joke, which he bravely defines as trying for everything but counting on nothing; for him this is active optimism, and while the characterization of Shultz isn't as serious as in the best of his earlier work, the stimulation

Shirley Hazz rd's writing in

The Transit of Venus is sump-tuous. She has worked for 10 years in the United Nations and has a witty fluir for generalizations about international bungling, but her new novel concentrates most successfully on individual acts of humanity that might countermand public disasters. Two sisters, C ro and Grace, whose parents drowned in a 1939 boat accident, emi-Australia, both of them beauties working in jobs they find beastly: Caro is a civil servant in a British government department, and Grace deals with customer complaints in a femous store. Cara is loved by three men-a dazzling play-wright, an American philasthropist. . . an English astronomer-and Grace ries a blustering senior civil servant; the book, intricately plays within almost forty planned with covers plays. years and the descriptions of England, the industrialized loneliness of New York, a

native land is chronicled by

school chum, who opts instead

for the role of middle-aged

enfant terrible. Llovd weight

he is happy.

racy in Sydney, are uncommon for their sensuality allied with precision. Scientists first tried to estab-

garden in the Andes or autoc

lish facts about the transit of the planet Venus across the in the eighteenth century; but the facts were found to be mostly fiction because of natmostly fiction because of natural distortions, wrong viewing, miscalculations. Caro to an extent represents Venus. There are other suggestions about the permanent truths in legends about sacred and profane love, in myths about love and war. I have a few doubts about the unrelieved villainy in one of this novel's central lovers or gads but Miss Hazzard's crafts. m niship is impeccable.

No, Not I, by Dee Phillips (Hodder & Stoughton, £5.50) is a talented first novel with an ear for casual humour. It studies five carefree or feckless years in the life of a London addescent boy; has achievements in engineering classes. and tragedies to himself and his housekeeper-mother happen matter-of-factly but the ambinous theme on the provo-cations of indifference has wide significance.

The Echo Chamber, by Gabriel Josipovici (Harvester Press, £6.50). Writing can be like drinking by oneself, a poet says in this disciplined novel; but Mr Josipovici, outstanding among modern prophetic writ-ers, hopes readers will share and interpret his characters' thoughts. It's all in amusing dialogue with IVV Burnett intensity: a family in an English country house sort man's memory. one

Make Believe, by Peter de Polnay (W. H. Allen, £5.95). A convincing story on the uses of pretence. The narrator over-comes a need for a child, his wife cures temporary frigidity; their truths are so strange they feel compelled to lie. This is lucid de Polnay ar his most moving.

Myrna Blumberg

But Metroland represents a contrast with that of his old quietly impressive technical feat. His hero refers at one point, and with slight disparagement, to "trading on resthings up—he always weight things up, even things like emotions—and concludes that onances", but Earnes him;elf does this deftly : at times his writing fairly crackles with the The impression left by this entertaining and fastidiously-written novel is, however, a sad one, as though it were all clash of ideas. He illuminatingly logs the changes in his hero's responses to the world eround him, maintaining throughout a light, agreeably ironical tone. There are comic implicitly a lament for lost im-impaturity. Mr Barnes recreates the schoolboys' world of hates and hopes and esoteric games eround passages (usually about sex), sober passages which power with a verve and enthusiasm fully evoke moods and places, and the dialogue testifies to a which far outshines the por-trait of his hero's latter bohemian days in Paris, let alone the lengthening shades of final

Michael Church

## A touch of Angst

mowing the lawn. His journey the lengthening back to his discreetly dowdy respectability.

## as I Can

By Barbara Gordon (Hamish Hamilton, £5.95)

I'm reading as fast as I can, but it doesn't help. Other people's madnesses, unless redeemed by talent, are as tedious as the dreams professionals are paid to listen to. Even worse, Earbara Gordon has a scapegoat for her madness (sorry, "psy: for her madness (sorry, "psy-chotic episode"): the medical

For the author of this American bestseller was a victim of "ethical" drugs. Having been prescribed Valium for a back injury, she became dependent on it. Over a period of ten years, she took 30 mgs a day (well over the usual dosage) of our most popular tranquillizer, hoping that it would combat the anxiety, agrophobia, schizophrenia, paranoia, and general fed upness brought on at the age of 40 by unhappy love affairs, the stress of her life as television producer, and the retrospective psychic ills to which the only daughter of an espirant Jewish family is in-evitably heiress.

When she decided to come off the drug, her doctor wrongly advised her to give it up completely, rather than to reduce the dose gradually. She suffered acute withdrawal

symptoms and three hospitals I tried to remember the pain. But and twenty psychiatrists later, has achieved "self-awareness" cry. I felt nothing. Not anger, nor try. and a lamentable desire (unwilling though she professedly is to display her private life in public) to point out the dread-ful perils that await the

pharmacologically ill-informed. When it comes to psychiatry, American naiveté is boundless American naivete is boundless. "I was going to a shrink once a week." the author laments, and still the anxiety increased. Why didn't Dr Allen help me? Damnit, I'd been seeing him religiously for 10 years, ever since about the time I left my husband. It was a routine, like brushing my teeth. He gave me Valum and I was taking it by the handful.

Oh dear. As a graduate of Vassar and Bernard, dammit, she might at least have boned up on the soft drugs literature, easily available in paperbacks. She could even have given up ME-decade visits to the shrink, thereby having more time to devote to Innapersonal

Her book is damaging. It might stop people taking Valium, a drug which probably does more good than harm. Also, it is written in a style so distasteful that it is bound to attract a lot of readers. Eschewing sentimentality, she relies on monosyllabic utterances, achieving only the pretentious emotionalism of bad Heming-

fury, not rage, not love, not have, not loss. Nothing. And nothing is worse than anything. Nothing is the morst

Her experience was doubtless agonizing. But, as much of the book is in reported dialogue form, authenticity is not helped by the impression that she either left her tape-recorder cannily switched on, or has a total recall rare among the mentally-afflicted. The women's magazine glibness is eventually alienating. Telephones never just riog: they ring "sharply, almost insistently". Well, yes; almost insistently". Well, yes that is the nature of telephones An affair with a married man is never just a good screw: it is a denial of what, deep-down, Every Woman Wants.

I used to tall myself, when I was in the threes of that mad, pas-sionate, deviveyed romance with my married man that the extra-ordinary pleasure, the cestasy, the joy when we were together made up for the loss of living time, the sharing time, the being time. But something inside me always knet that furtive loving with a touch of arest wasn't as good as the all-the-time kind.

Let us hope that the author's forthcoming novel reads more like non-fiction than her present work. Meanwhile, keep on taking ine tablets.

## Father and Son

C. Day-Lewis By Sean Day-Lewis

An English Literary Life (Weidenjeld & Nicholson. Judged by what might be called "medal honours". Cecil Day-

Lewis was the most successful Lewis was the most successful of the "MacSpaunday" poets (MacNeice, Spender, Auden and CD-L) all born between 1900 and 1910. He was Professor of Poetry at Oxford, Clark Lecturer at Cambridge, a Companion of Literature, a leading figure in the middle echelons of the Order of the British Empire, Charies Eliot Norton Lecturer at Harvard, and—wait Lecturer at Harvard, and—wait for it—Poet Laureate. This last leafy crown CDL wore with admirable aplomb and unflappa-bility. And seil, say what you like, to be Poet Laureale is like, to be Poet Laureate is quite something—especially for one who hecame a member of the Communist Party in the 1930s and remained a comfortable Hampsteadian lefty all his life whilst frankly liking from ours and keeping his binoculars trained on a distant prospect of the OM.

He wrote fluent agreeable, not notably distinguished poetry, some 20 detective novels in the 1930s manner which are much better than most, not quite as good as a few, and which Sean Day Lewis takes too seriously. He wrote

takes too seriously. He wrote literary criticism which is un-strenuous, easy to read, and communicates senuine, if rather limited, enthusiasms. He was a limited, enthusiasms. He was a splendid broadcaster, whether reading his own poems or talking about and quoting from those by others. In his earlier time he was a prep school master; and schoolmastering—a skilled and demanding proa skillen and demanding pro-fession—he was very good at, as are so many who come down with Thirds. He was handsome; women adored him; he adored

them too; but he wasn't particularly strong on fidelity.

The relationship between father and son is always complicated, often difficult. Admir-

ation and affection, resenument ation and attection, resentment and alienation—the emotions tangle. Sean Day-Lewis, eldest son of his father by CD L's first wife, Mary King, here writes the biography of a parent only recently dead, who left the family home of Brimclose, and a Mary for long made mice. a Mary for long made miserable by husbandly decouchements, when he, the biographer, was a youth of 19. In such a situation you would have expected the son's sympathies to lie with the mother; and indeed so they do not only at that decisive moment of parting but throughout this book. Yet always Sean Day-Lewis's bio-graphy is admirably fair and palanced. There is none of the effervescent malice that Gosse for example brought to the treatment of a distinguished father in Father and Son. In place of mockery, this son steadily provides facts, grim ones sametimes, but plenty too that are evidence of deep affec-tion. He recognizes and admires a strong talent and likeableness in his parent; he recognizes also the many frailities which, with infinite variations, all flesh is The author has a nice line

in mild-mannered statement.

"He" (CD-L) "had the ability
to keep his life in compartments" is one example. Another is: "He had no doubt that this" (Brimclose) "was the home he should make for when in need of nursing". Perhaps I'm wrong in hearing a strong anger beating beneath "Discretion is not the better part of biography": so said Lytton Strachey. Yet here we find a tempered discretion used to compose a true and vivid

**David Williams** 

## Fabulous sources

Dickens and the Invisible World

By Harry Stone (Macmillan, £13)

Harry Stone's reappraisal of a selection of Dickens's works, fine-toothcombed for their fairy tale analogues, has had two harbingers; and both reappear, practically word for word, in his "new" book. His essay on the genesis of Great Expectations, which he describes as a faccination and putold tale, was fascinating and untold tale, was in fact told by him 11 years ago in a compilation, edited by B. W. F. Tomlin, and published

in the year of Dickens's centenary. It is still fascinating.

As for Professor Stone's brilliantly argued case for Uriah Heep's being David Copperfield's double, we have already admired its brilliance, and that was in The Dickensian, the journal of the Dickens Fellowship of which the professor is ship, of which the professor is a former president

However, everything else in Dickens and the Invisible World is new, often startlingly so. With much scholarship, little humour, and a gift for repetition, he sets out to convince us that the characters and motifs of the young Dickens's storybook years-fairy god-

mothers, princes, princesses, monsters, witches, enchanted monsters, witches, enchanted castles, and magic spells—were transformed into the motifs and characters of the mature Dickens's storytelling years.

Can we seriously consider the proposition that Dombey and Son is an elaborate urban version of Hop o' my Thumb? Professor Stone does, at least, produce chapter and verse for every Arabian Nights analogy he creates and, in this respect, emerges with far more credit than many other Dickens exegetes who claim to bave found Marxist and Freudian underpinnings in almost every one of the novels.

Professor Stone, who is professor of English at California State University, Northridge, is strong on the allegorical symbolism and animism of Dickens's writing. Particularly impressive are his lengthy treatises on the storm sequence in David Cop-perfield, the staircase and trains in Dombey and Son, and the animate and inanimate contents of Satis House in Great Expectations.

All in all, a fabulous book, using that word in the exact context that provides the volume with its raison d'être.

Peter Davalle

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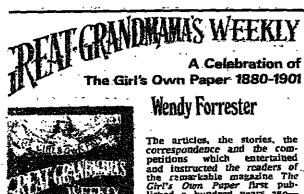
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## Conteh is keeping the right hand close to his chest

From Srikumar Sen Boxing Correspondent Atlantic City, March 26

John Conteh, of Britain, has rounded off his preparation for his challenge here for the world his challenge here for the world light-heavyweight championship held by Matthew Saad Muhammad, of the United States. But the number of times that Conteh used his' devasating right hand to follow through or counter could be counted on the Briton's right hand itself. In the gymnasium, specially laid out in the plush resort's international hotel, he sparred four rounds with Roy Gumbs, the British Southern Area middleweight champion, and followed up with some fancy skipping and exercises.

It could be argued that he was

ping and exercises.

It could be argued that he was keeping his powder dry but it would have been more heartening for his supporters if there had been some definite evidence that the right hand was raring to go. George Francis. Conten's trainer, did not seem to be raving about it either. He just seemed to be quietly confident. Most of the blows from both boxers were mainly cips, and there was not much exertion on Conten's part. He was not wearing tights or a top.. Conten tends to lose weight rapidly and Mr. Francis did not rapidly and Mr. Francis did not want him to sweat too much as he is at the right weight of 12 st

Carleton Benoit, a British light-Carleton Benoit, a British lightheavy who is part of Conteh's
entourage of 14, told me that he
had never seen Conteh look so
sharp and predicts that he will
stop, the American in seven. Certainly Paradisc Island, where he
has been for the 12 days before
coming here, has done him good
and he looks sharper than when
the two boxers last mer in August.
Conteh has acquired a beautiful
tan-which tends to accentuate his
definitions and this could be one

definitions and this could be one reason for optimism in the British camp.

The champion, on the other hand, was brisk and menacing, even on the peanut ball, where last minute disasters can happen a book misses and his as, when a hook misses and his the metal anchoring in the board. Muhammad, under the fatherly eye of his portly trainer. Sam Solomon, the man who trained Spinks for his victorious bout with Ali, skipped and shadow-boxed more loosely than Conteh to soul music and every so often stepped up his work-rate with incredibly fast sprints. It was a direct reflection of the man's hoxing style—arms loose and close to his body, suddenly exploding into hooks, uppercuts and chops at bewildering speed. as when a hook misses and hits

at bewildering speed.

The two rounds he boxed with light-heavy from Miami, Tony reen, seemed like four rounds of work-rate. And many a wat-cher walked around muttering what a work-out!" Smoothly

built with a tapering body and generally rounded espect, as with so many top Americans, he jabs and weaves before moving in for the big punch. There is no hurry in his attack, as he moved into top gear easily like the big American cars.

Conten has the energy crisis (not his the world's) to thank for the £160,000 he will earn, win or the £160,000 he will earn, win or lose. For this seaside resort peopled with "the poor, the old and the derelict" in the early 70s has now become the gambling centre for millions from Philadelphia, Delaware and New York, just because it is "a gas tank"

They prefer to come here on one fill up and spend their money in the three casinos here at pre-sent—37 are planned—that have given the city new life, rather than given the city new life, ratuer than go further afield as they used to when petrol was cheap. So the world fuel crisis that threatens to make the world's poor poorer is making a few of the rich very rich. And without them this world title bout here would not have been possible.

been possible.

Although lacking the heart of Blackpool or Brighton even out of season, the 60,000 winter population of this casino city is limbering up for the holiday rush. The centrepiece of the city is the resort's International Hotel Casino where the centre's "super fight rematch" will take place in the Super Star theatre. Super Star theatre. The International Hotel, built in

1920, reminds me of one of those old fashioned sweet bottles with the glass tops: gamblers, crouplers, waitresses, porters, all competing with each other like icily beans, Maltesers and bolled jelly beans, Maltesers and oosted
—some hard boiled—sweets. From
time to time Lady Luck's hand
dives in and removes bad losers.
Last night I met an 18-year-old
crying into his oysters; over £550
he had lost that night. Up and
down the lifts Ol' Blue Eyes (who
is appearing here on Friday)
croons to old ladies in whispering croons to old ladies in whispering lame dresses; no doubt he will be at the "fight" which starts at two o'clock in the afternoon here; outside, in the Atlantic the North Sea is making a lively guest appearance, which should make Conten feel at home.

He said today at a press con-ference that while he had not trained six months as Muhammad said he had, he had spared no expense in training and that he expense in training and that he had never felt so good before. The change from the troples to northern latitudes was just the right thing to tone him up, he sald. Francis believes this contest will be better than the last one in August "because the price has gone up and that's what the boys like". But Muhammad's trainer, Sam Solomon, predicts his man will knock out Conteh.

the former Leeds and England manager, wants cleared up about the agreement. Keith Archer, the club's general manager, said: "No statement will be issued about this matter." Mr Revie's agreement, due to have started on January 1 this year. Is believed to be worth £50,000 over five years.

Tranmere 1.314

#### Football Rugby Union

## **Champions** relegation threat

Milan, March 26.—Four Italian League teams will be without key players—those arrested in the country's bribes scandal—for their country's bribes scandal—for their matches on Sunday in the championship, which the Italian football federation have said will continue for the remaining six weeks. The federation's decision to continue the programme has been seen as a means of not upsetting seen as a means of not upsetting the state-run football pools. Meanwhile, rumours proliferated of life bans for those players who might be convicted in the case of bribes and illegal betting. There were also suggestions that the present champions, AC Milan, and Lazio, of Rome—allegedly involved in a fixed championship

Lazio, of Rome—allegedly in-volved in a fixed championship match—might be relegated to the second division. Italy's daily sports newspaper accepts dello Sport, cities dello Sport, citing court sources, reported today that the president of AC Milan, Signor Felice Colombo and Milan, Signor Felice Colombo and the Lazio goalkeeper, Massimo Cacciatori, told judges during questioning that they had been involved in receiving cheques for several thousand pounds after thte Milan v Lazio match on January 6. Signor Colombo, a wealthy industrialist, and Cacciatori were arrested and jalled on charges of consultant to defrand along with

arrested and jalled on charges of conspiracy to defraud along with 11 other players who were taken into custody last Sunday.

The Italian press has expressed surprise that well-known players, earning around £50,000 a year, were involved in illegal betting.—AP.

#### Jennings and woodwork deny Israelis

Israel 0 Northern Ireland 0
Tel Aviv. March 26.—Israel and
Northern Ireland played a goalless draw in a World Cup European group six qualifying match
here today.
Only the superb skills of the
Irish goalkeeper, Pat Jennings,
the crossbar and inept finishing
by the Israeli forwards deprived
the home side of victory in this
first match of the 1982 competition.
Jennings survived an almost

Jennings survived an almost ceaseless bombardment on his goal and one of his few respites came late in the second half when a floodlight failed and the game was held up for 20 manutes. held up for 20 mnutes.

On the only occasion he was beaten, by a 30-yard free-kick by Rifat Turk, the ball crashed off his crossbar and sailed harmlessly over for a corner.

At the other and Jersing.

At the other end At the other end, Jennings' counterpart, Arie Harly, spent most of the game as a spectator. In one rare Irish attack in the thirty-eighth minute he pulled off a spectacular save from a fierce shot by Sammy McIlroy.—Reuter.

#### Revie makes queries

A letter from Don Revie's solt-citor about his consultancy agree-ment with Leeds United was considered by the club's board yesterday. It is believed to con-tain a number of points Mr Revie, the former Leeds and England



Eyes on the line: Elgan Rees, the Barbarians wing, and supporting cast.

## Squires is leader of the revels

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
East Midlands 9 Barbarians 48
A well-blended Barbarians side,
four of them British Lions and
five more recembly-elected to that
status, revelled in a dry ball and
firm going in the Mobbs memorial
match at Northammton vesterday match at Northampton yesterday and threatened a cricket score as and threatened a cricket score as they ran in six tries in the first half. But in a second period that was less one-sided, they could manage only four more.

Their Irish stand-off, "Ollie" Campbell, who has just set a championship record of 46 points, had begun in s goal-lacking operations with the air of a man who, regardless of angle or distance, would tee the ball up and see it soaring high

less of angle or distance, would tee the ball up and see it soaring high to its target. Somehow he then cultivated a slight hook that had his last five attempts fading away from the far post, and the final tally was four goals and stx tries to a goal and a penalty goal. With two tries on his own account, Campbell still finished with 16 ponts.

was to seek the Scottish lock. Gorwas to seek the Scottish lock, Gor-don Brown, in representative action again for the first time since he toured New Zealand with the Lions in 1977, and the Irish No S, Michael Gibson, who missed the 1980 championship through in-jury Brown has been out of the the 1980 championship through injury. Brown has been out of the game much the longer and, of the two, though he appeared to contribute a handsome part to a hard and much superior scrummage, he clearly has more to do to impress his claims as a reserve for the Lions' tour to South Africa. In this connexion it was a surprise that no Lions selectors were present.

It was a pity, too, that they could not observe the performance of Squires, who scored three tries with considerable aplomb and in every way underlined how unducky he had been to lose his England place this season. He looked as sharp in attack, and as wire and secure in defence as as wise and secure in defence, as ever. For his first try he sliced inside his man with all the old acceleration over the first few vital yards. For the second and third, there was the dip of shoulder, the deceptive sway of the hips, first one way and then the other, and a last would-be tackler left for dead.

left for dead.

It was as well, perhaps, for East Midlands that they contested the lineours with fair success. However, the Barbarians always had an edge in the right and, with Slattery enjoying one of his most constructive days around the fringes, they rarely went short of good loose balls. It was good, too, to see Barlow, that seasoned Rosslyn Park prop, going so well in the open on his first appearance in the club's colours.

The Irish half backs miselfishly

The Irish half backs unselfishly made the most of their platform, Patterson probing like an electric sel at close quarters and Campbell confirming the broad range of his exceptional talent. There was a niec mixture at centre between mec mixture at centre between the strength and directness of Friell and the swift and subtle running of the Scot, Johnston. Rees, another to get a brace of tries, had several chances to reveal his blistering pace and Hignell, who began with a charactristically thumping tackle, was never far from the aggressive action. who capped a movement of irresistible imperus and support play. Campbell converted the first three as well as the fifth.

straked over from behind a scrummage and Friell scissored to make a try for Phillips.

try-scorers, in order, were Rees, Campbell, Squires (2), Rees again and Field, the burly Moseley lock

In the second half, after Surguy had landed a penalty for East Midlands, Campbell dummied his way through on the short side of a lineout (rather as the great Jackie Kyle might have done), Patterson

EAST MIDLANDS (Northampton unless stated): J. E. Deshorough; K. Parker, D. P. Pinches, F. Bignell, P. T. McGuckian; J. E. Surguy, D. Cullen (Rosskyn Park): N. M. J. Fox, J. A. G. Raphael (Captam), R. J. E. Smith, S. P. Roche (Metropolihan Police), C. W. Forwell, S. J. Russell, D. J. Causebrook, G. N. Phillips (Beddreft).

Some wayward distribution had not enhanced the home side's prospects but they made no mis-take when the flanker, Russell,

take when the flanker, Russell, went over for a try from a tapped penalty, Surguy converting. Finally, Squires supplied his last classic coup de grâce, and a colleague in the Press box, who had been referring to the History of the Barbarians, was able to state that in the fifty-third match of the series the club had passed the 1,000 points mark.

## Confident Millfield ... look likely finalists....

The fourth and last day of the National schools seven-a-side tournament concerns the final, three rounds of the open competition. Yesterday a host of schools strove to for the right to appear in today's quarter-final round at Rosslyn Park, and we saw enough of the sides who succeeded to whet the appetite. Creat Britain from a the Amateur Rugby I against France on Sit Cowley gave away a p enough to their poss The holders, St Edwards, Liver-

pool, are through in the top half of the draw and they take on Blackpool in the first match at 1.20. Plymouth, last year's run-ners up, fell at their first hurdle yesterday, bowing out 13—0 to Belmout Abbey. Solthull and Rydal vie for the second place in this half of the draw. Lower down, the rivalry will be intense. Here, Millield play Benedict's and Ampleforth take on Llandovery. Ampleforth take on Llandovery.

It seems the Welsh couringent may have suffered from a ruling by the Welsh Secondary Schools Rugby Union, which states that a player selected to represent Wales may Bot play in a match within six days of an international. With Wales due to play Ireland at Lingerick on Saturday, there is a suggestion that some schools have been much weakened, or worse. Certainly Countaive and Dorry-Feliu felt obliged in withdraw from the tournament. Ironically some players chosen by Ireland for Saturday's match appeared for their schools at Motspur Park yesterday.

Incidentally, Rydal suffered a

yesterday.

Incidentally, Rydal suffered a misfortune of another kind when two of their players were injured in a motor car accident on their way to London on Tuesday. It is to their credit that, with two players or loan from De La Salle, Rydal have ridden their fil luck and are still going strong.

Milleld who last more able. Milfield, who last won this tournament in 1965 when Gareth Edwards was, a fiedgling, were brimming with confidence yesterday, and they bore the look of finalists. Should Milfield reach finalists. Should Milifield reach the final they ought to win. They field a balanced, speedy VII who have already won the tournaments

## Irvine will lead Co-Optimists

By Isin Mackenzie Andy Irvine will captain the Co-Optimists VII to represent Scotland at the international seven-a-side competition in Hong Kong next month. A strong party has been invited, including the former Scotland ceptsin. Mike Biggar, of London Scottish.

Other internationals in the party of the control of the cont party are John Rutherford (Selkirk) and Alex Brewster (Stewart's Melville FP).

the scores level Bevenict's grateful

opportunity to land a
The last match in

final round should savour. In Amplefort dovery we have the exponents of the are

regby. In particular bristle with pace an and efficient to

## Collington for holders

The John Player ( Leicester, include nationals in their XI day's semi-final t Harlequins at Twick Hariequins at Twick favourities to retain they are attempting to finals in a row. England No. 8, Gary has only recently action after a head been omitted and Andreas areas. ton plays instead. The club's Eugh

## Rangers agree to Watt's defence at Ibrox Park

langers said my offer was insuffi- June,

21 PTS ..... £15-20

Glasgow Rangers have agreed in principle to stage Jim Watt's next world lightweight title defence, against Howard Davis, of the United States, at Ibrox Park this summer. Mickey Duff, the co-promoter, has still to secure Davis's services, either by contract or purse offer, but is confident of doing so because, with a live gate of more than 30,000 he can outbid any American promoter.

Mr Duff said: "Originally Rangers said my offer was insuffi-

Basketball

## Israelis can topple a giant

West Berlin. March 26.—Maccabi Tel Aviv will attempt to win the European men's champions basketball cup here tomorrow against Real Madrid, one of the march winners in two Americans giants of the competition.

Real have won the cup six times, compared with Maccabl's one success, but the Israeli team's results this year suggest they could end the Spaniards dominance. The teams met twice this season in the final pool of the champions; team of the cup. Real won on their home court 97—96 but Maccabi gained a line—110—100 success in Tel Aviv to finish top of the final pool, though Reuter.

balanced team and could boast the match winners in two Americans Earl Williams and Aucie Perry. Their power and expertise in gaining the vital rebounds off the boards should give the side the edge in that department.

Wayne Brabender is the sole

team of a few years ago. Real brought Randy Meister from Estudiantes to replace the popular Cliff Luyk, who retired last year.

South heads for US Grand Prix Wes

# Stephen South, a 28-year-old driver from Harrow, will make his first grand prix appearance at Long Beach, California, on Sunday. South will drive the Marfboro McLaren in place of Alain Proist, who is injured, in the United States Grand Prix West. Proist broke his wrist while

Proist broke his wrist while practising for the South African

event. South put up some impres-elve times while test driving for McLaren at thte Paul Richard circraft in France and his chance E. Fit came when the experienced Ger-Rosbern Ran, Hans Stuck declined to race.

John Watson, in the McLaren team, making it the only all-British team in grand prix racing. British team in grand prix racing.

ENTRIES: J. Scheckter (Perwai 12-15) G. Villeneuve (Ferrari 512-15); J.-P. Jarier (Tyrien Cop); D. Baly (Tyrien Cop); N. Piquet (Brebham E1-19); R. Zmino (Srabham E1-19); J. Walson (McLaren M39-3); M. Surer (ATS D.-4); M. Andretti (Lotus 81); E. de Angels (Lotus 81); C. Resazzoni (Ensign M-1801; J.-P. Jabouffle (Reramit Eif-20); R. Annour (Renamit Eif-20); R. Annour (Renamit Eif-20); S. Johnston (Shadow DN-11); D. Konsedy (Shadow DN-11); D.

in a birdie three.

the Army, Pearce, became, after a quiet start, a fluctuating affair in

model foursomes partner.

One good turn: Ma the Prime Minister's s sponsor a promising y driver. Tim Lee-Dave with Mark at the B Racing School.
"He has impresse much", Mark said.

#### FOR MATCHES PLAYED All dividends are subject to rescrutiny. MARCH 22nd

## LITTLEWOODS POOLS, LIVERPOOL PAYOUT UP AGAIN INCLUDES 22 TOP DIVIDENDS

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TELL YOUR LOCAL COLLECTOR ABOUT YOUR FRIEND..
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## English and Scottish league results

Scottish second division Chasterfield (0, 2
Birch
Bornyman
Hull (1, 2
Edwards (2, 1), 11, 17
Rotherham (2, 2)
Carr (1, 11, 17
Barnstey (0, 2) Scottish second division
Alloa v East Stirling, postgoned,
Brechin v Forfar, postgoned,
Cowdenbth (1) 2 Stranger (0) 9
1. Steele
W. Stoele
W. Stoe Anglo-Scottish Cup Final, first leg Bristol C (0, 0 St Mirren (1, 2 5.751 Stark (2) Fourth division

Bournemth (2) 3 Sconthorpe (0, 3

Massey (2) Pilling (2)

Builter Stewart

2.675 Sewart

WELSH CUP: Semi-linal round:
Newhort 3, Merthyr Tydill 1; Swansen
2, Shrewshury 2,
IRISH CUP: Semi-linal round replayCrussics 2, RUC 0,
Scotland 2, Notherlands 1, 1493, 3-5,
Netherlands won 6-5 on penaluss);
Cyprus 0, Poland 1,
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Siziford Rajners 4, Bath 0,
SDUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland: Banbury 1, Minehoad 2; Barry 1, Cambridge City 0; Bridgend 1, Winney
fown 0; Corbu 2, Trowbridge 5,
Southern, Aylosbury 3, Dartford 1;
Canterbury 1, Bognor Reps 2; Dorchester 5, Tonbridge 0; Hastlings 6,
Allianders appearable 1, Reguler Mo. Canterbury 3. Bognor Regis 3: Dorchester 5. Tonbridge 0: Hasilings 6,
Ashlord 0
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Marlock 2. Gateshead 2: Morecambe 0,
Macclesfloid 4: Runcern 0. Tamworth 0.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Barking 2. Tithury 0: Dulwich
Hamilet 1. Woking 0: Hirchin Town 0.
Walthmstow Avenue 2: Tooling and
Wilcham Sulton 1. Layers Dission,
and Parkeston 1. Laytonsione and
Illerd 1: Wokingham 1. St Albans 2.
ATMENIAM LEAGUE: Haringey 2.
Gravs 0: Legion-Winsalt 1. Woodford
2: Retchil 3. Wolling United 0: Windsor
and Eton 3. Chelfont St Peter 0.
RUGBY UNION: Newbridge 51,
Abertillery 0. Clydobank (0) 1 Raith (0) 0
Colgan
Hamilton (0) 1 Airdele (0) 3
Clark (2)
Hamilton (pen)

Dumbarion (0) 2 Arbroath (1) 3
McCluskey (pen) Wells
Sharp Harley, Yulo For the record

Scottish premier division Hiberolan (2) 2 Gunden (0 Best Murray

1 Borwick (0)

Scottish first division

Ayr (0) 1 Serwick Chiratie Brothin v Forfar, posiponed Clyde v Stirling Albian, posts Dunfermiline (0) 0 Hearts Gibsor

Basketball NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New York Knicks 128. Cleveland Cavallers 11: Portland True Blacers 109, Kansas Lily Kings 102: Seatue Supersonics 104. Phoenix Suns 95: Boston Cellics 104. Phoenix Suns 95: Boston Cellics 104. Denver Nuggels 91: San Anionio Spurs 129, Houston Rockes 107: Mil-waukce Bucks 122, Chicago Bulls 111.

Cricket NGATEA, New Zealand: Derrick Rosins' Xi 321 for 8 dec /R. G. Williams 137 not out. C. W. Maynard 50): Thames Valley President's XI 172 and 95 (Williams 5 for 34). Robins' XI won by an Indings and 54 runs.

Curling

Ice hockey NATIONAL LEACUE: Ruffalo Sabres
5. New York Rangers 5 Minasons
North Sizer 7. Toronto Mapie Leafs 2.
Edmonton Otters 5. Alienta l'Iames 4.
New York Islanders 5. Philadelphia
Fiyers 2: Los Angeles Kings 5. Colorado Rockies 2. Philadelphia
1. Vancouter Canucks 2: Montreal
Canadians 8. Chicago Black Hawks 4.

LEADING EARNINGS: US women's tour: 1, J. Carner, ST8.986, 2, D. Young. S51,157; S. T. Lopez, S53,265; 1, S. Post, S29,142; 5, J. Rankta, S28,495; 6, Bradley, S28,177; A. Alcott, S27,046; 8, B. Daniel, S26,578; ", J. Birsick, S26,481; 10, D. Massey, S26,470, British placing: 74, J. Lee Smith, S2,309.

Hockey

Nordic skiing ZWEISIMMEN (Switzerland): 13km russ-country: 1 K.-K. Agrum (Nos-cay: 18min 05:08set: 2, F. Renogle Switzerland: 20:53:56: 3, J. Nordby Norway: 50:02.86;

Squash rackets Rugby Union

## Northern event

Roscoe Tanner will give northern tennis a boost by lining up with a fellow American, Pat Dupre, the man he beat in the Wimbledon semi-final round, for the GMC Cold Shield tournament at Marchaster from June 3-7. at Manchester from June 2-7.

Tanner, rapked sixth in the tanner, ranked sixth in the world, won the event four years ago. Three other Americans are also chasing the 510,000 prize money, Dick Stockton, former Davis Cup coach, Denis Ralston, and the former Wimbledon champion, Stan Smith. In Carlsbad, California the In Carlsbad, California the unseeded American, Stacy Margolin beat the top-seed, Regina Marsikova, of Czecho-slovakia, 6—4, 6—3, to win a place in the quarter-final round of a women's tournament. Miss Margolin, a 20-year-old left-hander, relied on the pinpoint accuracy of her forehand, a punishing two-fisted backhand and quickness about the court to unsettle Miss Marsikova.

Unsettle Miss Marsikova.

GARLSBAD (California): Women's lournament: S. Wargolin beat R. Marsikova (Cechoslovakla): K. Laihani beat R. California: Cechoslovakla): K. Laihani beat R. Casala, beat M. Bonawdya (Grechoslovakla): beat N. Loule, beat D. Derior, 6—4, 6—7, 7—5; P. Teoguardenn beat R. Casals, beat D. Derior, 6—4, 6—7, 7—5; P. Teoguardenn beat R. Casals, beat D. Derior, 6—1, 6—7, 7—5; P. Teoguardenn beat R. Casals, beat D. Derior, 6—1, 6—1; R. Walls (Romania): 6—1, 6—1; R. Walls (US): beat D. Jobbert (SA): 6—1; R. Walls (US): beat D. Jobbert (SA): 6—6, 6—1; R. Trawley (Australia): beat A. Panatta. (7—6): 6—5.

NICE: First mend: M. Orantes Spain: beat P. Portes, 2—6, 6—3.



Roscoe Tanner: set to play in Manchester.

League match moved Nottinghamshire's John Player League cricket merch with Northamptonshire on June 15 has been switched from Trent Bridge to Worksop.

## Youthful zest of McLean and Way is quenched stronger finish of their opponents who, one down with four to play, won the 14th with a birdle the 16th and, to make sure, the 18th

By Peter Ryde For two days we have seen a few respected elder statesmen performing in the Sunmingdale Foursomes, but yesterday attention was directed more towards the

was directed more towards the young.

The youngest of all, Way and McLean were beaten but only in the fourth round, losing on the last green to another pair of teenagers, Broadway and Pinsent. Broadway, a Sussex county player, is at 19 the semior member of the foursome and the rest are 17. Their combined ages did not amount to that of Arthur Lees who, after losing his morning match, was out watching in the cold afternoon wind.

Another young couple who sur-Another young couple who survived the day were Lewis and Roper, students at Bath University, Roper, students at Bath University, one of the more sports-conscious establishments in the country. Finally, to add variety to the last 16 couples left in the tournament, are the remnants of the women's army, notable among them Vanessa Marvin and also Amanda Middleton who is providing John Davies with moral support on the greens while he provides the length.

Way and McLean will both be back at school in Kent today after their run of success. They are both boy internationals and will be going to Spain next month to take part in the European junior championship. There was little in their match but their youthful enthuslasm was quenched by the

Foursomes results at Sunningdale

FOURSOMES TESUITS AT SUNNINGUALE

OLD COURSE: T. Barter and R. Sargeni beal J. Freeman and R. Treeman. 2 holes: N. Coles and D. McCielland beat R. Newberry and Miss G. Gundy. S and S: B. Hunt and J. Steingo beat R. Newberry and Miss G. Gundy. S and S: B. Hunt and J. Steingo beat I. Tilevook and A. Wells.

Steingo beat R. Tilevook and A. Wells.

M. Lewis and R. Hoper beat D. Hope and T. Hopson and J. FOURTH ROUND: Will and Chapman of the pearce boat D. Hope and Lucas. 19th Edward and J. Hundins 4 and 3. S. Marvin Beatingwid beat R. Willson and T. N. Brunvard and Miss V. Marvin Beatingwid beat R. Willson and G. Banno. 2 and T. Hoper beat Williams beat R. Willson and G. J. Rule and N. Lucas beat A. Lee and Miss G. Langford. 3 and 2: G. Burroughs and Miss B. Couper beat Mail and Miss Harridge. 3 and 2: D. Repainwest and Miss Middleton beat Parker and A. Lee and Miss G. Langford. 3 and 2: G. Burroughs and Miss B. Couper beat Way and Scheeve and Hope beat Hail and Miss Harridge. 3 and 3: Barrier and Hood beat way and Sparks. A Edward and B. White beat P. Wilson and A. Roe at 22nd: G. Ritchio and B. White beat P. Wilson and B. White beat P. Wilson and A. Roe at 22nd: G. Ritchio and B. White beat P. Wilson and G. Davics and G. Steffman. hole: R. Wathew and P. Chamman at Med Coupers Beat K. Gester and D. Taylor. A sell couper beat K. Gester and B. Taylor. A and S. C. Ray and B. Sparks beat R. Williams beat M. Mitchell and G. Hore.

Screen Beat K. Bull and P. Chamman at Med Coupers C. Cart and K. Williams beat M. Mitchell and G. Hore.

Williams beat R. Williams beat R. Williams beat K. Gester and B. Taylor. A and S. C. Ray and B. Sparks beat A. Williams beat M. Mitchell and G. Hore.

Screen Beat K. Gester and R. Streeter and B. Taylor. A and S. C. Ray and B. Sparks beat A. Williams beat K. Mitchell and G. Hore.

Screen Beat K. Gester and R. Streeter and B. Taylor. A and S. C. Ray and B. Sparks beat A. Williams beat K. Gester and B. Taylor. Aitken. 5 and 2: P. Bajowin and S. Beman. 1 hole; R. Mathew and S. Reman. 1 hole; R. Mathew and S. Roberts beat K. Bull and P. Chanman
at 19th.

NEW COURSE: C. Clark and K.
Williams beat N. Mitchell and G. Hyde
at 12th; P. Ailise and O. Ailiss beat
J. Brennand and W. Rooke at 19th;
A. Broadway and J. Pinsent beat
K. Macdonald and I. Donnelly 1 hole;
P. Way and V. McLean beat C. Gledhill and P. Everard 5 and 3; T. Pinner
and D. Harrison beat P. Millon and
A. Hutson I hole.
T. Parker and A. Meager beat I.
McMichon and K. Maclood 2 and I.
J. David and Miss A. Middiotop boat
J. Durbin and I. Watts 5 and I. S.
Hall and Miss K. Harridge beat C. Polta
and M. Wild I hole: N. Dorey and
A. Hope beat R. Richards and E. Stillwell 2 and I. M. Farmer and V. Hood
beat C. Cov and D. Williams 3 and 2.
G. Ray and B. Sparks beat J. Wallace
and Miss C. Pieres 3 and I. A. Stickley
and J. O'Shea beat J. Hoskison and
D. Nach beat A. Lees and K. Maxwell
I and 2; D. Small and C. Defoy beat

Second round
OLD COURSE: J. Wallace and Miss
C. Pierce beat K. Gester and D. Taylor.
4 and 3. C. Ray and B. Sparis beat
D. Streeter and R. Streeter. 2 and 1:
A. Stickley and J. O'ghea boat G. Cox
and K. Scarr. 6 and 5: J. Hoskin and
N. Bedward beat T. Buckner and B.
Lwis, 2! 20th: J. Hamilton and D.
Nash beat G. Legouix and S. Ostrom.
5 and 4; A. Lees and K. Maxwell
beat R. Hughes and Miss Chapman, 4
and 3.
"Raidwin and Montaque beat Licoyd
and Howell, 2 and 1: Davies and Street
man beat Strand and Marchant, 6 and
4; Buill and Chapman beat Davidson
and Mcslichen, 2! 19th: Mathew and
Roberts beat Burgoss and Herdinan
2 and 1.
MEW COURSE: G. Will and R. Caste.

and McMichen, at 19th: Mathew and Roberts beat Burgess and Hardiman 2 and 1.

NEW COURSE: G. Will and R. Chapman, best G. Johnson and D& Johnson, 1 hole: J. Rule and N. Lucas best D. Gibton and P. Round, J and S. A. Lre and Miss. C. Langlord beat G. Bayley and E. Large, 1 hole: D. Harris and G. Bant best M. McLean and L. Whyalt, 6 and 5.

Only one p ends with unbeaten re

Maureen Madill, o Ireland, ended with the teten record when Gup women's internativere completed at St Platow, yesterday Miss is already assured of in the team against. States at the same count of the team against on the team against of the team against the team against of the team agai Lewis and his partner, Roper, who is 17 and in his first year at Bath, had a good morning. I first saw Roper holing across the slope of the 10th green for a birdle and they advanced to five up against Mandeville and Bishop, but had two birdles thrown at them before winning. Their afternoon match against Dixon and his partner from the Academic Peners had not been aftern a

likely to have any adv on Mrs Caldwell, who, ning the five previous quiet start, a fluctuating affair in which they went from two down to two up and then again lost their lead. But, one down with four to play they hit the greens (their opponents did not) and won the last three holes. Today they meet Brunyard and Miss, Marvin, to whom they will be giving three strokes. Miss Marvin lost little if any advantage in length against her male opponents yesterday and Brunyard, a former finalist, is a model foursomes partner. seems another certain a the selectors amounce of eight today.

Lynda Moore, who previously been unbed down by one hole to champion. Vicid Rawl seemed a vital march an have influenced the selemore, who is aged I England international. seems another certain o

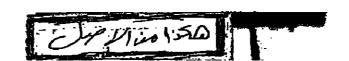
model foursomes partner.

Above them in the top quarter will be a match between two old stagers, Coles and Bernard Hunt.

A thin but emphatic burst of applause at Sunningdale means nothing less than a hole in one, and it came from Miss Cooper with a four wood at the eighth. This began a run of 1, 3, 4, 3, over the old course which helped her and Burroughs to a four and three 80.

Jane Connachan, of Sile the youngest compet a fine recovery against champion. Mary McKe also seems sure of the ECOMACHAN was five do turn, but played the Sin a one-under-par 36 to hole in arrears. This left Kenna with six wins seven completed matche Spe Hedges, runder-under-par Sile Hedges, runder-under-par Sile Hedges, runder-under-par Sile Hedges, runder-un Sue Hedges, runner-u English championship English championsmy i won another algorifican beating Janet Melville, il British strokeplay char four holes. This might enough to swing the Mrs. Hedges' favour interior two short units. Mrs. Hedges tavors missing two short putts, round in 78 and ender record of three wits halves from seven.

Mrs Melton top 10 again Costa Mesa (California 26.—Shaking off a slugg to 1980, Nancy Lopes N back among the rop II winners on the Ladies Pro



## ond summit called veen France **Great Britain**

between Great Britain ik thines British, from lag to Rugby League s led to a call for a

League International meeting in Leeds ave asked representa-French Federation to recent violent scenes during and after the giand European cham-

olent pattern all too
French Rugby Lezgue
ent time, an English
vio Rayne, was kicked,
and the French
rounded and jostled
referee, Bill Thompbe disclosured disallowed a try bave given France

game Mr Thompson i to his dressing room. her cans and other he went, and the tators surrounded the om adopting the atti-Wild West lynch mob

On the return trip from Nar-bonne, the chairman of the Great Britain international selectors, Bill Oxley, called for an outright ban on games with France at all levels, and this proposal was raised again yesterday. The resultant decision to call French officials to England, under the threat of such a here to call French officials to England, under the threat of such a ban on games between the countries, seems an effective compromise.

David Howes, public relations officer of the Rugby League, said after the meeting: "We hope it will not be necessary to impose a ban on internationals between the countries, and that France will agree to put its own house in a ban on internationals between the countries, and that France will agree to put its own house in order. We hope to impress on them our fears for the safety of players and match officials in France, and also to indicate that international Rugby League should be played in the right spirit and with the right antides. There are four major countries playing Rugby League, and we do not want to lose one of them unless it is absolutely necessary."

Hull are optimistic: Hull are confident that their four injured players—Steve Norton, Paul Woods, Sammy Lloyd and Ron Wileman—will be fit for Saturday's Rugby League cup semifinal match against Widnes at Swinton. Woods, the main doubt with a strained knee, has resumed training after intensive treatment. Hull left for their headquarters in Cheshire yesterday with a party of 19 players.

## Rolls Rambler to cut King Kong down to size

Racing Correspondent More than £300,000 has been More than £300,000 has been received in advance booking sales for the three-day Grand National meeting which opens at Liverpool this afternoon. This is £50,000 more than had been taken at the corresponding stage last year and that points to the best aftendance for many more.

that points to the best aftendance for many years.

Ladbrokes who have managed the course for the past five years also report record coach bookings for the National. It is also thought that the attendance on Saturday will benefit from a scheme promoted by the race course management in conjunction with the Merseyside Public Transport Company. Special banking arrangements have been made for visitors from Ireland just as they were at Cheitenham.

As a result of the large number

at Cheltenham.

As a result of the large number of falls caused by loose horses at the Chair lence last year the management have, in conjunction with the Jockey Club's inspectorate of courses, devised a plan which it is hoped will minimise the risk in the future. The prin-

cipal feature of the plan is the use of the burdle course as an escape rouse for loose horses. The "dells" preventing entry to the estape route for loose horses. The "dells" preventing entry to the hurdle course just beyond the Anchor Bridge crossing have been removed and gaps have been created in the rails of the hurdle course immediately before the lence prior to the Chair and the Chair itself.

Chair Itself.

There should be ample opportunity to see it that plan works today because both the Topham Trophy and the Haig Whisky Hunters Steeplechase are run over two and threequarter miles of the National course and both have attracted big fields. Uncle Bing has been trained very much with the Topham Trophy in mind all season and he is my selection. Behind the plot is the desire that he should be qualified to run in next year's Grand National and he will do that if he finishes in the first four this afternoon.

Lightly raced this season, Uncle Lightly raced this season, Uncle Bing has been brought along quietly with all the patience that so characterizes his trainer.

so characterizes his trainer. Richard Head's, approach to

Although there are 24 runners

Although there are 24 runners for the Hunters Steeplechase—the biggest acceptance incidentally for this race since the war—it has all the makings of developing into a match between Rolls Rambler, who won the equivalent race at Cheltenham earlier this month and King Kong slip his field again in much the same way that he did in February over only two and a half miles at Sandown Park and Newbury, or will he be pegged back by Rolls Rambler over this slightly longer distance? In my opinion the bet must be that Rolls Rambler will be the stronger towards the end and he is preferred. ferred.

That greatly improved steeple-chaser, Father Delaney, will be

training. Yesterday Head told me that he was pleased with Uncle Bing, who will enter the key not only fresh but also with the considerable advantage of being ridden by Joha F. income. Uncle Bing ran well enough in his last in December he carried 19th in December he carried 19th in Nimrody to suggest that he should be hard to bear now.

Although there are 24 numers chase. The amount that he has improved can he measured by the fact that when he won the Massey Ferguson Gold Cup at Cheltenham in December he carried 10st 10th. Now he has a stone more on his back. Having beaten Approaching and Mac Vidi at Kempton last month Father Delaney seems bound to make his presence felt, but this is no easy task.

m make his presence felt, but this is no easy task.

Bishop's Pawn, who runs in his race instead of in the Topham Trophy, Roadhead and Bachelor's Hall should all run well, but the biggest stumbling block of all could easily be the Irish challenger, Raieigistown, who beat Anaglog's Daughter at Thurles in January. And anyone who has seen that good mane win her four subsequent races at Thurles. Leopardstown, Cheltenham and Chepstow sequent races at Thurles. Leopardstown, Cheltenham and Chepstow
could not fail to grasp the
significance of that performance,
especially as Raieighstown was
giving her weight that day.
Raieighstown could easily turn out
to be a blot on today's handicap
with only 10er 10lb to carry with only 10st 9lb to carry.

Further north at Stockton, Peter Walwyn ought to win his first race of the new Flat racing season with Sacrilege (4.45), whose form looks a cut above that of his rivals. Barry Hills and Steve Cauthen should also notch their first success with Saint Jonathan on the Rose. with Saint Jonathan in the Rose-berry Stakes. With the Doncaster winner, Bonol, and Highest Bidder dropping out yesterday this race should be easy prey for Smit Jonathan, who looked extremely well when I saw him in his box on

Tuesday evening.
Hills makes no secret of the fact that he believes that Saint Jonathan, who won his only race last year by four lengths, has a rosy future. Another impate of South Bank who also looks destined to enjoy a good season is Cracaval, who looked in quite exceptional condition. Anyone busy compiling the coming months could profit by including the name of this handsome four-year-old, who is likely to reappear at either Newmarket or Sandown Park next month.

## Ballymacoll Stud wins leading awards

From a Special Correspondent Dublin, March 25

Arguments about whether Troy was Irish or English bred will be rekindled by the 1980 breeding and racing awards presented last night by the Irish Bloodstock Breeders Association. The dual Derby winner was fooled in Society, where his dam had been sent to visit Reform, but he was raised in Ireland at the Ballymacoll Stud. macoll Stud.

macoll Stud.

Troy won the award for the leading Irish bred three-year-old colt and Ballymacoll, which is owned by Sir Michael Sobell and Sir Arnold Weinstock, was also honoured as the leading Irish breeder. The awards were presented by Mr Sylvester Barrett, Minister of State in the high Government, at a dinner held in Newbridge. Co Kildure. There were few surprises, but Ireland's comribution to international racing was underlined by the presence of Pitasia as the best three-year-old filly.

This daughter of Pitskelly won

three-year-old filly.

This daughter of Pitskelly won the Prix Robert Papin and Criterium Des Pouliches at two and performed consistently in the highest class last year, winning the Prix De Malleret and the Prix De La Nouette. She finished out of the first four only twice—in the 1000 Guineas and the Arr—and was bred by the Collinstown Stud, carrying the colours of the owner, Sir Douglas Clague.

Monteverdi, bred by an expaniate Californian, Larry MeCreery, at his Orchardstown Stud, and Millingdale Lillie, bred by Gordon Pamerson at his Richnood Lodge Stud, were champion

Lodge Stud, were champion Juvenile colt and filly respec-Another breeder from Northern

Another breeder from Northern Ireland Jeremy Maxwell, of Downpatrick, received the award for Harwell, the leading National Hunt sire. Unfortunately both the leading stallions are dead: Harwell died in 1978 and Troy's sire Petingo, who won the Flat award, had died in 1976. John Mukainy, like Monteverdi's breeder, an American, received the award as owner of the best brood mare, Abella, dam of both Thanching and Golden Thatch; Arthur Ryan, responsible for Monksfield, was the leading Irish National Hunt breeder.

5,000

1.62

:ent |

There were three special awards, which went to Eddie O'Grady, the leading trainer of Irish-bred winners; to Dr Breddan Farrelly, a member of the council of the Irish Bloodstock Breeders Federation, for his serrices to veterinary science; and to Paddy Prendergast sur.

not is hard to know, but he'll be a better horse in June."

The same comments apply to Vielle. The filly who had the speed to beat Hello Gorgeous over seven furlongs at Yarmouth and who, due to over confidence on the part of her rider, was unlucky to lose Ascor's Hoover Fillies' Mile to Quick As Lightning. "This mare thinks of nothing but eating and sleeping," says Hobbs. "Unlike most of Ribero's stock, Vielle has a wonderful temperament." There are several talented fillies about this spring, but Corals are

prepared to offer 100-1 against Vielle capturing both the 1,000 Guineas and Oaks. An each-way double at those odds seems an attractive proposition. Hobbs is the only leading trainer in the country never to have won a classic. This popular, much respected man has seldom held

"I' I've little doubt that Tyrnavos will stay a mile and a half," his trainer says, "He's such a relaxed individual. Whether he will have the speed to win the Guineas or not is hard to know, but he'll be a

Two other Newmarket trainers who will ensure that Henry Cecil does not have things all his own way

## Stoute and Hobbs present sound cases for the classics and the Derby are the races map-ped out for the half brother to Tachypous. Taxiarchios and Tromos. Although Stilvi was an exceptionally fast mare, Blakeney should impart the stamina to en-able Tyrnavos to stay the Derby

Apart from Henry Cecil two Apart from Henry Cecil two other Newmarket trainers have serious candidates for the 1980 classics in their yards. Michael Stoute has Lord Seymour and Final Straw in the 2,000 Guineas, and on the 1,000 Guineas front Our Home, a full sister to Roussalka, has been all the rage in the market Home, a full sister to Roussalka, has been all the rage in the market recently and is now one of the joint favourities. Bruce Hobbs, whose stable was bedevilled by streptococcus infection for most of last season, will be represented by Tyrnzvos in the 2,000 Guineas and Derby and by Vielle in the 1,000 Guineas and Oaks.

Stoute's relentless march forward continued in 1979. Although he finished third to Cecil in the trainers table, having been second the year before, this talented trainer increased his total both of races. and of prize money won in this country, collecting 80 races worth 2284,541. And, given average luck, Stoute is looking forward to an equally successful campaign this

Last season Final Straw was the Last season Final Straw was the stable's biggest stakes earner. The Thatch colt's four wins included victories in pattern races at Newmarket, Newcastle, and finally in the Laurent Petrier Champagne Stakes at Doncaster. Sheer guts and consistency was the hall mark of this tough colt, who improved by leaps and hounds as the season progressed. Final Straw first created a sensation when beating his

223233

Liverpool NH programme [Television (BRC 2) : 2.35, 3.10, 3.45 and 4.20 races) ,

far more fancied stable companion, Lord Seymour in the July Stakes. Lord Seymour had been showing blinding speed on the gallops and had looked a champion in the making when winning a small race at Newmarket. On the strength of that performance, the Habitat colt started an oddson favourite for the July Stakes. Rowever, after running far too freely, Lord Seymour was caught on the line by Flual Straw.

Stoute has a golden opinion of

stoure has a golden opinion of Lord Seymour and everythine at last came right in the Mill Reef Stakes at Newbury in September. Ridden by Par Eddery the colt was held for a late run and produced a devastading turn of foot to overwhelm Taufan, Known Fact, and Mrs Penny. In view of the subsequent exploits of his victims, this was a sparkling performance by Lord Seymour. Unfortunately in the Middle Park Stakes he failed to reproduce that form and was beaten into third place behind Known Fact.

was beaten into third prace beauto Known Fuct.

Lord Seymour was found to be coughing after that race. And, if all goes well, the three-year-old could become a live outsider for the Guineas. "Given good ground, Lord Seymour should stay a mile", says the trainer, "and there should be little difficulty in a big him covered up in a big. there should be interested in a big field." Stoute's provisional plans are for Final Straw and Lord Sey-mour to have their preliminary races in the Greenham Stakes at Newbury and the Craven Stakes at Newbury and the Craven Stakes at Newmarket.

Either Newmarket's Nell Gwyn Stakes or the Fred Darling Stakes at Newbury will see the reappear-ance of Our Home. This well bred ance of Our Home. This well bred filly ran only twice as a two-year-old. On the second occasion she came home well to take third place behind Mrs Penny and Abeer in the Cherry Hinton Stakes at Newmarket. This performance augured well for her luture, but Our Home was found to be lame after the race and was put away fur the rest of the season.

She has winnered exceptionally well and has been pleasing her trainer in her work on the heath. However Our Home how stands at a short price judged on her public form alone. And those who wish to back her could well ob-

wish to back her could well ob-tain the same odds on the big day

itself.

Three horses owned by the Aga Khan are well thought of in the yard. Dalsaan, a promising second to Thousandfold at the Doncaster St Ledger meeting, wound up his first season with an easy victory over some useful two-year-olds at york. Although he is unlikely to be ready in time for the 2,000 Guineas, the Habitat colt is going to pick up some nice races this season. The other two are Miss Neustrie, who tan well on her only appearance at Newmarket in October and Naramita, an unraced filly by Roi Dagobert.

Greville Starkey and Lester Pig. Greville Starkey and Lester Pig-



classic wait.

wood and Vincent O'Brien, respectively. Similarly, Edward Hide and Geoffrey Baxter will be sharing the mounts for Hobbs, again subject to their contracts for Bill Watts and Paul Cole. Hide has a respinent to their contracts. retainer to ride Tyrnavos in all his engagements and Baxter, that lovely filly, Vielle. Hobbs is delighted with the way

In which Tyrnavos has wintered. gott will be sharing the rides for this powerful stable, subject to their commitments to Guy Hard-Guineas, the Mecca-Dante Stakes The Craven Stakes, the 2,000

## Stockton programme 1.45 LEVY BOARD APPRENTICE STAKES (Handicap : £818 : 58)

8-1 Poppin Cill. 10-1 others.

2.15 STAINTON STAKES (Selling handicap: 3-y-o: £410: 1m)

1 0000- The Truck Pappie. J. Burry. 10-7 S. A. Handicap

2 00000-0 Brisher Bell. J. Retty. 10-7 S. A. Handicap

3 00000-0 Brisher Bell. J. Retty. 10-7 S. A. Handicap

4 00000-0 Brish Kuwali. J. Elingham. 8-13 E. T. Marshall

4 00000-0 Miss Kuwali. J. Elingham. 8-15 E. Hulb.

7 00000-0 Another Blues. W. Marshall, 5-12 R. Marshall

8 40100-0 Laly Reveila. C. Toff. 8-10 E. L. Burb.

10 00000-0 Alpine Darmel. K. Horz. 8-10 E. L. Elinb.

11 00000-0 Tophill Jenny. D. Tophill. 5-10 S. Webster 1

12 00000-0 Frank Stewart R. C. Ward. 7-12 P. Roblinon

2-1 Lady Roccilla 5-1 Miss Kuwali. 9-2 Briothrete Bell. 11-2 Another Bluet

7-1 Alpine Darmel. 5-1 Miss Kuwali. 9-2 Briothrete Bell. 11-2 Another Bluet

7-4 S. POSEFRER P. V. STA KIES. (2-10-1) 5-2 46-1 1-1

2.45 ROSEBERRY STAKES (3-y-o: 52,246: 1m)

3.15 CARLTON STAKES (Maiden: 3-y-o: £699: 6f) 15 CARLIUN SIARLS (Maiden: 5-y-0: 1059; 01;
03040-0 About Tern. 1 W. Wails, 9-0
03040-0 Aegean Sesman (8), S. Noublu, 9-0
03040-0 Alegean Sesman (8), S. Noublu, 9-0
20003-3 Jehll (8), J. Hardy, 9-0
30400-0 Kinglasi, W. C. Watts, 9-0
0400-0 Lawings Meadew, Denys (9-0)
05000-0 Lawings Meadew, Denys (9-0)
05000-0 Nousier Gold, W. Marshall, 9-1
05000-0 Nousier Gold, R. Hollinshead 8-11
050030-0 Nousier Gold, R. Hollinshead 8-11
050030-0 Wanshel Lass, M. Camacho, 8-11
003300- Wanshel Lass, M. Camacho, 8-11 J. Seagrap 5
J. Seagrap 5
J. P. Cook 6
M. Washerloy 12
R. Sidebottom 7
S. Lawes 16
L. Charmock 19
R. Marchall 7
M. Wigham 7
S. Perr 17
L. Johnson 17
Boy 7-1 Lawtons

9-4 Rawdser, 3-1 Jahll, 4-1 About Turn, 6-1 Mcadow, 8-1 Argean Staman, 12-1 others 3.45 SPRING STAKES (Handicap: 3-y-o: £816: 7f) 

4.15 REVIVAL STAKES (Maiden: 2-y-o c & g: £693: 5f)

1 Andy Los, G. Toli, 9-0
2 Autoling, S. Walnwright, 9-0
3 Slack Chaymer, G. Richards, 9-0
5 3 General Times, P. Rohards, 9-0
6 Goldliner Abbey, J. Harity, 9-0
8 Shore Park, W. Maraila, 9-0
11 Shore Park, W. Maraila, 9-0
12 Ziparlb, W. Elsey, 9-0
15-R General Times, 11-2 Goldliner Abbey, 4-1 Andy
Charmer, 7-1 Super Eagle, 10-1 others. 4.45 BROUGHTON STAKES (Maiden: £785: 11m)

P. Cook n K. Darhy S Johnson 10 E. Hide 11 J. Lowe IR

Catterick Bridge results

5.15 (5.17) YARM OPPORTUNITY HURDLE (Handlesp: \$1.015 2m) BORBY SRIG, by 2, by New Brig-Kings Girl M. C. Brown 4-10-D S. P. Grant (8-1 (av) 7 Boroas, ... K. Asshrad (20-1) 2 Belle isto Boy. D. Wilkinson (20-1) 3 Belle iste Boy, D. Wikinson (20-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 Western Man, 15-2
Gay Twentles, 15-2 Priddy Friendly,
16-1 Selfer (4th, 11-1 Sweet Pro-tonder, 15-1 Tidy Work, 55-1 Royal
Pln, 10 ran,
TOTE: Win, 23c; places, 12p, 32n,
27p, Dual F. 22.66, CSF (23-42, C. R.
Lamb at Sechouses, 2-2, m.

Lafferick Bridge results
2.15 (2.18) Rorcett Park Hurdle
(Selling: £485; 2m)

NODANA, b f, by Prince Regent—
Jarasana (Mrs M. Cambbell),
3.10.5 ... C. Grant (-1) fav;
Twinacre C. Fairhurst (11.2)
Jean Marjoric J J O'Nell (5-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9.2 My Star Hussar
14th , 11-2 Gendyne, 8-1 Red
Darling, 12-1 Suprend III, 25-1
Pentrich Princess, Mise Smith, 35-1
Savotr-Faire, Sharzo, (p), 11 ran.
(OTE: Win, 41; places, 150, 22),
12p; dual forecast, 56p. CSf: £2.60,
T. Craig at Dunbar 1's), 10t.

Handicap: 21.886; 3m 300 pds)
General—Cacahruno (f, Gjbben)

10-9-10 car 10-0

D. Melicale (53-1) 3

Tagles Brother,
A. Dickman (9-1 fav) 2

ALSO RAN 100-30 Kelso Crush

111, 5-1 Solo Ram, 10-1 Spatian

Fore Win, 41; places, 150, 220,
10 Jarlington, 31, 81

Corte Win, 41; places, 150, 220,
10 Jarlington, 31, 81

Membellita, (h, by King's CorteNoricos: £748; 2m)

Membellita, (h, by King's CorteRange-Evaluation (f, Gjbben)

10-9-10 car 10-0

D. Melicale (53-1) 3

ALSO RAN 100-30 Kelso Crush

110-9-10 car 10-0

A Dickman (9-1) fav) 2

ALSO RAN 100-30 Kelso Crush

110-9-10 car 10-0

A Dickman (9-1) fav) 2

ALSO RAN 100-30 Kelso Crush

110-9-10 car 10-0

A Dickman (9-1) fav) 2

ALSO RAN 100-30 Kelso Crush

10-9-10 car 10-0

A Dickman (9-1) fav) 2

ALSO RAN 100-30 Kelso Crush

10 Jarlington, 51, 81

10 Jarling A.15 (4 19; TOYTOP MUROLE (Narticos: £748; 2m)

MENDELITA, th I, by King's Company, Handicap Cl. 1178 2001
MERRY LEGS, ch m. Gay Pilot—
Madron (Un)/Lapt H. Hanmer's
8.11.4. Mr E. Hanmer (53-1)
1 yae 807 J. J. O'Nell' 12-1 lav' 1
Milbil ... C. Pimioti 12-1 lav' ham. all Donessier. 11, 104.

d. 15 (4.46) ORAN CHASE (Novices: Handicap) £1.160; min

SONG OF LIFE, b 8, by Saintly

SONG—Life Story (D. Stoddart)

5-10-11 E. R. Davies (11-10 fav) 1

Swift Albany . G. Pimoti (22-1) 2

Likely Boy . A. Dickman (22-1) 2

Likely Boy . A. Dickman (22-1) 2

Likely Boy . A. Dickman (22-1) 3

ALSO RAN; 5-1 Colden Jest, 4 Fpn.

TOTE: Win, 24p, Dual F: 22p, CSF;

54p. D. Mories, at Bury St Ednamds.

Id. 13l, Colden Jest Inished fourth
but was disqualified for railing to width
in, TOTE DOUBLE Mary Legs; Robby

Brin, SOC.95, TOTE TWEBLE: Bobby

Brin, Sec.95, TOTE TWEBLE: Bobby

Brin, Ceneral Bruns, Mendellia, £62.10.

Jeckfor: Not wee, Sool of £381.80.

PLACEPOT: Not wee, Sool of £381.80.

PLACEPOT: 276.78.

## isors are still unhappy it Cambridge boat second challenge in the last few days: on Monday of last week Cambridge threw down the gaunt. let and challenged Oxford to this year's Boat Race; this evening, in a Manchester television studio, Rankov captains Corpus Christi College in a round of University Challenge. Rankov's place yesterday was taken by Richard Yonge, who norrowly lost selection for the Oxford crew to the Freshman, Francis.

to withdraw their of the Boat Race, have agreed to mask ime of Leisure Sport changed boat. Lad-owever, are still un-

e offered their original to their reserve crew, tose own boat was st week, and they have row another Carbowas sponsored by

i Green, the managing Ladbrokes said: "I psolute guarantee that out is obliterated from dge boat. The organiz-gesting that the name masked out but if the accidentally falls off iraw sponsorship from next year. We are to sponsorship this Tave one year left of ar agreement. If we

our spansorship from most of the £20,000 no the event would 2 to Oxford.

we first became in the Boat Race we would advertising on both the BBC and univer-

they did not like that buplicity and now on writes: Oxford, who o flex a muscle since I on the Tideway for the

looting

#### rning body ms its delegate

ifle Shooting

ing body of target rifle resterday disagreed with n of the shooting repre-in the British Olympic a to go to the Olympic Moscow Moscow.

ald Melville, the chaire National Rifle Associaking at the association's
leral meeting in London had seen reports that was listed by the British association as one of the nich has said that the to Moscow should be

#### Hockey

#### Royal Navy's title again after 8 years By Sydney Friskin

does not apply to the Rifle Association." he has the wishes of our government, we do not send teams in the Olympics. Our at the wishes of our Govshould be complied with have consistently arged at the joint shooting in and Pistol Shooters—ast month to "abide by rument decision" on the Games. On Tuesday it the flat the shooting representatives of the BoA to accept the invitation.

1078118 SITOHS

Jenssen, the 100 metres silver medallist in the winning championships strong Norwegian confor the Coca-Cola g international at Leeds 11-13. Arme Borgstrom, the team, is an outstand-ounder who was among rwegian swimmers who if for Europe in the World in in Tokyo last year.

Depth (cm) L U Piste piste resort — Good Varied Good Fine L U 75 335 att 75 335 Good Varied Good Fine 5

ng skiing on south slopes
ne 190 400 Good Varied Fair Fair 4

th on lower slopes 155 250 Good Varied Good Snow 1

snow on hard base 50 190 Good Varied Good Snow 3

snow on firm base 30 220 Good Varied Fair Fine 7

ad skiing on upper slopes above reports, sapplied by representatives of the Ski Club of ritain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The greport has been received from other sources.

# faster than either Oxford or Can-bridge, and they were the heroes of the day with a display of gutsy rowing. Cambridge, withthe bend in their favour and an average of over 2st advantage a man, gained one third of a length; but the lightweights held on and with the river learning to them they thundered through to take the contest by almost a length. It was a real blow to Cambridge, with indications now that the Boat Race crews cannot be far apart; maybe we have the makings at last of a really good contest. It was also a great day for British rowing with apparently another lightweight eight of medal class in the offing. itute in the boat yester Don. Boris Rankov, the 10.00 and 5.30, Cambridge 9.00 and 10.00 from Putney.

Francis.

The main offering of a long day came late, when Cambridge met the London lightweight eight In last Saturday's Head of the River rave London finished third, 12 seconds aheadof Oxford who were back in eight place. It was a major test piece from Hammersmith Bridge to the University Stone, the official start of the Boat Race.

One could only conclude that the London lightweights would winthe Boat Race because they are faster than either Oxford or Can-

RAF 0

The Royal Navy, who had not won the services hockey championship since 1972, regained it yesterday wich an exciting victory over the RAF at Vine Lane, Uxbridge. It was a double triumph for the Navy, whose under-21 side had beaten the RAF 3-2, after extratime, at Aldershot to take the junior title earlier in the day.

The Navy's success means that next season they will be able to play in the county championship, a privilege held for the past two years by the RAF, whose hopes were shartered yesterday ince minutes from time. The Navy scored from a penalty stroke con-

est European snow reports



2.0 KNOWSLEY HURDLE (Novices: £2,974: 2m) 110 Chyside (Mrs D. Crant.) M. H. Casterby, 6-11-4 . . J. O'Neill Scottp Utits Bay (D) (Mrs S. Catherwood , C; Richards, 6-11-4 ... 20 Bieg Mait J. Marshall), A. Jarvis, 5-11-2 ..... A. 03410 Brians Venture (J. McCaughey), F. Rimell, 5-11-5 42 Brimps (J. Geach), T. Hallett, 5-11-5 ...... B. Wright 4
23 Deep Sound (W. Greenwood), M. Tate, ri-11-5 ..... C. Smith 200 uch-42 Uncle Sing (Mrs J. Midmay-White), R. Head. 11-11-11 201 uch-42 Uncle Sing (Mrs J. Midmay-White), R. Head. 11-11-11 201 031403 Sweet Sophember (Mrs E Mechan), R. Turnell, 8-11-2 201 031403 Sweet September (Mrs B Mechan), R. Head. 11.11.11
202 0-01121 G. Meuric (A. Walsh), M. 1. O'Brien, S. 11.2 G. Newman (All States and Taunton NH programme

Decision S riam (GD) (P. Nartis), P. Candell, 10-11-5

506 391120 Carrow Roy (D) (W. Durkan), Darkan, S-10-12 M. Minilgan 7

507 117 Raisishstown (D) 1M. Kennedly), C. Kinanc, 9-10-9 J. Byrne

508 16-3003 Enwisone (D) Monaham, A. Moore, S-10-9 ... T. McGivern

509 10-303 Enwisone (D) Monaham, A. Moore, S-10-9 ... T. McGivern

501 12-24 Doly Monaham, A. Moore, S-10-9 ... T. McGivern

502 202 Enwisone (D) Mrs. H. Lawlor, M. Tate, 9-10-0 ... N. Doughty 3

514 20273 Tanora (M. Love), M. Tate, 11-10-0 ... A. Dickman

7-3 Father Delancy, 4-1 Bishops Payen, 9-2 Bachelor's Hell, 11-2 Roadhaad,

6-1 Carrow Boy, S-1 Raleighstown, 10-1 Drungors, 15-1 others.

2.0 PITMINSTER HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o novices: 5503: 2m)

WCOMBE HURDLE (Selling: £455; 2m 3f
Alice Clarke, Mrs N. Kennedy, 6-11-13
Eallysellip, W. Charles, 10-11-13
Eallysellip, W. Charles, 10-11-13
Eallysellip, W. Charles, 10-11-13
Eallysellip, W. Charles, 10-11-13
Eallysellip, W. Maring, 17-11-13
Early (CD), L. Waring, 17-11-13
Early (CD), A. Bouse, 7-11-13
Early (CD), A. Aylen, 17-11-13
Early (CD), A. Early (CD), Early (CD)
Early (CD), Early (CD),

3.0 WEST MONKTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,160: 2m)

201-1401 Prayakia (D) :Mrs I. Macaulay: F. Winter. S.10-9. O Neumann 201-1401 Milliandollarman (D) :Mrs P. Shaw: W. Jenks. 6.0-8 
201114 Milliandollarman (D) :Mrs P. Shaw: W. Jenks. 6.0-8 
20302 Tony (D) :Mrs D. Bousfield: B. Rousfield: B-10-3 P. Charlion 21110 C21141 Prince Of Bermuda (D) :J. Harnelt: R. Turnelt: S-10-0 : S. C. Kright 212 32202 Kings Chorns :L. Spring: A. Moore: S-10-0 : S. C. Kright G-11400 Flamsgroof (D) :Mr. A. Krill: N. Crump. 7-10-0 : C. Hawking 149 000000 Mewgate (D) :Mr. A. Scott: A. Srout: 7-10-0 : R. Lamb 230 303461 Share (D) :Mr. A. Scott: A. Srout: 7-10-0 : R. Lamb 230 303461 Share (D) :Mr. A. Scott: A. Srout: 7-10-0 : R. Lamb 240 303461 Share (D) :Mr. A. Scott: A. Srout: 7-10-0 : R. Lamb 240 303461 Share (D) :Mr. Ward-Thomas: R. Head, B-10-0 S. Keightlet 7, Mrs. Chiros (D) :G. Barlow: Barlow: S-10-0 : M. Cryle 7 HAIG WHISKY CHASE (Hunters: amateurs: £3,589: 2m 6f) 509 526 0-20 Royal Cuide (N. Rainford, Rainford, 9-12-0 R. Chutge 527 102-p04 See Swell (N. Gaselee), Easekee, 10-12-0 Miss J. Selley 528 220-111 San Lion (R. Waley-Cohen), N. Henderson, 10-13-0 R. Waley-Cohen F. Waley-Cohen F. Waley-Cohen F. Waley-Cohen T1-4 Rolls Rambler, 5-1 King Kong II, 7-2 Sun Lion, 11-2 Arrigle Boy, 10-1 Lord Browndodd, Lindon Lad, 16-1 Kit Carson, 20-1 others. 4.50 MONKSFIELD HURDLE (Handican: £2.901: 2m 51f) 140100 Horfelk Dakes (N. London), F. Whiter, 5-11-5. J. Fra 40-0013 Derring Rose (P. Savili, A. Jarris, 5-11-5. J. A. T 04-1010 Morning Lee (Mr. A. Alden), P. Candoli, 6-11-0. A. T 2-11112 Hinters Lodge (P. Axen, W. Fisher, 7-10-10. B. R. I 41f-022 Hinter (M. Blunt), M. Tale, 8-10-9. R. I 1-13000 China William (M. Blunt), M. Tale, 8-10-8. R. O 004231 Porting 'Espress (J. Britton), W. A. Stephenson, 6-10-4. | Forting's Express (J. Britton), W. A. Stephenson, 6-10-4 | Lamb 613 222211 | Alick | S. Childs | M. H. Eagterby, 5-10-3 | J. O'Noill 613 [-11120] | Beardmann Special | Maj J. Rubin) | W. Stephenson, 6-10-3 | Stay Quiet | S. Reakes | G. Richards, 7-10-1 | T. Carberry 615 103100 | Red Cleric | R. Dilingworth | M. Naughion, 6-10-1 T. Carberry 615 10000 | Gold Invader | A. Scott | Scott | T-10-0 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 628 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 629 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638 | Cover Your Money (R. McAlorine | F. Rimell, 6-10-0 J. Burke 638

Liverpool selections By Our Racing Correspondent 2.0 King's Chorus (if absent Little Bay), 2.35 Uncle Bing, 3.10 Raleighstown, 3.45 Norton Cavaller, 4.20 Rolls Rambler, 4.50 Morning Lee.

21 21.0222 Ernie's Keep, S. Patternore, 5-10-10 R. Unitey
21 140004 Early Thirds (0) Societies 6-10-9 R. Dicking
22 212240 Univer CO. N. Association 6-10-9 R. Dicking
23 212240 Univer CO. N. Association 6-10-9 R. Dicking
24 013000 Heroic, D. Barona, 5-10-8 P. P. Caretti
25 013000 Heroic, D. Barona, 5-10-8 P. P. Caretti
26 013001 Heroic, D. Barona, 5-10-8 P. P. Caretti
27 02404 Wast-Aprince (CD), S. Morris, 7-10-2 F. Morris
28 00000 Staratge (D), D. H. Jones, 11-10-5 P. Barry
29 02404 Wast-Aprince (CD), S. Patternore, 8-10-1 G. Williams
21 00000 Service Core (D), S. Patternore, 8-10-1 G. Williams
21 00000 Service Core (D), S. Patternore, 8-10-1 G. Williams
22 0000 Service Core (D), S. Patternore, 8-10-0 M. M. Williams
23 02300- Loya Ardus (D), S. Cambidge, 7-10-0 M. J. Cambidge
24 0000 Service Core, 18th J. Fasief, 6-10-0 M. J. Cambidge
25 02300- Loya Ardus (D), S. Cambidge, 7-10-0 M. J. Cambidge
26 000 Sir Umerick, M. Stephens, 7-10-0 M. J. Cambidge
27 000 Sir Umerick, M. Stephens, 7-10-0 G. Groy
28 000 Sir Umerick, M. Stephens, 7-10-0 S. G. Kright
29 000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Kright
20 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Kright
20 Derra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 0000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 0000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 0000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 0000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 0000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 0000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 0000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 0000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 0000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 0000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 0000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 0000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 0000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 0000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 0000 Erra (C), R. Hawker, 9-10-0 S. G. Walter
20 0000 Erra 4.0 CECIL. HUNT TROPHY CHASE (Handicap: £1,408: 3m 1f)

4.160pps Daippea, W. Sheedy. 9-11-9

7.422220 Liber Pendragon, I. Forsier, 8-11-5

8.06006 Redundant Pendre (D) T. Forsier, 10-11-2

10.2000 Redundant Pendre (D) T. Forsier, 10-12-10

10.2000 Redundant Pendre (D) T. Forsier, 10-12-10

10.2000 Redundant Pendre (D) T. Forsier, 10-11-2

10.2000 Redundant Pendre (D) T. Forsier, 10-11-10-12

10.2000 Redundant Pendre (D) T. Forsier, 10-11-12

10.2000 Redundant 4.0 CECIL HUNT TROPHY CHASE (Handicap: £1,408: 3m 1f)

4.30 PITMINSTER HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o novices: £508: 2m) 

**Taunton selections** 

By Our Racing Staff 2.0 Bold Ernnt. 2:30 Le Toy. 3.0 Hobo. 3.30 Ulmar. 4.0 Captain Clover.

Stockton selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.45 Gearn's For Strip. 2.15 Miss Kuwait. 2.45 Saint Jonathan. 3.15
Bawdsey. 3.45 Ilsa Kempinski. 4.15 General Times. 4.45 Sacrilege.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Another Blues. 3.15 Bawdsey. 3.45 Raven's Tower. 4.15 Super
Eagle. 4.45 Tricky Victoria.

cams for accommodation under the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act. 1977, were intentionally homeless there was no duty on a local authority to conduct detailed CID-type inquiries. If the Act was to work at all, it must work in a practical way. But in considering the reasonable period to be allowed for remotrary accommoda-

allowed for temporary accommoda-tion a local authority are not act-ing in accordance with the Act in

ing in accordance with the Act in applying, as a matter of general policy, a time Hant of 14 days.

His Lordship so held in proceedings brought by Mr Desmond Lally against the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea for a mandatory injunction that the council do allow him to return to and reside at a flat in Philibeach Gardens, Kensington, or for a mandatory injunction requiring the council to secure that accommodation becomes available to him and his family, and for goods specified in

Law Report March 26 1980

The next question was about temperary accommodation. Under section 4(3) it was the council's

section 4(3) it was the council's duty to secure that accommodation was available for such period as they considered would give a reasonable opportunity to the Lallys to find accommodation for themselves. Evidence showed that it was extremely difficult to find accommodation in London in such a short time. Two weeks was unite

a short time. Two weeks was quite inadequate. Three to four months might reasonably be required, or even longer.

Mrs. Aylon said that it was the

ours Ayron sane that it was the council's policy to allow 14 days in all cases under section 4(3), with a possible extension in excentional cases. She henself thought that that was insufficient, but she

did not apply to bigher authority

in the present case. There was no cridence on whether or not such a policy was canable of being reconciled with the Act. It was

accepted that the council had not discharged their duty in that they did not consider, in relation to the Lallys, what the period the tem-porary accommodation should be

The conneil's duty was to give the Lally's a reasonable time to find another home. On the evi-dence that was not what the council were doing. For reasons of

council were doing. For reasons the council were applying a two-week limit, which was insufficient.

There had been an admitted breach of the council's duty, and in all the circumstances his Lordship would award damages of 530.

No other order was made. Coun sel for the council gave an assurance that the Lallys would not be evicted from their present DOMESTIC A

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# His Lordship so held in proceedings brought by Mr Desmond Lally against the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea for a mandatory injunction that the council do allow him to return to and reside at a flat in Philbeach Gardens, Kensington, or for a mandatory injunction requiring the council to secure that accommodation becomes available to him and his family, and for goods specified in a schedule and damages. Miss M. K. Colvin for Mr Lally indicated and admages. Miss M. K. Colvin for Mr Lally indicated the keys and referred to the bondlived for some years in the United Kingdom. His wife, a woman of education and a state registered nurse, came from the Phillipines. They had one child, born in 1978. They had one child be in 1979. The defendant council in the parks. On September 18, 1979, the council is housing department residually in the parks. On September 18, 1979, the council is housing department residually in the parks. They had one child in the parks. They had one child in the parks. They had one child in the parks. They had not child in the parks. They had not child i Valuation of shares for computation of capital gains tax

14 days too short to find accommodation

keys were returned for "safe Reciting" while they were away. In fact, he such references to an indefinite pediod by safe keeping were included in the letter. Mrs

Ayton told them that they were regarded as homeless, and in priority need, but that they were intentionally homeless. She did not accept that Mr Lelly had given an expensive for his

any satisfactory explanation for his actions in September.

Mrs Ayton arranged temporary

the amount of chargeable gains. The insurance company thereby arising on the disposal of assets, the consideration given for the assets that is deductible under the consideration given for the assets that is deductible under paragraph 4(1)(2) of Schedule 6 to the Finance Act. 1965, is to be ascertained by reference to its market value at the date when given to acquire the assets disposed of and not by reference agreed by the parties.

His Lordship allowed a Crown appeal from special commissioners who reduced an assessment to corporation tax on the taxpaver company, Drayton Commercial Investment Co Ltd (previously Union Commercial Investment Co Ltd) from 5178,011 for its accounting period ended December, 1972, to mil and an assessment for the following period from £440,000 to

. He held that the sums allowable as a deduction in computing the casus accruing on the disposal of securities that had been acquired by the taxpayer company for a price satisfied by an allotment of its own shares, were the value of those shares determined by reference to their quoted market price on the Stock Exchange at the time that the contract allotting those

Laily v Kensington and Chelsea commencing "To whom it may commencing "To whom it may commencing "To whom it may considering whether applicants for accommodation under the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act. 1977, were intentionally homeless there was no duty on a local authority to conduct detailed CID type inquiries. If the Act was to work at all, it must work in a practical way. But in considering were small arrears.

were small arrears.

A few days later, when the flat was inspected the door was found to be on the latch. Inside there were a few bits of old furnitude, some boxes of clothes, and some rubbish. The countril regarded the

premises as abandoned, and, after they had refurbished, they were

price of 23.937,902 to be satisfied by the allotment by the taxpayer company to the insurance company of 2.461.226 ordinary shares in the taxpayer company. The issue price of each such share for the purpose of satisfying the consideration was stated in the contract as 160p. By October 11, 1972, the conditions of the contract were satisfied and the consideration shares were allotted to the insurance, company. The middle market price obtainable for those shares on the Stock Exchange the following morning was 1250 a share, ie £3,076,532.

During the two accounting periods ended December 31, 1972 and 1973, the taxpayer company sold some of the securities it had acquired under the contract, thereby realizing gains. It was assessed to corporation tax in respect of chargeable gains on the basis that the amount of gains accruing on the disposals should be ascertained by reference to the market price of the consideration shares on October 12, 1972, namely 125p, and not the price agreed in the conditional sale

Paragraph 4 (1) of Schedule 5

Stanton (Inspector of Taxes) v Shares to the vendor of the securiDrayton Commercial Investment Co Ltd.

On September 21, 1972; the taxpayer company negotiated at arm's length a conditional contract with Eagle Star Insurance Co Ltd.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of chargeable gains

The insurance company thereby arrest 10 self and the taxaber of the consideration, in money or money or money's worth given for the money's worth, given ... for the acquisition of the asset ".

Mr Peter Gibson for the Crown; Mr Michael Nolan, QC, and Mr Robert Venables for the taxpayer MR JUSTICE VINELOTT said

that the Crown's case was that the consideration given by the tax-payer company in return for the securities was the shares that it yes bound to issue under the terms of the contract. As that contract was conditional, it argued, the taxpayer company must be taken to have acquired those securities on October 11, being the seturntee on october 11, being the date on which the conditions were satisfied (paragraph 10 (2) of Schedule 10 to the Finance Act 1971). Accordingly the value of the consideration shares must be ascertained by reference to the Scool Fachaging quoted price on Scock Exchange quoted price on October 12, namely 125p.

The taxpayer company relied on the Court of Appeal decisions in Osborne 'e Siect Barrel Co Ltd (†1942) 1 All ER 634) and Cradduck v Zevo Finance Co Ltd that where a company acquired property in return for the issue of its shares, then the "amount or value" of the consideration

Before his Lordship, evidence was given for the Lally's version of the facts as to non-abandonment and the furniture that was left behind. But his Lordship was satisfied that the council with t

dence on the condition in which the flar was found was correct. Third parties might have taken or

Mr Lally songist a declaration that the council were wrong to holding that they were intended to the commodation for only granting accommodation for only

The effect of the provisions of the 1977 Act was to cast on a local

authority the duty of making in-quiries and of satisfying them-selves whether or not the appli-

cants were intentionally homeless.

The court was not a court of appeal from the local authority. The court could intervene only if the local authority had misdirected

themselves and had reached a conclusion that no reasonable

council could have reached. Mrs Ayton, in deciding that the Lallys: were intentionally homeless, had reached a decision which nobody

reached a decision which nobody could say was unreasonable on the facts known to her. The inquiries which she had made were adequate. His Lordship was not prepared to say that the council were under positive duty to conduct detailed CID-type inquiries. The Act was being administered under great pressure, and like Mr Justice Walton in Miller v Wandsworth London Borough Council

worth London Borough Council (The Times, March 19) his Lord-ship was reluctant to extend the duty of a local authority too far.

But that did not mean that the duty was not to be pursued rigor-ously and fairly.

destroyed the furniture.

14 days. ·

But examination of the facts in Osborne and Craddock showed that, far from supporting the taxpayer company's argument, they were inconsistent with it. The cost of the securities to the taxpayer company was prequirecably cost of the securities to the tax-payer company was unequivocably 53,937,962. It could be nothing else. If the taxpayer company had been a share dealing company had been a stock-in-trade, that would be the sum which would have been debited against stms, realized on subsequent disposals in order to ascertain its trading profit. But in ascertaining the amount of the gain to be com-puted in accordance with Part III of the Finance Act, 1965, the puted in accordance with Part III of the Finance Act, 1965, the amount to be deducted in respect of the consideration for the acquisition was the value of that consideration. But to equate the cost to the taxpayer company of issuing its shares in satisfaction of the agreed price with the agreed price with the agreed price of the consideration was to repeat the talkary that Lord Greene found to underlie the argument of the Solicitor lie the argument of the Solicitor General in Osborne.

The laxpayer company further relled on Aberdeen Construction Group Ltd v IRC ([1978] AC 885) to argue that as the price of \$2,937,962 had properly been entered into its books as being

amount of credit given to the vendor of the property for the value of the property acquired. Such value in the present case fell to be determined by reference to the terms of the contract.

But examination of the facts in Osborne and Craddock showed that, far from supporting the taxthe agreed contract price, the value which it had in fact given for the securities had to be the value of the shares issued in consideration of that price. It was the value of the consideration given by the taxpayer company that was deductible under paragraph 4(1)

The taxpayer company's alter ustive argument was that the mar-ker value of the consideration shares should be ascertained according to the quoted Stock Exchange price at the date of the contract, namely September 2: 1972, and not at the date when 1972, and not at the date when the contract became unconditional. However, paragraph 19(3) of Schedule 10 to the Finance Act 1971, required a conditional contract to be treated as conding into existence when it became unconditional. Paragraph 4(1) required that the deduction in respect of the consideration was to be limited to the amount or value of the consideration: that had to be the value of the consideration at the value of the consideration at the date the contract took effect.

The appeal was allowed, and the case referred back to the commissioners for valuation. Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Ashurt, Morris, Crisp

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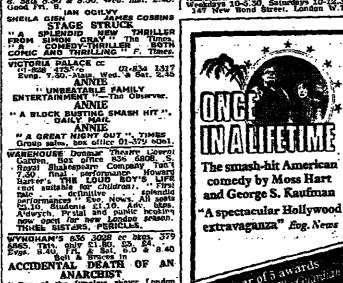
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THE ARTS

How Richard Alston came to be a pioneer

School of Contemporary Dance in 1968, was a founder-member of the London Contemporary company, then ran his own com-pany, Strider, for three years before becoming a free-lance. Now he is throwing his lot in with Rambert as company

choreographer.
After so much activity as one of the pioneers of modern dance in Britain, it was surprising when I talked to him about his experience and ideas to learn that Alston came to his interest in dance as "a three-times-a-week regular in the amphi at Covent Garden—all-night queues, the whole lot. I must have been interested in ballet even before that, because as a child I watched all the ballet on television and we didn't have a set at home, so I must have gone somewhere specially to see it.
"But the real fervour began

soon after leaving school, when my older brother gave me tickets to see the Bolshoi at the Festival Hall. All around me I heard people saying so and so had been better last Friday, discussing his entrechats etc. I felt an outsider and determined to find out what they were talking about.
"I was just starting a founda-

tion course at art college; I knew I wanted to create something but found I couldn't handle the materials particularly well. In life drawing, for instance, I would get down all the movement in a figure and then lose interest. Still, the whole experience taught me a great deal about looking, for which I'm certainly grateful.

"I was already attending evening classes at the small studio in Berners Place where the Loudan School of Contemporary Dance began. The follow-year I intended to go full-time to the Rambert School, but, when the LSCD started a full-time course with classical and modern classes, it was the chance to study both techniques

Richard Alston's first work for the application form that I Ballet Rambert, Bell High, had its first London performance on Monday at Sadler's Wells. He made his first ballets as a 19-year-old student at the London and in my third year I had the opportunity of running a small group: just three girls, including Sue Davies, and myself. We went to schools and colleges, presenting a short demonstration of Graham rechniques followed by a whale college of the colleges. lowed by a whole string of small Alston works!

"It was very committed, gospel-spreading work. When I later began making work for the main company, there was a certain pressure to make ballets accessible and appealing to a middle-brow audience, which middle-brow audience, which was disconcerting to a white-hot and rather purist young man, eager to prove himself on his "And that was how I came

to start Strider. I was encouraged by Robin Howard to apply for an award from the Gulben-kian Foundation to study in kian Foundation to study in America, but I applied instead to work independently with a small group of choreographer-dancers. We started in 1972 and I've been my own boss since then, working first with Strider, then in New York, and then back in England and on the continent. continent.
"I've valued my freedom and

learnt much from it, but I've also come to learn its price. The battle to find adequate rehearsal space and to prepare properly for scattered performances is just as difficult as the battle to do what you believe in with a more established company. I suppose you simply have to choose your battle-ground and get on with it.

ground and get on with it.

"One thing about the time with Strider was that, when I finally got to New York, I knew something of what I wanted to learn. I hope I wasn't narrow about it (I certainly went to see a whole range of work) but I was able to be selective to a degree.

"Modern dance in New York "Modern dance in New York

has changed so much since the days of the great pioneers. Now, most modern dancers go to ballet class, and there's a different attitude in the studios and to be involved with some-thing just beginning that made me decide to go there instead.

"Even that early I said on much to offer. In the few



modern studios, there are many students from Europe and also dancers looking for jobs with the established modern com-panies.

Actually, much as I respect classical work, I wish that more modern work was taught, because I feel strongly that an important part of a choreo-grapher's job is to teach, in order to develop and nurture the dancers who work for him. Such a continuing relationship is the only way to build trust and commisment, and also to learn so much back from the

dancers.
"That is largely why I'm going to Ballet Rambert. The dancers in the company are very fine and open to different kinds of work. I hope we've established something together already with Bell High, but it's only a start. The idea of working together in the long term

arose spontaneously through that start. Hopefully, the com-pany will benefit from my work, and my work will benefit and develop through being with them, but it can't all happen in a rush if it's going to be worth-

"I've had to turn down a lot of other work, including what would have been in effect my own company, but I'm certain that there are strong advantages for me in a satuation where I have the benefit of a back-up organization, and where I can create one ballet at a rime and concentrate on that, instead of having repeatedly to build a whole programme of my own

Some friends have been worried that I might get lost in something so established, but Rambert doesn't feel like that. It still feels small, rather as Berners Place did at the begin-

they're only through the next door, and that personal contact is really important; I think it's the one thing that stops a living company from becoming a machine or a monument.

"In Rambert, they do treat the different works with equal communent. In Europe, it's widely believed that anyone classically trained can get up and dance modern works. That's no more true than if someone with modern training says 'I'm a good dancer. I can take one ballet class a week and then I can dance the classics. They can do it in the sense of not falling over, but they can't do
it with any real physical urderstanding. In England, at least
one can study either technique
seriously, and consequently
those prejudices are disappear-

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ing.
"Can you teach choreography? Yes, you can teach craft, straightforward compositional skills, but I don't think you can teach someone to be morivated. All in all, I still think the best way is to watch other people's work. I learnt a lot from my amphi days, particularly from Ashton's ballets and also from watching Fonand also from watching Fon-teyn, most especially in the classics. For me, the greatest single aspect of her dancing was that she showed you the steps, the logic of the Petipa or Ivanov choreography. When-ever I see those works I still see her dancing: it's an image I shall always carry.

"People often say my work is like Merce Cunningham's. I'm enormously indebted to him, but I think we're markedly different. Even I'm enormously indebted to him, but I think we're markedly different. Even Merce is still sometimes described as a former Martha Graham dancer—a label is a label forever!

"I must confess that I am only just getting around to appreciating Balanchine's ballets, although my resistance began to lower about two years ago.

to lower about two years ago.
Even so, I think I will only
ever admire rather than love
them. But I love his dancers. To create that kind of relationship with dancers takes a special quality, which I think dence-making is all about."

John Percival

## A joyful impetus for Aurora

Sleeping Beauty

Coliseum

John Percival

Rudolf Nureyev's production of

The Sleeping Beauty came back into Festival Baller's programmes on Tuesday and will occupy most of the remaining performances of their season at the Coliseum, although there is another mixed bill (including a premiere) to come early next

Five pairs of principals are announced for Beauty. Elisaberta Terabust was the first Aurora, and I was conscious of how much she has developed lately in her knowledge of how to present the role. Hers is not a performance of absolute impeccability in either technique or style, but she has something more important than invariable correctness. In her hands, the spirit of each episode comes

alive. Not that Terabust's technique actually needs much apology. Perhaps the second pirouette, in the diagonal backwards across the stage in her first big solo. lacked force, and the next one was too pushy in compensation; minor flaws like that matter little when she finishes each turn strongly with a flourish. Her last solo showed her at

her last solo showed her at her best: starting almost nimidly, like a very shy bride, she suddenly shone brightly with the jumps of the middle section, very nice and light, then finished with a joyful impetus although just a slight birt of security. nint of scurry.

Patrice Bart was her Florimumd; not very commanding on his first entry (like Terence Kern's conducting, he took some

time to find his right stride), but acting with touching eager-ness and dancing flat out. Several of the supporting

The Promise

Ned Chaillet .

Before athletes and artists were

asked to hear the brunt of pub-

lic disapproval of the Soviet ad-

venture in Afghanistan, the

Churchill Theatre in Bromley

had announced a revival of

Aleksei Arbuzov's popular play

from the mid-1960s, The Promise. It is, of course, just a

play, a script with English words where Russian was

originally the language. As

such it has hardly been enough

to awaken the censors who

sought to boycott the visit of

the Rustaveli Company from Georgia. Shorn of that protest.

the play becomes an intriguing and valuable reminder of the private lives behind the public

postures of the Soviet Union.

Bromley



roles showed the benefit of roles showed the beneat of Festival Ballet's recent rejuvenation. The "Jewels" pas decinq in the last act, for instance, was admirably done with Andria Hall and Jay Jolley leading it; he has got properly to grips with the tricky solo and

The dance of the white cats was given by Cheryl Liss and

moments. Among the soloists in the prologue, Christine Keith (to the music Tchaikovsky called Violante) danced particularly well, and the general level was certainly presentable. Michael Pink gave the king a fine Bourbon dignity, and Susanne Burch showed a beguiling flirmade it look elegant and easy as it rarely has before.

Matz Skoog entirely free of the coyness that has sometimes affected it with other casts, and although Tom van Cauwenbergh's bluebird did

tatiousness as the countess who takes Florimund's eye in the hunting scene. A final word for the ensemble, dancing with notable freshness. Arbuzov is no great innova-tor, nor a literary heir of Chekhov except in the broadest sense of presenting observed reality. A search for western equivalents quickly turns up the names of Terence Rattigan, Peter Blake nor Robin Nedwell William Douglas Home and a handful of other theatrical prac-ntioners, writers able to wield

a sense of nostalgia while pre-There are gross simplifica-tions. Both men have become heroes in the war, their ideals are poetical, from building bridges to writing poems, and senting mildly controversial solutions to emotional dilemmas. The dilemma in The Promise is a classical triangle of love, with two men sharing an equal passion for a woman who admirs to love for only one of the men. The story is complicated by the siege of Leningrad, which occupies the entire first act, and by Arbuzov's decision to stretch the action over nearly 18 years. The span of action calls for actors who can stretch from a believeable adolescence to their

can convince at all stages of the action, though Mr Nedwell's failing poet is firmly 35, and believable as a character who might suggest a rotation of partners, cementing the bonds that were made when they shared a room and ideals during the Nazi siege.

not maintain the strength of

its beginning, he had his

their love endures eternally, All of this must be taken on trust, because Arbuzov presents the crucial scenes with the brevity of snapshors, and yet the play is more interesting than Philip Partridge's production allows. The resilience of the characters should be like the resilience of Leningrad itself; indominitable mid-thirties with a visible and brave as a matter of course to dwell at length on the problem, neither Ursula Mohan, self-regarding.

## The Jacobin

RNCM, Manchester

Stanley Sadie

The operas of Dvorak have never established a place in the repertory outside Czechoslo-vakia; and it seems that The Jacobin, seventh among the ten he composed, has not before been staged in Britain. Now it is leaping from almost total neglect (Chelsea Opera Group gave a concert performance last year) direct into the profes-sional repertory, for the production given on Tuesday at the Royal Northern College of Music is a joint enterprise with to give it in May: an admirable cooperative venture that can only be to everyone's advantage and deserves to be widely copied.

The Jacobin is in fact a natural choice equally for the WNO and a conservatory, for it has extensive and lively choruses, mosely I think in Czech dance rhythms or ani-tations thereof; if I am mistaken in that, I can only plead that this excellent chorus made them sound dancelike. The idean of the opera generally draws on Czech folk music most of all in the first-act village jollifications, also in the Act II serenade put on by the local

Occasionally, the folk-music naivety is a trible self-conscious. There is Wagnerian influence too, especially in the darkly contemplative music early in Act III, though not in the rather corny cismax that follows, where witty and fluent, by Rodney the old count is moved by the Blumer.

sound of his dead wife's harp to forgive his errant son.

There is a great deal of warmth and charm in the music. with some sensuously lyrical love duets and richly laid-out ensembles. But the music is over-generously scored, the instruments especially wind tending to cover the voices, and it is poorly controlled in terms of dramatic pace: the music never propels, scarcely even supports the action. David Jordan conducted this

beguiling score with understan-dable affection and enthusiasm : he used Dvorák's revision of 1897 in preference to the 1889 original. The production by Royal Northern College of Music is a joint enterprise with the Welsh National Opera, who around 1790) and of idealized Bohemian village life; and John Cervenka's cheerful costumes and black outline sets worked happily.

The RNCM provided a good cast. Stephen Briggs, as the son who turns out not to be a Jacobin, showed a firm, forthright baritone, and Patricia Cameron, as his wife, a well-focused mezzo. A bass of promising weight and depth came from Paul Hodges's Count. In the young lovers' roles Graham Macfarlan produced some sweet and flexible tenor singing and Jennifer Sharp a bright clear courses with a bright, clear soprano with a

generous top. In the two character parts, the Music Master and the Steward (a sort of village Pizarro), there were neat, light performances from Philip Creasy (tenor) and Keith Tellum (baritone). The opera was sung in a new translation,

LPO/Dutoit

Festival Hall

William Mann

The London Philharmonic Orchestra seemed, from the contents of this programme, keen to demonstrate that reactionary music can, contrariwise, be both original and satisfying. All three items were composed in the present century, perhaps to the surprise of the big aud-ience which came to hear the concert.

Samuel Barber's Adagio for strings, composed in 1936, and doubtless included to mark the composer's 70th birthday, is a case in point. Its musical language is spare and plain, some would say simplistic: the flowing diatomic strands of melody might have been put on paper one or two decades earlier (as an equivalent work, Vaughan Williams's G minor Mass, was). It comes from Barber's first string quartet and, had Tostanini not popularized an orches-tral transcription, innocent ears would find it difficult to date. It inhabits a neo-classic musical limbo, almost devoid of topicality or personality, but so poeticelly expressed that it falls on the earth like balm, and can hardly fail to touch the heart. The LPO strings, under the Swiss conductor Charles Dutoit, played it warmly yet with the poise essential to its its

Then Sibelius's second symphony, daring from 1901: it sounds contemporary with Borodin or Tchaikovsky, except that its design is so unconventional, and was to prove so fertile when Sibelius did break into the musical poetry of this century with the fourth symphony and its successors. The second symphony is the gate-way to that later pioneering, and the more closely one knows it, the more disturbing and curious it becomes.

Dutoit's reading seemed un-willing to accept Sibelius's data. but needed to project the symphonic events more strongly. which means exaggeration and loss of significant detail. He did keep the line of discussion going, all the way through. sometimes hectically when classic poise would have reaped greater rewards, as in the finale.

Rachmaninov's third plane concerto, apparently so steeped in nineteenth-century Russian romanticism, takes on a new vitality when compared with its predecessor. Its affinity is with his later, American works which cultivate brilliance alongside

aristocratic coolness. It is closer to the third than the second symphony. Some modern planists play it for all the heat that can be engendered from it, but Rachmaninov and Horowitz did not, nor does Pascal Roge who has all the necessary transcendental piano technique, and all the aloof poetry that the music needs.

anachronism.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

## 'Rosenkavalier' at Glyndebourne

This year's Glyndebourne Festival, from May 27 to August 11, includes 64 performances of five operas, among them new productions of Mozart's Die Entführung aus dem Serail and

Fallstuff and Mozarr's Die rung involves a team new: to Zauberflöte, and also further Glyndebourne, with the Ausperformances of last season's trian conductor Gustav Kuhn new production of Haydn's La fedelth premista.

Bernard Haintink, Glynde

bourne's musical director, con-ducts Rosenkavalier and later performances of - Zauberflote. John Cox, director of produc-tion, is responsible for the new Rosenkavalier; the productions Strauss's Der Rosenkavalier. of Zauberflöte and La fedeltà There will be remivals of Verdi's premiata are also his. Entfüh-

making his British debut and Peter Wood preducing.
With Erre who will he 88 this year working at Glyndebourne for the first time, on Rosenkavalier, the festival offers a team of designers of unusual distinction; since Sir High Casson is responsible for La teachth memiata and David

La fedeltà premiata and David Hockney for Zauberflöte. Other

conductors working at Glynde-bourne this year include Andrew Davis (Falstaff and early performances of Zauber-flore), Simon Rattle (La-fedeltà premiata) and Stephen Barlow,

Glyndebourne for the first time. Falstaff again has Renato Capecchi in the title role. Zauberilöte has a largely new cast, the notable exceptions bewho gives two performances of Buchanan, who sing Papageno Rosenkavalier.

and Pamina in later performances. Artur Korn makes his
festival, has Gösta Winbergh British debut as Ochs in Rosenand Pamina in later perform-(Belmonte) and James Hoback kavalier. La fedelta premiata (Pedrillo) making their British also has a new cast, with the debuts and Valerie Masterson exceptions of James Atherton (Constanze) appearing at and Max-Rene Cosotti.

## The Budget: a promise of hope tomorrow

It will all come right in the end; but there is going to be a very unpleasant period for all of us before it does so. That is the message the Government is trying to convey as it presents

The promise of hope tomorrow comes through clearly in the Government's medium term financial plan. By 1983, the Chanceller argues that he will be able to combine a really tight monetary policy by re-cent British standards with low interest rates through the impact of a very low Government borrowing requirement. Yet this picture of fiscal and monetary rectitude is combined with what the Treasury rather coyly describes as an "implied fiscal adjustment" of £2,500m in the 1982 financial year and 53,500m in the 1983 financial year.

In ordinary English that means tax cuts on a very substantial scale indeed in those years, which come just before the General Election.

It is no wonder that Treasury
Ministers, who have come under pressure from "wets" in
the Cabinet to loosen the policy which they are pursuing were to keen to see publication of a medium term plan. It puts what they are trying to do into a context which even the most bencher could hardly describe A-level economics

Hold on now and the policy will bring rising living standards and a victory at the polis as North Sea oil flows ashore. The problem is to get from there to here. Both the Chancellor's speech and the text of the spending and Budget plans which he published at the same time showed that it is going to very bumpy journey

first. As it always does when has bad news to impart. the Treasury has once again tried forecasts are ad to null a fast one in its presen-tation of its latest forecasts. gloomy picture. Short-term economic prospects

						; 	1979 to 1980	Margins of error*
4.	Output and expenditure at constant 1975 prices				•	- 1		
••	Per cent changes:							
	Gross domestic product (at factor cost)		.,.	•••	•••	•	-21	į.
	Consumers expenditure	***		***	• • •	•••	1 1	. ]
	General Government expenditure on goods	and s	ervices	4.4		•••		. 111
	Other fixed investment		•••		<b>3</b>	•••	1. i	
	Exports of goods and services			4-4	4	•••		~**
	Stockbuilding (as per cent of GDP)						-2. (	3
	Imports of goods and services	***	•••	•••	•-	•••	. 24	. 2
L	Balance of Payments on current account  £ billion:						. }	
	1980 First half	***				•••	-11	<del>}</del>
	1980 Second half	•••			•	• • •	1}	1
	1981 First half	• • •	•	•-•	•	•••	i -j	11
	Public Sector Borrowing Requirement					•		•
•	£ billion: in brackets per cent of GDP at mas	rket p	nces:	_			!	
	Financial Year 1979-80				•••	•••	9 (43)	:•
	Financial Year 1980-81	•••	•-•	•••	• • •	••••	83 (32)	3
	Retail Price Index			-		Ì		•
•	Per cent change:					ŀ	أسي	
	Fourth quarter 1979 to fourth quarter 1980	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	164	-1 51
	Second quarter 1980 to second quarter 1981		•••	•••	•	••• :	134	. 31
	Money Supply (Sterling M3)	_				!		
•	Per cent change at annual rate:	• • •				- 1	.1	
	Mid-February 1980 to mid-April 1981					!	9	

\* The errors relate to the average differences tou either side of the central figure) between forecast and outturn. The method of calculating these errors has been explained in earlier publications on Goo entheant forecasts, notably in November 1973. "See Economic Progress Report Supplement or Economic Trends No. 301, November 1974." The calculations for the constant price variables are now derived from fivecasts made during the period fune 1965 to November 1977. For the current balance and the retail price under forecasts made between June 1978 and November 1977 are used. For the FSBR In 1920-8 is the error in based on the mean absolute error of PSBR forecasts for ensured as a percentage of GDP1 published at Budget time. The errors are after adjustment for the efficient of might be proved the progress of GDP1 published at Budget time. Outstart's furnecasts are entired as even to be constant.

† This margin applies to General Government conward for its unwillingness to what is currently happening to its forecasts is that they are, in any case, so uncertain. The text of the latest financial statement and Budget report is littered with warnings about the inherent uncertainty of forecasting at the best of times and Take the short term outlook the particular difficulties at present. These difficulties are, of course, made greater if the forecasts are adjusted to fit in with the desire to paint a less

But there are, in any case, Treasury traditionally puts for- few grounds fod doubt about give much information about the British economy and what is going to happen over the 12 months ahead. We are at pressent experiencing rapid wage inflation at the same time as the economy is moving into a recession. Reducing the level of pay settlements is proving to be a harder task than the Government expected, with consequent problems for the sector. And the only way in which it is now realistic

discipline which is being ap-plied to the economy to work ments is through the growth of unemployment. That is why the Chancellor's overall spending and tax measures are restric-

In the short term recession is not a by-product of the Government's strategy or a sideeffect; it is part of it. Perhaps the most important decision in the Chancellor's very long Budget speech was the one to expect the tight monetary expected tax change which he reduction in the National Insurance employers' surcharge which was widely expected as over the next four years. They his measure to relieve the liquidity squeeze which is

tightening its grip on industry. If the Chancellor wants his strategy to be taken seriously he was right not to give industy money in this way. For squeezing industry until the pips squeak is the key component in forcing employers and unions to cut down on pay

settlements.

Large handouts to the company sector at this stage would indeed have represented a U-turn It would have suggested that if the going got tough, Government would be prepared to make tax concessions to protect industry from the consequence of its actions.

That is certainly something which a government determined to be logical in its policies bas to avoid. But this toughness itself has consequences for the Government. The most obvious is that over the next 12 months we must expect, unless there is a truly remarkable change in wage bargaining, that many companies will have to lay off workers in quite substantial numbers.

There is no avoiding a very sharp increase in memployment if output falls by 2½ per cent in a year as the Treasury predicting; unemployment ought to be expected to go well above the 2,000,000 mark in early 1981 on the Government's own analysis. Nor can be expect to see any drop in unemployment before 1984 if growth is only one per cent a year, as is assumed by the Government. So unemployment is going to remain very high for a sustained period.

But that assumes that we actually get growth at that rate. What the Government economic rojections do not make clear where that growth is to come

ceeded in agreeing on very large cuts in public spending have gone a remarkably long way towards their pre-election target of getting expenditure down towards the level in 1977 after the visit of the Inter-

national Monetary Fund. Government spending will fall steadily in the years ahead, though cynics will note that most of the curs do not occur until 1982-83, which is quite some way ahead. But if public spending is to fall and consumers are to face three years unparalleled ansterity. just where is the growth to come from? It is tempting to say that one per cent growth a year is such a low target that we are bound to be able to reach it. That is just not true.

If there is to be growth it has to come from somewhere. It really is not good enough to produce a medium term plan for financing and then tuck a paragraph underneath it which says that none of these forecasts will work out right if a whole range of things changes in the economic environment

The Government's roughest The Government's mughest test or nerve will probably come this winter, when unemployment is rising, inflation is coming down only very slowly and the projections in the Government's plan suggest that we shall be facing another Budget which offers little real score for significant tax reducscope for significant tax reduc-

Political commentators often concentrate on the honeymoon government and economy be-fore the new administration realises just how severe our economic problems are.

That honeymoon period reached its height in Sir Geoffrey's first Budget last year; it is now most definitely over. We are in for a long hard

Ronald Butt

## Labour's answer is it 'punk' Keynesianism?

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VAT and mortgages'

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What Labour ne

For the next few days, the poli-cical and economic worlds (not to say the world of Everyman) will be busily disserting the second Conservative Budger. Some piguancy will be added to the process by the uncon-cealed differences of opinion between those Conservatives who are wholehearted sup-porters of the Government's emphasis on monetarism, and nose who believe that economic management is not to be reduced to so simple a formula, or who are critical of some of the Chancellor's particular ex-

penditure cuts. Yet it is important in remember that there is almost nobody on the Conservative side who dissents from the belief that heavy reduction of government spending is necessary overall.

Indeed, those most critical of
the Government's emphasis on
monetary control at the cost of
the abnormally high interest rates that now prevail, are among the first to agree that this damaging level of interest is largely the result of the Government's failure to cut

public spending enough when it first took over.

The Labour picture is very different, and since the only serious alternatives to the present Government's policies are those offered by the official Opposition, the scene in the Labour Party ought not to so unexamined at this moment. The differences among the Tories are as nothing compared with those in the Labour

### Siege economy

What is more, the more closely the Opposition is exam-ined, the more clearly it appears that the Labour front-bench has very little that is either new or convincing to say. and that the true alternative to the Tories (if the word alternaconceal inflation by price contive implies any significant dif-ference of position) is not the present Labour front beach but trols (called an "incomes policy")—the pound finally coladvocates of the socialist siege

avoidates of the Labour left.

The policies which hir Healey practised as Chancellor until May last year were not without merits. After the initial great surge in public spending following the Labour return to office in 1974, Mr Healey did make a serious effort (even if it was mder the constraints imposed by the IMF) to cut government spending. He also came near to making the control of the money supply a major feature of his policy, while eschebung the

word "monetarism" as though it were a political indecency Even so, the Labour government, relaxing again in preparaspent and planned to spend, far too much and it attempted to make good the inflationary consequences by the ill-fated quasinoulsor v which eventually blew up in its face the winter before last. Ironically, much of its overspending had been originally designed to purchase union agreement to the application of

incomes control as a permanent feature of policy.

This road of overspending, coupled with the regulation of wages by some sort of concordat with the unions, is still not officially closed so far as the Labour leadership is concerned. Yet in practice, it is made vir-tually impassable by the rocky debris left on it from the incomes policy upheavel which drove Labour from office. What is more, much of the present level of inflation for which the Conservatives now get the odium arises directly from the Labour incomes policy and its collapse. In the next week, Labour will make much of the fact that, when they left office, inflation had been cut to single figures, and is now rising again to nearly 20 per cent. Yet by far the greater part of this increase is the result of the bursting of

Weimar has raugh opposite of the trul Mr Healey has, c come out against much of his party.

economy favoured (with import contr is really the air is attempting. A fi economy can work the price in libert perity of its work do not like.

## Still cer

news that some jurex-Ministers have

" moderates" (the middle) to stand i party's right-wing group (once called ex-Footites, Bevan the like. The new girself "Labour First itself as the party's There are said to 100 people in the of the parliament compared with about on the right and is now divided into but the resemblance Caesar's Gaul than t of Charlemagne's en be recalled that Lot title of emperor and bit, which was next nor German and spol knows wher Alas, the middle Lotheringia quickly from the map and left with the two to French and the Ger "Labour First.", think is Labour's I The fight inside the continue to be betwee and the rest. And outside the really the argumen the left and the Tor

## How to deal with inflation

That inflation can be stopped at any time, and can be stopped only by cutting down increases in the quantity of money, I have no doubt whatever. What said nearly 40 years ago in the very first lecture I ever allowed to give in this country appears to me as true
as ever: that "it would be
the of the worst things which could ever befall us (but which John Maynard Keynes has unfortunately brought about) if the general public should ever again cease to believe in the elementary propositions of the

quantity theory."
I will admit that in its classic

I do not often go right round the world, which is perhaps just

as well, because I am still un-

able to understand the neces-

sity, function or effect of the International Date Line. For

that matter. I do not understand

things by making it all an issue of statistical aggregates and averages. Unfortunately the quantity of money is not a measurable homogenous magnitude but consists of a wide range of mutually more or less substitutable things of varying degrees of liquidity.

Secondly, the value of money does not depend simply on the total quantity of it being available, but also on the variable demand for it. And thirdly, the harmful effects of an excessive supply of money consist not merely in the changes of the average price level but quite much in the distortion of direction of productive effort. The reason is that I believe that inflation should be slowed down which it causes.

Nevertheless, I have no doubt that inflation is caused solely by an undue increase in the quantity of money and that it can be and must be prevented under the prevailing arrangements only by the restriction of the basic money supplied by the central bank. There is no such thing as cost-push inflation; all inflation is brought about by what that agency of government is made to do. Nobody else can do anything about it.

The chief practical issue today is how fast inflation can be and ought to be stopped. On this, I am afraid, my difference friend, Milton Friedman, this the whole structure of relative from Friedman makes me take theory grossly oversimplifies prices and the consequent missing even more radical position.

the artificial stimulus which inflation gives to business and employment lasts only so long as inflation accelerates, that is, so long as prices turn out to be

higher than expected.

Inflation clearly cannot accelerate indefinitely, but as soon as it ceases to accelerate, all the windfalls due to prices turning out higher than expec-ted, which kept unprofitable businesses and employment going, disappear, Every slowing down of inflation must there fore produce temporary condi-tions of extensive failures and unemployment.

No inflation has yet been terminated without a "stabilization crisis". To advocate that

gradually over a period of years is to advocate a long period of protracted misery. No government could stand such a course.

If we want to stop inflation must do it here and now. It can be done, after the First World War the United States brought prices down by a third in six months (August 1920-February 1921). The suffering was great, but another six months later a new boom was under wav.

There is no question now of bringing prices down, but merely of stopping any further rise, If this is not done by a determined government like the present, it will not be done

The practical difficulties are due to the fact that, because of the alleged beneficial effect on employment, we have been led into the practice of increasingly financing government expenditure by borrowing-and that at the moment we just do not know how to maintain the existing apparatus of government withour continuing to inflate.

before-after a vain attempt to

apses entirely.

This article is an extract from a lecture to the Monday Club last night.

## Bernard Levin

## See you later, circumnavigator

why the people in Australia do not find the blood rushing to their heads all the time, since how it gets, so to speak, out of they are, after all, perpetually step, and how, when it has got upside-down. (I do, however, understand why they don't fall out of step, it can be got back into step by the crude and arbitrary method of adding to off: they are stuck on by gravity. On the other hand, I or subtracting from the number don't know what gravity is, in which ignorance I am in good company, for Newton didn't know either, and he invented of days in the week. Huckleherry Finn was much struck by the discovery that the time was not the same all over the world, and worried about what would It's like this. If you cross the International Date Line happen at the Last Trump, going that way they tell you that the week has two Thurswhich the people on the other side of the world would miss. days; if you do so coming this way they announce that it has I don't know about the Last Trump: I am more concerned not to miss my dinner, and recall vividly the unbappy case no Wednesday. (It may be the other way round, but it's the principle of the thing I am tryof Mr James Cameron who, ing to establish. And I just connot see why. I realize, of course, that the world is round many years ago, was going to Christmas Island to report a nuclear test explosion indeed. I even know better owing to the speed of planes than that, to wit that it is not round, for it is slightly flattened in those days, and the schedule of the one he was on finally at both poles, and is therefore exploded with a scream of rage, saying that he had been flying correctly described as an oblate spheroid, which I bet is knowfor several days and the only ledge you didn't expect to find food he had had was five

in this column when you started it. I therefore understand, though only just, that the sun rises later and later (or, as it So confused am I on the subject of the International Date Line that I cannot even might be, earlier and carlier) determine whether crossing it you go round the world:

But what I cannot fathom is by 24 hours: you may think it promptly named it El mar ness, ow it gets, so to speak, out of makes little difference, but you pacifico, and there it stands wear! wouldn't if you were actually about to die and somebody told you you had one day fewer than you thought you had.

One of the minor historical episodes trapped somewhere in the vast and irregular series of catacombs that I am pleased to call my mind is that of the riots which ensued when England adopted the modern calendar; the old one had got out of step by nearly a fort-night (I certainly don't understand how that happened) and the result was one of the most memorable cries of history: Give us back our eleven lays!" I should certainly have been leading the mob on that

was rummaging through the catacombs aforementioned I came across a couple of vivid memories. One was indeed from a passage of the International Date Line, though not directly connected with it, I was flying across the Pacific (another thing I know is the way it got its name, which is that Magellan-the in whichever direction involves man with the Straits—was sail sky was black, and the promise losing a day means that I am in across it, and found it so unfulfilled, still there was soing to die younger or older calm and friendly that he nothing to be seen but dark-

until this day, to witness if I lie), and the plane was so whereupon I saw through the high, and the horizon so dis-windows on the other side of tant, that I could distinctly see the curvature of the earth, and thus able to confirm, from first-band observation, that it is indeed round, just as I bad always suspected.

It was an oddly moving experience, though not quite so strange and baunting as the first time I looked up into the night sky on the other side of stars: nor did it compare with what happened on one occasion on which I was flying, by night, back to Europe from

I can never sleep on a plane at night, which is why I take care not to take long night flights if I can help it, and this was no exception. For hour after hour I stared out the window, searching the heavens for a glimmer of light that would tell me that the night was dawn was once more offering irs erernal promise. Still the

Groaning, I shifted wearily in my seat, and in doing so turned my head, windows on the other side of the aircraft a sky radiant in gold and red and blue and purple: I had merely been looking in the wrong direction. The least I could do, I felt, was to quote Arthur Hugh Clough, and I promptly did:

And not by eastern windows

only, When daybreak comes, comes in the light: In front the sim climbs slow,

how slowly. But westward, look! the land is bright.

I do not, it must be clear by now, understand what causes Leap Year, either, though I do know that a year which ends in two noughts, though it is divisi-ble by four and would there-fore in normal circumstances have a 29-day February, in fact does not; it seems that the regulatory effect of Leap Years is so finely-tuned (like the penny and the paper-clip on the pendulum of Big Ben, without which it would not keep absolutely perfect time) that 24 of them in a century get it right, whereas 25 would get it

wrong. (Morarji Desai was born on February 29. Why on earth do I know that?). As a matter of fact, I am in

tion of scientific ignorance; I don't even understand what causes the seasons. I used to think it was because the earth's orbit round the sun was elliptical (1 believe it is, as a matter of fact), so that we were sometimes further away from itwinter—and sometimes neare to it—summer. But this can't right, because it would mean that, unless the orbit in ques tion is positively haphazard. never mind irregular, there would be two of each season every year.

You may wonder why I raise the subject today rather than another day. The answer of course, is that I am about to experience these phenomena-Pacific, International Date Line, Southern Cross and all Indeed, even as you read these words I shall be in Australia, and standing on my head. While there, I promise that I shall not fail to observe which way the bath-water goes round before vanish ing down the plug-hole, having been told that it does the oppo site from its behaviour back home. Unfortunately, I cannot remember which way it is sup-posed to go here, so I shall be unable to prove or disprove the under. As for knowing who it should go round the wrong way. I never expected to know that, C Times Newspapers, 1980.

Labour's wages dam, just before Mr Callaghan's election defeat. so that we have had a 19 per cent earnings growth over 12 months. This, together with the rise in commodity prices (especially oil), represents a far-more significant part of the doubling of the inflation rare

the real one—each hard to see any re re-run of past h for in the end, the i economic expansio

## LONDON DIARY

#### Now the axe falls on Kew

Cuts (those applied even before yesterday's White Paper) are claiming another substantial slice of the nation's history. The Observatory at New is to close at the end of the year, and with it will go the longest series of con-tinuously kept weather records we possess.

whence the time-zones which the globe is divided.

Weather observations have been made at Ken without a break since 1773. In all that time it is believed that the instrument enclosure hae moved only once, and that a short distance. It is invaluable to have a long series of records from one site when studying long-term climatic changes.

The Kew Observatory was originally built on the site of Kew Palace for George III to watch the transit of Venus in 1769. The royal interest in astronomy waned almost as quickly as the moon so that shortly after the building, designed by Sir William

dent is said to have been hanged for murder.

In the nineteenth century the observatory passed to the British Association and the Royal Society, and in 1899 it gave hirth to the National Physical Laboratory. It massed to the Meteorological Office in 1910, and it is as part of that establishment that the observatory now falls victim to the Ministry of Defence's economy measures. In its time the Kew Observa-

tory has played a pioneering role in the development of thermometers. barometers. chronometers, sextants, scientific instruments for measuring the upper air and, most recently, the instrumentation for satellite investigation of the ozone layer. But for some years it has been used only for ground weather observations, and now we carnot even afford that

#### Royal bottles

Westminster city council is launching a Cleaner City campaign on May 6, the Duke of

Buckingham Palace to collect the empties. Similar "bottle banks" are

to be placed in Leicester Square and Farm Street, Mayfair, in hopes of salvaging the bottles spilled out fover the streets often) by the nearby restaurants and hotels. So far London has been sig-

nally slow in salvaging its glass. There are 58 local authorities aiready in the Glass Manu-facturers' Federation bottle hank scheme, which has been running two-and-a-half years, Brent, Greenwich and Barnet started recycling glass late last year : Richmond starts in April : and Westminster in May.

#### Handed down These are not happy days in the

fashion industry that appears to be booming is the sale of second-hand clothes. Not just in the never-ending round of jumble sales (jumpers gents' suits with frayed cuffs The Queen is about to start the charity shops—the raded recycling her empty bottles. Mayfair boutiques where ladics trade off their mistakes and misfits say they have never been busier, and antique clothes Edinburgh is a supporter, and stalls selling nostalgic leftorers museum. Its first superinten a skip will be stationed at from the thirties and forties



abound in Chelsea, Camden Lock and Camden Passage. One London Weekend television producer supported herself throughout the 11-week ITV strille by sailing off clothes she had rescued from the mothhalls of Worthing attics, making shirts embossed "Buddy's 24-

The latest trend is to imports from America of army surplus, overalls and other people's workclothes that are suddenly deemed chic. There is a vast warehouse in the East End where container loads of used clothes arrive by the week from aging executives elbowing skinheads out of the way in their eagerness to buy baseball jackets would make couturiers Ex-USAF flying suits-second

world war and Korean relicsare top of the fashionable shopping list, and though prices have risen to between £45 and 275 each, delivery sells out In case you are in doubt as to before the next arrives. Flak what that means, the reverse jackets, M\*A\*S\*H style fatigues, side explains: "This article tweed coats, mohair suits, "Aloha Hawaii" shirt, and "Aloha Hawaii" shirt, and tion it can be washed at hand Bing Crosby cardigans are and it will conserve its form much sought after too. Alice and beauty if was considered Pollock, the boutique owner next greetings", Much prettier who is a partner in the Flip than "shrink-proof". warehouse operation, says: "Fashion reflects the times. What people are now into is

In Bartersea, at Ken Calder's Thrift Shop, people are rurning themselves into walking ad-

hour Wrecking Service " or, for the prudently inclined, "Henderson Federal Savings and Loan Association". Otherwise you can have somebody else's

old blue jeans for £2.50. Culder claims to cater for all types: mods, punks, skinheads, geriatric hippies, and even a family from Southampton who he kitted out completely for £30. Britain in the Thatcher era is dressing in hand-me downs. Eat your beart out, Yves St

The ticket from an imported lambswool pullover reads "Washable Do Not Shorten" was treated against the contrac-

#### What a card

A budgetary tip for the absent-minded in these days of economic stress from a reader who vertisements, buying bowling believes in getting the most

out of his credit card. His efforts to benefit from the maximum free credit by postpossible date invariably led to his forgetting to make the payment at all, and cost him interest.

But rather than pay up tamely when the statement first arrives, he has hit on a solution. He writes the cheque when the statement comes, but postdates it for clearance on the date that payment is due. Then he sends it off by second-class post, clearing his conscience and his desk without making any present to the credit card company.

#### Bargain hunt As consumer affairs correspon-

dent of this great paper I bergain himt shamelessly. My general policy is never to pay full price for anything. All my clothes come from sales. I take the package holidays other people have cancelled, and I frequent supermarkets late at night seeking out the leftovers that have been been and reduced. that have been heavily reduced in price. (Some things, like passio niruit and avecades, are not they are the enough to eat . have been reduced.)

that I was alone in Indeed the fight in creson cakes at the Seinsbury's on a stiermon would be a log for a game of But it was an obs league who monced to might be one or traders beside me

Of course I neve

scrum. We have it snall shops, a binchi-lespie Road, Highbut scotot in Brick Lane. Green, who have as soires regressionies. butter especial from t markets as their In both cases the les both cases a man-ied praces of the labels are frequen-behind, mough both attempt discretion in precise marks of their

I suppose I should to this result, but I san rather to congressly small busin exterprise in figure against the overbearing tition they cuifer its bigger brettages.



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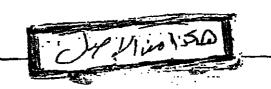
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their own arrangements for owner-

the cost, in this of all areas, of attempting to do so in terms of the independence of those directly in-

London School of Economics and Political Science. Houghton Street, WCZ. March 25.

Sir, Your correspondent R. M. Powell (March 22) rightly draws attention to the dire need for further reforming divorce legislation. Any such reform is bound to be

preceded by a Law Commission review and if the tragic mistakes of 1969 are not to be repeated, the terms of reference of that review

In its fourteenth annual report

the Law Commission announced that they would be undertaking a review of the ground of divorce during 1980 (para 2.24). Several individuals wrote to the commission Law Commission announced

suggesting that it was illogical to review the ground of divorce with-out also reviewing financial pro-

visions, since these two aspects are

inextricably interrelated. Sub-sequently, and in response to much

pressure from outside organizations

on demand, which in practice we now virtually have, there remains

are of the utmost importance.

rolved. Yours faithfully,

D. C. BRADLEY,

From Dr J. R. Allan

New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234.

## ER CENT INFLATION BY 1985

st important part of Sir direct and indirect taxes by v Howe's second Budget indexing direct tax allowances, the tax changes he has though less than fully, and by at the medium term plan indexing some of the excise announced. It can be duties. He has left the excise lup as a plan to reduce duties still at a relatively low tish rate of inflation to level in historic terms. His ent by the middle 1980s. indexing has only recovered the target is to reduce the last year's inflation and has not W3 to 6 per cent by 1983recovered the inflation lost on en an expected growth these duties in previous years. I per cent, that should Smokers and drinkers can theree effect of reducing the fore consider themselves lucky inflation to 5 per cent by of 1985. If it is stuck to. not to have been bit harder. No doubt they have been protected by the Chancellor's desire to lain requirement, in order ve this, is the steady long keep the impact of these taxes eduction in government on the Retail Prices Index down g. The medium term to a minimum. Another penny a ovides for a reduction of pint on beer or another twentyient spending by 4 per real term by 1983-84, and five pence on a bottle of whisky would have been fully justified, ion of no less than 11 per but might have had an unfavourlow the previous governable effect on wage claims. The main controversy will probably be about the changes plans for the increase of ture by 1982-83. The oduce of this reduction in in social security arrangements. ture will be given to the The decision to tax short term on of public borrowing. benefits is entirely logical. They ancellor is aiming to reform part of the year's income, a public sector borrowing nent from the 5½ per cent aut which he inherited

and there is no reason why someone who earns continually for a year should be taxed on his whole income while somebody who enjoys short term benefits for part of the year escapes taxation on that element. The assumption of twelve pounds of strike pay in calculating benefits for strikers' families will reduce the extent to which the state subsidizes strikes, including strikes against itself. In no other country are strikes subsidized in this way.

Last year the Chancellor promised a thorough review of capital taxation. What he has produced is much less than that, and leaves the rambling, anomalous—and very socialist structure of British capital taxation still in very bad shape. He was probably right not to make the reforms this year, badly though they are needed, because in a period of austerity it would be wrong to give major concessions to people with substantial sums of capital. Nevertheless this is unfinished business and should be attended to properly in a future year. He must be kept to the performances of his promise while approved for the wisdom of his timing.

The Chancellor concentrated instead on helping small busin the balance between nesses, both by individual tax

concessions and reforms, and by the establishment of enterprise zones where small businesses may particularly be expected to flourish. He is right to encourage these businesses which provide an important element in future economic growth and vital opportunities for employment. The executive of the larger company may however feel that the dice have been too heavily loaded in favour of the small businessman and against the large businessman. With the higher tax allowances being less than fully indexed, and the company car, the company loan and even the company suit being harassed by the Chancellor, the unfortunate executive may contemplate somewhat ruefully the capital rewards opened up to those whose businesses are perhaps no more than ten-thousandth of the size of his own. There is a romance about small businesses which should not disguise the fact that it is big businesses which both provide a high proportion of exports and a high proportion of the orders for small businesses. We do not want all our best businessmen to move away from the boardroom and into the backvard.

The Chancellor has committed himself to a long and painful reduction of inflation which will unfortunately be accompanied by a period of recession and high unemployment. There were three policy options; to go on spending, to go on borrowing and to go on inflating; to follow the line the Chancellor has taken of a gradual and painful approach to price stability; or to follow the course Professor Hayek advocated last night and take the strain of a violent attack on inflation—going for a knock-out. In retrospect a more Havekian approach last year might have been preferable, but this year's middle course Budget does seem both to recognize the reality of the political situation and to offer a coherent but gradualist policy. Perhaps a rather tougher Budget would have been rather quicker. The Conservative Party will need both skill and resolution to maintain the support of this moderately painful policy for a more than moderately long

#### KENNEDY BACK IN THE RACE

itate of Connecticut, Mr was comfortably ahead much larger state of New nd there is no reason to

r Healey, to 4 per cent

nt by the end of the plan.

from the reductions in

neut expenditure he will

tly helped in achieving

d the combination of

in in government expendi-

should leave room for

cuts in taxation by the

he period. In this Budget,

rising North Sea

the Chancellor has

very cautious line, and

bsolutely right to 69 so.

nediate Budget judgment

ively but not extremely

that reflects both the

very high level of in-

and the serious threat of

sion. It looks as though

ession will be a severe

most countries are pursu-

lationary policies at the

ime, and the pound is led in terms of industrial

A more heroic attack on

might have produced a

us degree of recession,

ght have required more

support than could

Chancellor has tried to

rom the North Sea.

the forecast rise in re-

... ur, and to between 1 and

that bis grip on the ican nomination has been ed Mr Anderson than would have been d at the beginning of the gn, but it is not at a level ves him a serious chance ting the nomination away ir Reagan.

question posed by his gn is not whether he will Republican nominee-or, whether he could be led to be the second man ticket, because there is stion of Mr Reagan wantn as his running matetether he will run as an ndent. His strength is his y to appeal to those with ty allegiance or who are cted with their own party: tte Republicans and righttemocrats who regard Mr as ineffective.

v attachment has become ik in the United States days that this is not a constituency. But the lties in the path of a independent are are still formidable. i obtain public funds only he campaign is over, and

son with most reason to then only if he has managed to fied with the latest Ameri- secure at least five per cent of York, and his success in imaries is Mr Reagan, the votes Mr Anderson might Connecticut as well, suggests ballot in some states and there is no sign of the kind of remarkable groundswell for him that would be necessary to make an independent candidate a strong challenger.

Whatever he decides, he will be remembered as the electoral phenomenon of 1980—but not as the victor. If he does run as an independent he will no doubt take votes off both the principal candidates, but probably more off Mr Carter. He and Mr Anderson occupy positions on the political spectrum that are not too far apart, even though they are in different parties, and a number of sceptical right-wing Democrats might well conclude that Mr Anderson would represent their views rather more

effectively. To put it like this is to assume that Mr Carter will still be the Democratic candidate despite his defeats in New York and Connecticut. Senator Kennedy's victories there have certainly brought him back into the race in remarkable fashion. It had been thought that he would do quite well in New York because of resentment among the large Jewish community in the state at President Carter's bungling over the vote in the United Nations on the Israeli west bank settle-

ments. But the size of Mr

Kennedy's majority in New York, and his success in that there was more than this issue running in his favour.

With the hostages still held in Iran, and with Soviet forces remaining in Afghanistan, some of the glow may have faded from the President's foreign policy. But the principal factor, apart from the United Nations vote, must be dissatisfaction with the economy. There is deep anxiety in many parts of the United States over the current level of inflation, and the exceedingly high rates of interest that have been imposed in order to correct it. The bostages will presumably be released; the memory of the United Nations fiasco may fade; but it is unlikely that the economic grievances will have been dispelled before the election in November.

This will therefore be a liability for Mr Carter from now on, and it must be disturbing for him that the reaction appears to have set in already. This does not mean that Mr Kennedy will win the Democratic nomination. Mr Carter already has such a lead in delegates, the advantage of the incumbent is so strong and the mistrust of Mr Kennedy so great, that the renomination of the President is much more probable. But the expectation must now be that Mr Kennedy will keep challenging hard right to the convention.

#### of Palestinians Ar Nobil Ramlawi

d Carrington deserves credit bold efforts to formulate a. nitiative on the Palestine

n. He is entitled to more than that shown by the o the Middle East. Everett Jacobs, March 24, to some mischievous tactics sing his attack on Lord ton on a Venezuelan news-interview with Mr Yasser Chairman of the Palestine ion Organisation Executive ttee, which has been transrom Acabic to Spanish, and

authorized to reject unequithe statements accredited to wat and quoted by Dr Jacobs. do not represent the position

ugh their attacks on the PLO. ne basic human and netional of the Pelestinian people the Zionesis seek to under-and oppose. The Zionism these rights with the "des-n of Israel". We, on the hand, believe that the rights Palestinian people in no way in or endanger the safety and y of chose Jews who have (for whatever reason)

the borders of the Palestinian and. for our people, then we, and eld community, have a responcrary to the misquoration of afat's comments published in

El Mundo newspaper, the PLO is not opposed to a peaceful settle-ment of the Palestine question. Indeed, it is the very basis of our dialogue with the West European states. Many of your readers will be aware that the Palestinians looked for a peaceful solution to the conflict from 1948 to 1965, when we launched our armed resistance through Al Fatah, the Palestine National Liberation Movement. However, armed resistance operates in parallel to political and peaceful efforts to restore peace in Palestine on the basis of justice for all the

people in our homeland. Yours fasthfully, NABIL RAMLAWI. London Representative, The Palestine Liberation Organization, 52 Green Street, SW1.

## Everest high-flyers.

March 25.

Pitney.

Langueri, Connected

From Brigadier W. R. Smijth-

Windhan Sir, On June 7, 1936, the Mount Everest Expedition set up a camp on the east side of the main Ronglack glacier, at about 18,000 feet. There we found a kirk's nest with two eggs in it. Kempson identified the bird as Elwes' Shorebark (Otocorys shoestris Elwesi). Yours faithfully, W. R. SMIJTH WINDHAM, Icentown House,

Use for bank profits

From Mr Nicholas Baker, MP for Dorset North (Conservative) Sir, While bankers with their high profits may follow the advice of Mr Ray Whitney, MP (March 8) and support the BBC orchestras threstened with extinction, it would be much more productive for the country for the central clearing banks to allocate a substantial proportion of these large profits to linancing the growth of small companies. This could be achieved either through their merchant banking subsidiaries or perhaps through a newly formed company on the lines of International Commercial and Finance Corporation jointly-owned and managed by the clearing

Such a company would make finance available to small and growing enterprises on specially favourable terms and perhaps be accompanied by an equity stake in the company concerned.

This would compensate in some measure for the pressure being felt small businesses now as a result the high minimum lending rate. which is the direct cause of bankers' high profits.

The worst proposal about bankers' high profits has been that the Government should interfere and impose a special tax upon them. Surely the lesson of past years is that governments generally are among the least efficient economic bodies in applying resources. Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS BAKER. March 19.

فالمعارض والعراب فيستري والمراجع المراجعين ووالانتهام

## for homeless From Mr John Lane

Sir. The Bishops of Stepney and Westminster, in their letter of March 24, highlight two of the dilemmas which face volustary hostels for the homeless.

Firstly, there is the problem of financing fire precautions which, even at an elementary level, are extremely costly. Often no appropriate source of france can be found and the organization is left with the choice of providing potentizily unsafe accommodation or providing no accommodation, thereby abandoming residents to the

Secondly, the location of a hostel is always problematic. The bishops mention St Mungo's urgent need of a replacement for its present hostel in the Old Charing Cross Hospital. This houses 550 men, about 80 per cent of whom work in low-grade service jobs in central London and take home less than 135 a week. It is not economically possible to pay travelling costs out of such a wage. If St Mungo's was forced to move its hostel out of central London it would cease to cater for the people in most need. These would be left on the streets. To identify an available building

or site in the centre of London which could accommodate over 500 men is no easy task. We are still searching and welcome the help of those, like the bishops, who recognize that there are thousands of men and women in our midst who are without a place to live. Yours faithfully, JOHN LANE.

Director.
Sr Mungo Community Housing
Association Limited,
Old Charing Cross Hospital,
Agur Street, WCL. March 25.

#### Symptoms of decline

From Dr R. Gribble Sir, I fear that Sheikh Mubarak Ahmed (March 25), in his irory minaret, is somewhat out of touch with reality. He says that among Muslims the drinking of alcohol is almost unknown. I know that I am not alone in having seen a number of Muslims with alcohol-related disease. I would accept that the group of patients one sees in London may be a selected group, but that does not detract from the fact that there are a considerable num-

Likewise his implication that promiscuity is not found amongst Muslims does not appear to be supported by the number of patients acquiring venereal diseases whilst in London.

I would respectfully suggest to him that he is one of the last people that Muslims would go to discuss alcohol or sexual problem and that as western influence increases in their countries so will these problems also. Yours faithfully, RICHARD GRIBBLE,

17 Harley Street, W1. March 25.

Sir, Before Sheikh Mubarak Ahmad (March 25) casts the first stone, perhaps he would care to visit one of the London casinos, where he would see large numbers of his co-religionists threatening their moral and physical health together with their sanity. That is, unless they are on a fact-finding mission to ascertain the full effects of strong liquor on this nation in order to prevent the same fate befalling

their own culture. Such a fact-finding mission pre-sumably includes the imbibing of large quantities of liquor and the depositing of a small fortune with the casino operator's bankers so that their report carries with it the weight of personal experience. Yours faithfully, STUART L. CAPLAN,

8 Highview Gardens, March 26.

#### Sex education in schools From Mr Hartley Booth

Sir, Like the Family Planning Association and many recent contribu-tors to your columns, the Order of Christian Unity is also concerned about sex education.

Barbara Davis's article (March 20, "Sex education and the rights of

parents") stated that after a meeting between our two societies a few years ago, the FPA were able to assist the Order in preparing a sex education course for schoolchildren. We appreciated the opportunity to air our differences on that occa-sion. But may we clarify this ques-tion of assistance? The FPA's help (which concerned presentation rather than content) was given not to the Order but to an individual member who plans to produce a marriage and home-making course. Our sole publication in this field (Sound Sex Education, 1976) amply illustrates our fundamental dis-agreement with the FPA's approach. Yours sincerely, HARTLEY BOOTH,

Chairman, Order of Christian Unity, 53 Victoria Street, SW1. March 21.

#### Changes in planning law From Professor J. F. Garner

Sir, Your correspondent Christopher Gay (March 15) is clearly right when he suggests that district planning authorities are quite competent to carry out development control. Why then is it proposed in the Local Government, Lands and Planning Bill to deprive some of them of this function and entrust it to new, untried, appointed "inner urban area cor-

These pale shadows of the new town development corporations should surely not be allowed to take over such important functions (including housing) from the elec-ted traditional authorities.

Yours sincerely. PROFESSOR J. F. GARNER, 102 Wollaton Vale. Nomingham.

## Dilemmas of hostels Role and scope of divorce legislation

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From Mr D. C. Bradley

Sir, Mr Powell argues (March 22) or, Mr rowell argues (March 22) for a divorce law which punishes "an ex-wife who was fully or partly guilty of causing the destruction of the marriage". What judicial or administrative body will make this assessment? How is it to do so? When will be the case to the last. What will be the cost to the legal aid budget of inquiries of this type, and their effect on the conduct of proceedings and the divorce pro-

For all the crincism it has attracted, the "special" (now normal) procedure for granting undefended divorce decrees on affidavit evidence is realistic. It recognizes the limits of judicial intervention and represents a more towards placing responsibility for assessing the viability of a marriage where it should lie: with spouses themselves. What is needed now is unqualified endorsement of this approach in sub-

stantive divorce law.

The same principle should be adopted in ancillary matters. Empirical studies have shown little sexual bias in the adjudication of sexual bias in the adjunctation of custody applications and also that the courts are likely to approve de facto arrangements and leave children in settled homes. Access is normally granted but can be frusnormally granted but can be trus-trated by an unscrupulous or bitter spouse. What can the law do? Supervision is possible but dis-couraged and is at best an extremely unsatisfactory solution. The alter-native that your correspondent seems to envisage is of treating children as pawns answerable for their parents lack of cooperation. The law and legal processes should not exacerbate a difficult situation not exacerbate a difficult situation and must to a greater extent than at present emphasize facilities for voluntary counselling. More than this cannot be achieved. If you marry and have children you may divorce and lose custody and perhaps and lose custody. haps even all personal contact through access.

through access.

It is the issues of financial pruvision and property rights which lave figured generally in your correspondence and which the Law Commission now has to consider. Where there are children of a marriage the present order of priorities on breakdown is that their material provision is attained at the material provision is attained at the expense of requiring a spouse to conclude satisfactory arrangements in advance. This is acceptable because a child cannot provide for his own protection. Where there are no children this is not a consideration. The English courts have not yet unequivocally grasped the nettle, and held that a childless wife's entitlement to maintenance is exceptional. That they are moving in this direction is clear from reported decisions involving short marriages and young wives. Suitable allowance should be made for those married in a different social climate and concluded agreements between spouses en-forced. Otherwise marriage and financial provision should not be used to supplement the deficient operation of sex discrimination and equal opportunities legislation, or provide a form of social security.

of ex-wives to permanent main-tenance must advocate a fault-based divorce law. No-fault divorce on de-mand coupled with a right to maintenance is as ludicrous as granting fire insurance to a householder together with the right to set fire to the house and legal aid to make

the claim. Yours faithfully, J. R. ALLAN, The Spinney, Parkside, Upper Hale, Farnham, Surrey. March 24.

#### Peril of nuclear war

Sir, Like many others I have been deeply disturbed recently by the threat of nuclear war. I have read the many thoughtful and concerned comments that have appeared these columns, and would like, if may, to add two of my own.

In the 1960s, having a young family and with a feeling of desperation, I used to march to Ban the Bomb unconditionally. I don't know that I and my fellowhad thought the matter through very systematically, but at least we felt we were doing something to protest. It is no longer realistic if indeed it ever was—to contem-plate some sort of unilareral dis-armament. So what can one do

instead? I am sure many people is the country would feel relieved if they knew a little more about how to protect themselves and their families from radioactive fall-out; and I hope the Government are giving the very highest priority to offering such advice and help as

However, this is not the main issue, which is that everything humanly possible should be done to avert disaster. The existence of

nuclear weapons is an abomination; an outrage to God, to nature and to humanity. Not only is it true that in a nuclear war there will be no

winners; the fact is that there are really no longer two sides. It is a Frankenstein between them men have created a monster, and look like losing control it. The common enemy is the

We are living in an age not only of deadly peril, but also of unlimited hope. Men are beginning to think on a global scale as they never have before. We have begun to awaken to the fact that the human race is one and that we cannot disclaim responsibility for others: the report of the Brandt Commission is a

or the example of this.

Would it not be possible for an international, totally independent peace-seeking commission to be set up, perhaps under the combined leadership of the world's great religious organizations, with the

object of preventing the civilized world from destroying itself?

Such a body would of course have no powers of coercion, but it would have the status of being completely non-aligned; and it is hard to believe that the world's political leaders could remain entirely uninfluenced by its urgent representations. Is it not time that man's essentially spiritual nature found expression and prevailed over the material forces of destruction? Yours etc,

RITCHIE OF DUNDEE, House of Lords. March 23.

#### Homan rights in Britain From Mr A. R. Word

Sir, I am sure that I will not be alone in finding Mr Silvester's article about the European Convention on Human Rights (March 17) very disturbing.

It is at the least misleading to suggest, as Mr Silvester does, that suggest, as Mr Silvester does, that the individual right of petition under the Convention "reduces the pressure on national institutions to be vigilant". By Article 26, the individual petitioner is required to have exhausted any domestic remedies available to him before the Commission can consider his complaint. The vigilance of the national institutions must therefore have been found wanting, at least have been found wanting, at least as regards providing the aggrieved individual with an effective remedy, before the vigilance of the interna tional institution can be invoked. Does Mr Silvester really wish to

argue for the abolition of the fire brigade on the ground that its existence makes us careless with matches?

In the context of forums considering complaints from individuals against Governments based on the against describe that the former have cer-tain rights against the latter, to insist that the Commission and the Court are making "political" decisions, is merely to remind those of your readers who might have for-gotten, that the fire brigade must use water.

Is Mr Silvester's complaint really that the effect of the Convention is. on occasion, to make Governments'

Yours faithfully, A. R. WARD. 6 Windermere Court. Alexandra Road, Watford. Hertfordshire. March 17.

#### Oil price regulation From Mrs Mary Smith

Sir, You state in your leader (March 17) that one thing we cannot do is to regulate the price of oil. Have we really tried? Have the Western industrial powers ever given serious. consideration to containing the Organizations depredations by imposing economic countermeasures, such as equivalent rises in the price of foodstuffs on which so many oilproducers depend?

Until such steps ere planned, and threatened, it would be more accurate to talk about Western unwillingness rather than inability to control oil prices.

You may be right in arguing that it is not reasonable to expect the Gulf governments to support the Israel/Egypt Peace Treary, but it ones not follow that the defence of

our vital interests in the area should depend on satisfying these govern-ments' preconditions. The point is quite simply that the the PLO is not likely to make the necessary adjustments involved in the recognition of Israel and Israel is not prepared to take the consequent risks. The impasse is likely to last for some years and if the West were to await its solution, we might just as well give up any attempt to resist Soviet pene-tration in the Middle East.

The fact that the Gulf rulers do not—as yet—understand the stark-ness of the choice facing them. does not excuse the West from taking every effective step possible to protect its lifeline. Yours faithfully.

MARY SMITH. 5 Onslow Square, SW7. March 17.

#### Health Service cost comparison

The opposite approach is represented by the Bill now passing through the House of Lords which From Dr A. E. Fairey Sir, Dr Andrew Millar (March 22) will provide for automatic co-ownership of matrimonial homes. Spouses will as a result be relieved of the responsibility for making calls attention to the persistent, but mistaken, view of the number of administrators in the National Health Service. And, in citing the experience of his own seathing hospital before and after 1948, he ship of this type of property.

The hallmark of reform of the does not compare like with like. Did the retired general and the two present law should not, as Mr Powell implies, be a desire for retrilady secretaries really run the hospital, make all the out-patient bution based on character or conduct assessments of doubtful validity. Rather, there should be clear recognition of the limitations of the legal process in attempting to regulate domestic relationships, and appointments, pay all the wages, appoint all the staff, and arrange all the admissions for a hospital of some 700 beds?

Contrary to the view expressed by Dr Millar—and much put about by politicians, both medical and lay NHS administrators are acutely conscious of a need for cost restraint. In 1975 they themselves devised a management cost control system covering administrators in all disciplines, including medical and nursing. Even with this wide base, the present management cost of the NHS is only 5.2 per cent of the total cost—a management over-head far less than in any industry, private or public, of a comparable

size.

Finally, it would be wrong to allow your readers to continue to anow your readers to continue to suppose that the marked reduction in the number of NHS beds is the result of a plot by the administra-tors to maintain their own numbers. It is the result of changes in modern medical practice of which we may all be proud, and of an increasing awareness of how we may improve the efficiency of our hospitals whilst placing greater reliance on care in the Community. The total number of hospital beds in Great Britain has indeed dropped, from 549,000 in 1959 to 470,000 in 1977 (a decrease of 14.4 per cent), but the number of discharges per bed per annum has risen in the same period from 90.2 to 117.7 (an increase of 30.5 per cent). Perhaps not even the most able administra-tor would dare to hope that he could have encouraged his medical colleagues so successfully for his own ends. Yours faithfully,

pressure from outside organizations and from Leo Abse's all-party Group for Divorce Reform, it was announced (The Times, February 27) that the commission would review financial provisions and that this review would now take priority over the work on the ground of divorce. Surely the two reviews should proceed together.

If we are to have no fault divorce EDWINA FAIREY.
Temple Fortune Health Centre,
23 Temple Fortune Lane, NW11.
March 24. If we are to have no fault divorce

#### Overseas students' fees From Professor Alan Dale

no possible justification for main-tenance except for children. Those who seek to preserve the "rights" Sir, I have recently been conducting some training courses for senior managers in Singapore and managers in Singapore and Malaysia. Of the 140 people involved, about one third had received their higher education in the United Kingdom. Almost all of them were keen to maintain their links with us, both through trade and continuing education. However, they were, without exception, horrified at the enormous increases in fees for overseas students attending courses of higher education in the United Kingdom, Reluctantly, almost all of them were sending their sons. daughters, and employees to other countries, notably in Western countries, notably in Western Europe and North America. In several cases, this would corn involve them in learning and in a course in, say, Belgium or Fran-Inevitably, this new generation will continue its links with these countries instead of the UK.

The Asean group of countries (Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines) has the fastest economic growth of any region in the world at present. Singapore recorded a 9.8 per cent increase in its national product last year, and the others were not far behind. Whilst the current actual iving standards are well below ours. the gap is closing rapidly, particularly in Singapore. In addition, oil, gas, uranium and minerals of all kinds are being discovered at a rapid rate throughout the region.

Faced with this situation, a policy of economic self-interest for the UK would be to attract as many students from such countries as possible. Perhaps the best investment would be to offer places free to students from developing countries, thus attracting as many good students as possible and maximising the future zain. However, it is clear that our present government policy is to eschew such seki-interest. Instead, our policy is long-term economic rifts to other countries: not those who need them, but to the developed countries of the Western world who even now have recruiting teams in the Far East eagerly seek-ing students, to whome they offer higher education at a price far helow that charged in the UK.

ALAN DALE. Institute of Organisation and Social Studies. Brunel University School of Social Middlesex.

## Subsidising foods

March 20.

From Mr P. Cockin Sir, My son is a market gardener, His crops of lettuces this year have been hardly viable, as the French and Dutch growers, who are subsi-dized by their governments, have been exporting their surplus lesruces to this country.

Are we aiming to become completely dependent on other comtries for a lot of our food—apples, fish, salad, crops, etc? Yours faithfully,

PAT COCKIN. 27 Highgate. Beverley, N. Humberside.

#### A good delivery

From the Curator of Lord's Cricket Ground

Sir, I realise that Britain's role in the world has changed somewhat since the days of, say, Dr W. G. Grace, but it was still a shock to receive a letter addressed to Lord's Cricket Ground, London,

I must however, congratulate the Canadian and British Post Offices in delivering it safely. Yours faithfully. STEPHEN GREEN. Lord's Cricket Ground, NW8.



## **COURT** CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE March 26: His Excellency Profes-sor Miguel Schweitzer was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Chile to the Court of St

His Excellency was accom-His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy who had the honours; of being received by The Queen: Senor Carlos Ducci (Minister), Colonel Sergio Jose Contardo (Air Attache), Captain Osvatio Schwatzenberg (Naval Amache), Senora Lucia Suarez de Erusti (Counsellor), Senor Patricio Maturana (First Secretary), Maturana (First Secretary), Señorita: Cecilia Gallardo (First Secretary), Señor Josquin Montes (Second Secretary) and Senor Pablo Arriagada (Second Secre-

Sections de Schweltzer had the

Softers de Schweitzer had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Mr. Hugh Cortazzi (Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Ferrign and Commonwealth Afficies), who had the honour of being received by The Queen, was received and the Gentlemen of the present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in

Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Le Communent had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon his appointment as Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey. Lady Le Cheminant had the honour of being received by The Queen. The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First, Lord of the Treasury) had an andience of Her Majesty this

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Westsmister Abbey
Trust, this evening attended a
Meeting of the Trustees at Westminuter Abbey.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in His Royal Highness, an Honorany Member, was present at a disper of the Smeatonian Society (President, Sir Angus Paton) at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, SW1.

Mr. Richard Davies was in

GLARENCE HOUSE

March 26: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, accompanied by The Prince of Wales, was present this evening at a Gala Performance of "Lucrezia Borgia", in aid of the Royal Opera Benevolent Fund, at the Royal Opera House, Covent Chesian

Carden.
The Lady Grimthorpe and
Captain Alastair Aird were in

KENSINGTON PALACE March 26: The Duke of Gloucester was present at the Sixth Centenary Speech Day of Wisbech Grammar School today.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

TERM HOUSE SL LAMES'S PALACE

Martin 26: The Duke of Kent, Colonial in-Chief of The Regiment of Fusiliers, today received Lieutenant-Colonel David Roution upon relinquishing com-spand of the 1st Battalion and Lieutsnamt-Colonel Nigel Robinson as assuming command.

His Royal Highness this evening opened the Heralds' Museum at Her Majesty's Tower of London.

Captain Mark Bullough was in

**Mi Homer regrets** he was in to attend the memorial in for Sir Michael Duff.

Guid of Freemen of the City of London

Dr. Filip Hogg was installed yearcrisy as Master of the Guild of Freemen of the City of London for the ensuing year and Mr J. E. Harwey, Mr H. J. Duckworth, Mr D. J. Filindge and Mr Kenneth V. Dongass, as Wardens.

What on earth

One of the first things we do for a family with a

As you can imagine, they have a natural tendency

At the RNIB we have sound practical knowledge

to pass on to parents, including the experience of

Beyond that, of course, come the long years of

the child's training and education, the preparation

All these services call for so many skills - and

they cost us more each year. That is why we ask for

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE

ROOM 12,224 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON WINGAA

your donation (direct or by covenant) and for a

for higher education, vocational courses, and for

to be over-protective. Yet their child needs freedom

to explore the world around with every other

blind child is ... we help the parents.

many others like them.

thought in your will.

an active and independent life.

would you do if your child

were blind?

**Forthcoming** marriages

Mr P. M. Palliser and Miss W. E. Garfield: and Miss W. E. Garfield:
The engagement is announced and
the marriage will take place on
April 5 in New York between
Peter Michael, son of Sir Michael
and Lady Palliser, of 12B Wedder
burn Road, London, NW3, and
Wendy Ely, daughter of Mr and
Mrs Edward Garfield, of 800 Ben
Franklin Drive, Sarasota, Florida
33577

Mr StJ. E. J. Mitchar and Miss H. J. Black

and Miss J. C. Chegwyn

Mr P. M. Williamson and Miss P. S. Radford

Mr J. S. G. Cameron and Miss R. M. Grotrian

Service luncheon

Service reception

Service dinner

Royal Naval Reserve Rear-Admiral C. B. Williams, Flag

Cofficer Medway, and Mrs Williams were the principal guests of the captain and officers of London Division Royal Naval Reserve at a party beld last night on board

Royal Artillery
Officers of the Royal Artillery
held a guest night in the Royal
Artillery Mess, Woolwich, last
night, General Sir Harry Tuzo,
Master Gunner St James's Park,

Master Gunner St James's Park, presided and the guests were: Mr William Whitelaw, MP, Lady (John) Sherp, Lieutonant-General St McCallidow, Lieutenant-General St Robbit Carnegie, Major-General and Mrs A. M. L. Honge, Major-General and Mrs A. Young, Major-General and Mrs A. Young, Major-General and Mrs A. T. Canadian Artillery, and Mrs. Royal Canadian Artillery, and Mrs. Turner, and Captain John Macconald-Buchanan.

dragons, British Library

be dragons, British Library galleries, 10-5; A head in fastion, Museum of London, 10-6; Kiln sites of ancient China, recent finds, British Museum, 10-5.

Annual "Oranges and Lemons" service, St Clement Dane's primary school, Antiques Fair, Camden Arts Centre, Arkwright Road, London, 11.30-7.30.

Lunchtime music: City Music Society, Martin Hughes, Bishopsgate, 1.05; Michael Powell, baritone, and John Alley, piano, St Olave, 1.05; Organ recital, Andrew Newberry, St Bartholomew-the-Great, 1.10; Mozart's Requiem, St James's Singers and Bow Ensemble, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05.

The marriage took place at St Luke's Church, Scone, New South Wales, on March 22, 1980.

between Mr Stewart Cameron and Miss Rosanna Grotrian.

The engagement is announced between James, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. A. Mitchard, of Little Orchard, Charlton Drive, Cheltenham, and Helen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Doueld Black, of White Lodge, Marcus Road, Fellatture

The engagement is announced be-tween David, elder son of Mr Geoffrey Smith and of the late Mrs A. Anne Smith, of Penn, Buckinghamshire, and Jennifer,

The engagement is autounced

Mr S. P. Adorian
and Miss L. A. Henry
The engagement is announced between Simou Patrick, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Adoriac, of Gibbons Mill Farm, Billingshurst, Sussex, and Louise Amanda, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Henry, of April Cottage, Gold Hill Common, Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire. younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Cyril John Dix Chegwyn, of Leicester.

between Patrick Malet, only son of Mr and Mrs Patrick Williamson, of Gonalston, Nottinghamshire, and Philippa Shirley, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Radford, of Southwell, Notting-Dr G. D. J. Ball and Mrs R. A. Eccles The engagement is announced be-tween Godfrey Ball, of Pivmouth Road, Tavistock, Devon, and Par Eccles, o Wiltshire. of Upton Scudamore Marriage

Mr D. P. McNaughtan and Miss A. P. Harrington and Miss A. P. The tangounced between David, son of Mr and Mrs J. McNaughtan, of Glasgow, Scotland, and Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Harrington, of Richmond. Surrey.

Dinners

Territorial Army and Voluntary
Reserve Association for the
Lowlands of Scotland
The Lord Lieutemant and Lord
Provost of the City of Glasgow,
Mr David Hodge, was guest of
honour at a luncheon held yesterday by the Lowland TA and VR
Association at the Central Hotel,
Glasgow, to mark his retirement
as a vice-president of the association. Colonel Bryce Knox, president of the association, presided. MM Government
Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary
Under-Secretary of State for
Transport, was host at a dinner
held last night at Lancaster House
in honour of the Venezuelan
Minister of Transport and Communications and Senora Carrera.

Monday Club
The Monda: Club held a dinner
last eight at the Carlton Club.
Professor F. A. Hayek was the
guest of honour and Mr Patrick
Wall, MP, was in the chair.

Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers The Duke of Edinburgh, senior

the buke of Eniburgh, semior honorary member, yesterday dined with the Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers at the Institution of Civil Engineers. He was received by Sir Angus Paton, president of the society, and Mr Cecil R. C. Turner, hon treasurer. Cecil R. C. Turner, hon treasurer.

Among members present were:

Mr. G. Binnie. Sir Victor Shepheard.

Staff Beigh. Froman. Mr. R. 18

Reigh. Froman. Mr. R. 18

R.

Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Newnham College Visitor, attends concert in aid of the college music appeal; as Chancellor of Cambridge University, attends reception at opening of 1980 Königswinter Conference; opens new manistrates. new magistrates courts visits city library, 4.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visits Mayflower family centre to open youth centre, Canning Town. London, 3. The Duke of Kent attends Royal Naval Institute, committee of management, 10.55; dines with Thames Valley police force training centre, Sulhamstead, 8.10. Exhibitions: The Vikings, British Museum, 10-5; The gold reli-quary of Charles the Bold, V and A Museum, 10-5-30; Here

25 years ago From The Times news summary of the newspaper strike period for Saturday. March 26, 1955

Proposals to be submitted to the City of London Court of Common Council next Thursday include the appointment of Sir William Holford to prepare a scheme for replanning the area around St Paul's Cathedral. In submitting the proposals the improvements and town planning committee of the corporation recognizing that the cathedral environs call for special planning attention felt that an architect of outstanding eminence should be commissioned to Proposals to be submitted to the

ide the cathedral with a worthy setting. They recommended there-fore the appointment of Sir William Holford. Dr Charles Holden who with Sir William Hol-ford was responsible for the City plan is already acting for the Dean and chapter of the cathedral and would therefore remain in close collaboration with Sir William Holford. If the Common Council approve, Sir William Holford will prepare detailed proposals for the lay-out of buildings and roads in the area around the cathedral, the architectural treatment and design of new buildings within the area, and the preservation and creation of views of the cathedral from other parts of London, The fee to be pald to Sir William Holford would be on the basis of 10,000 guineas. and chapter of the cathedral and

Memorial service Sir Michael Duff A memorial se

A memorial service for Sir Michael Duff was held yesterday at Chelsea Old Church. The Rev C. E. Leighton Thomson officiated and Mr Andrew Tennant read the lesson. Among those read the lesson. Among those present were:

in Charles Duff 1800), Mr Charles and Lady Katherine Farrell (brother-in-law) and skiter-in-law), Mrs Andrew Irennant, Mr Hugh Tennant, Mrs Andrew Irennant, Mr Hugh Tennant, Mrs Charles Lucy Arundell, Miss Rose Arundell, Miss Lucy Arundell, Miss Bame Bradbury, Mr Richard Arundell, Miss Diame Arundell, Miss Diame Arundell, Miss Diame Arundell, Mr Downson Compensation, Mr Downson Copper, Lady Christopher Thymne, Jacqueline Lady Griendevon, Lady Margaret Temmant, Lady Miss Gladwyn, Lady Mragaret Temmant, Lady Miss Lady Miss Lady Lady Ambel Lindsay, Miss Lady Lady Ambel Lindsay, Miss Lady Lady Mr Miss Seymour Holl Mr Miss Levard Cazalet, the Hom Mrs Seymour Fortescue, th

has been elected Chancellor of the Loughborough University of Technology in succes-sion to Lord Pilkington, who is resigning after 14 years. Sir Arnold, aged 64, is chairman and managing director Group. At Cambridge he worked with Sir Frank Whittle on the first jet engine and in 1938 went to the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, becom-ing its Director from 1951 to 1955. He was knighted in

Birthdays today Mr Julian Amery MP. 61: Mr L. Blom-Cooper, QC. 54: Mr James Callaghan, MP. 68: Mr W. D. D. Fenton, 72: Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hutton, 90: Sir Douglas Logan, 70; Sir Henry Plumb, 55

Sir Arnold Hall, FRS, who

the Hawker Siddeley

Science report

## Embryology: Cloned mice

By the Staff of Nature. Science fiction has moved one step closer to science fact with the announcement by a Swiss biologist at a conference in Basie last week at a conference in Basie last week that he has succeeded in cloring a mouse. Until now, the only well-attested clones have been made with frogs, which are technically much easier to clone because they have very large eggs which detelop outside the body.

The techniques for clouing frogs were developed by Dr J. Gurdon at Cambridge, and involve the removal of the nucleus containing the genetic material of the fertilized egg and its replacement with

ized egg and its replacement with the nucleus of a body cell from a tadpole. That technique has now been extended to mice by Professor K. Illmensee at Geneva Univer-Cloning a mammal is a much

Cloning a mammal is a much more delicate matter than cloning an amphibian not only because of the size of the egg, but also becaus the egg must be removed from, and then replaced in a mother, in the right hormonal state to support development of the embryo. Professor Illinensee is an expert in such delicate manipulations, having worked for many years on the creation of what are known as chimaeras. what are known as chimaeras. Chimaeras are animals made by the fusion in the embryo of cells from more than one source. That occasionally happens in usture,

when the cells of twins are mixed before birth. Artificial chimaeras are used by biologists in the study of embryonic development. The techniques used to make chlameras however involve only the removal and replacement of early embryos. To make clones, Professor Illmensee had to perform the extremely delicate trick of re-moving the nucleus from a fertil-ized egg and injecting a replace-ment from a cell taken from a dif-

ment from a cell token from a dif-ferent animal.

The replacement nuclei were taken from embryonic mouse in-sues. Even in frogs, transplanted nuclei from fully adolt cells will not complete embryonic develop-ment. Frog clones are usually made with nuclei from the gut cells of tadpoles.

The mouse clones were derived The mouse ciones were derived from cells at an even earlier stage of development. The oldest embryo from which Professor Illmensee has succeeded in producing clones was seven days. At that stage, there are only five or six kinds of cell in the embryo, and only two of those cell types give nuclei that are still capable of giving rise to a complete, normal animal.

The loss of developmental potential

The loss of developmental poten-tial with age of the embryo im-plies that some of the changes that take place when cells develop in an animal are irreversible. The surprising fact is that some of them-remain capable of regenerat-

ing the entire animal. Biologists still do not know what happens when cells irreversibly, or even reversibly, lose their developmental potential.

Among the questions that cloued mice will enable Professor limensee to explore is that of the relationship between the nucleus relationship between the nucleus and the rest of the egg. He has already experimented with nuclear transplants in a strain of mice in which eggs sometimes spontaneously start to develop without being fertilized.

In those strains, the so-called parthenogenetic embryos never survive for more than a few days. Professor Illmensee has, however, transferred a nucleus from such an embryo into a fertilized egg from a different mouse strain and socceeded in producing a fully-

succeeded in producing a fully-grown mouse. That implies that something goes: wrong with the relationship of the nucleus and the rest of the egg when parthen-ogenetic nuclei are left to develop in their metrical environment. their natural environment.
While cloned mice may well

help to solve fundamental quest-tions in biology, they are ex-tremely unlikely, if only for institution of a brave new world of cloned human being.

Nature-Times News Service, **OBITUARY** 

THE TIMES THURSDAY MARCH 27-1980

"Joueur de guitare" by Gauguin, which made £380,000.

(estimate £200,000-£250,000) to an unnamed private collector. The painting, on a rich trange background, dates from about 1832-93.

ground, dates from about 1892-93.

A Monet flower painting, "Vase de pivoines", went for £280,000 (estimate £180,000-£200,000) to an anonymous buyer; it was painted at Poissy in 1882. One of Corot's handsome late female portraits, "Jeune femme dans le bols", of 1865, sold for £150,000 (estimate £140,000-£180,000) to the Fuji TV Callery of lanan.

Latest appointments

Loughborough

elects new

Chancellor

Society buys 30 letters

by Charlotte Brontë

An extraordinary group of letters by and to members of the Bronte family, oddments of manuscript material and other Bronte items lost sight of since 1904 were sold by Christie's in New York on Tuesday for a total of \$183,200, or \$22.95.

Tuesday for a total of \$183,200, or £82,895.

They had been anonymously contributed to a charity adction to raise money for the library fund of the Grolier Club.

The Broote Society, which has owned Haworth parsonage since 1928, bought the most important items with the help of 2 grant from the Victoria and Albert Museum. It bid \$90,000, or £40,723, to secure a series of 30 letters (115 pages) from Charlotte Broote to her Iffelong friend, Ellen Nussey, an intimate and revealing correspondence spanning the years 1835 to 1854.

It spent \$9,000 (estimate

the years 1835 to 1854.

It spent \$9,000 (estimate \$10,000-\$15,000) for a school exercise made by Emily when in Brussels with Charlotte, a formal levitation and response in French. Lastly, it paid \$6,500 (estimate \$6.000-\$8,000), or £2,941, on an autograph letter from Charlotte to Branwell.

Sotheby's in London yesterday held a successful sale of Impressionist and modern paintings, with Mr Peter Wilson on the rostrum for the last time before he retires.

Gaugum's painting of a man seated playing a guirar, " Joueur de guitare", sold for £580,000

Buckingham Palace

The Queen and the Duke of Edin-

The Queen and the Disks of Edul-burgh yesterday held a function party at Buckingham Palace. The guests were:

Miss John, Sarrett (souter, probation orficer), the J. M. Srearley (catcholer), Sir Geoffrey Chandler (director), general Schonal Economic Develop-nent Orfice). Professor Kurt Hallman (head of cancer creatern) Fundi-ment, function and cancer Restern's Fundi-ment, function and cancer Restern's Fundi-ment, function and cancer Restern's Fundi-

Mr. William Bennett Fraser, of Winchester, who left 553,189 net, bequeathed all his property equally between the Cheshire

equally between the Cheshire Foundation and the Royal National Institute for the Blind.

Mr Albertus Antonius Johannes

Houthuesen, of Camberwell, London, painter, left £100,338 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Jenson, Mrs Jane, of West-minster £125,198 Hawkins, Mr Robert Richard, of

luncheon

Latest wills

## M ROLAND BARTHES Influential French critic

M Roland Barthes, the French read literature. Severe tuber-

tral place in modern criticism, addressing itself as it does not only to literature which he treated in a characteristically individual manner, but also to psychology, symbols and socio-logical subjects. Literature for Posthes are not a "literature" Berthes was not a "hterary" matter and he ruthlessly assailed critics who saw it as such ; rather he went to it for an analysis of the system of signs by which the meaning of a work of literature is expressed. This led him into errors of abstraction which besides being particularly uncongenial to the Anglo-Saxon spirit, were often simply wrong-headed as an approach to many kinds of author. But his influence was stimulating and influential and stimulating and influential and his work could claim a relevance in the modern critical ethos strong enough for the Times Literary Supplement to declare in a burst of enthusiasm in a leading article in 1966 that he was "the critic of the moment".

Roland Gerard Barthes was born on November 12, 1915, the son of Louis Barthes, a naval officer. He was educated at the Lycee Louis-le-Grand and the officer. He was educated at the accident with its potential for Lycee Louis-le-Grand and the achieving the "splendour and University of Paris where he freshness of dreamed lan-

critic and semiologist, died yes culosis delayed the beginning bizacre verdicts on so terday in Paris. He was 64 and of his career and in 1939-40 be viduals, notably style rerday in Paris. He was 64 and of his career and in 1939-40 be viduals, notably stylic had been ill in hospital ever lycee. During the Second World since being injured in a road war he joined the Centre accident on February 25.

Barthes's criticism was come lique, applying timself to the plex sometimes to the point of sociological and lexicological operation too in My impenetrability, and this control research whose results were to (1957) in which he plexity was unrelieved by humour. Nevertheless his work, though it had latterly shown signs of falling into disfayour of Bucharest (1948-49) and at phenomena such as the University of Alexandria sport. the University of Alexandria sport, advertising as (1950), and was for a while a non-verbal expressions cultural attache before settling in 1960 as Chef de Travaux and then Director of Studies at the Reals relations down Ecole pratique des Hautes demic colleagues with Etudes where he taught a lication in 1963 of Sa

course on the sociology of signs, symbols and collective representations. By the mid 1940s Barthes had absorbed the influence of the Freudianism, Marxism and soundness of Barther's Baisrentialism which, added to tions. This attack spe the psychological intuitism of a controversy which; Bachelard, attracted him to a structuralist analysis of lan-guage. His theories were first expounded in a series of essays in Combat (1947) and enlarged and expanded in a book Le Degré Zéro de l'écriture (1953) which was translated as Writing Degree Zero in 1967. In this book Barthes saw language as a system of signs, reflecting the attitudes and assumptions of a society. In assumptions of a society in modern poetry therefore, where the poet is no longer preconditioned by the general intent of socialized speech, he saw an "objectivity", a venture into to write on individuation of semantic and on his critical it

turalism.
Appointed to the 1
ship of Literary Sein
the Collège de Rogice
in 1976, Barthes had a most recent publica month, being La Chambre.

MR GEORGE HUTCHINSON

Mr George Hutchinson, CBE, Mr George Hurchmson, CBE, the political journalist and author, died yesterday at the age of 59. He had been ill for some time.

The decline of the Macmillan government was, of course a matter of great personal sadness for Hurchinson who found—as many a publicity chief has found before and since—that

Charles School, Kidderminster. He served in the Second World War in the Royal Navy mainly in the Arctic and the North Hutchinson made his mark in

1865, sold for £150,000 (estimate £140,000-£180,000) to the Fuji TV Gallery of Japan.

A characteristic Chagall, "Le village bleu", depicting lovers hovering over a blue village, with a vase of flowers in the foreground, made £140,000 (estimate £125,000-£150,000).

The sale totalfed £3,438,300, with 15 per cent unsold

A ravising group of about 150 Boudin drawings and watercolours at Sotheby's yesterday realized £162,060, with 6 per cent unsold. They had belonged to Boudin's friend, the politician Léon Bourgeois, and ranged from £3,200 (estimate £3,500 to £4,000) for a pencil study of three "Marinaspecheurs" to £12,500 (estimate £5,000-£6,000) for a watercolour, "Couple passant devant deux crinolines assises".

Christie's London silver sale yesterday included a rare and elegant pierced baroque jardiniere of 1745 by Nicholas Sprimont at £75,000. Christie's had not published an estimate but were suagesting something over £50,000. Sprimont later gave up silver in favour of porcelain. Atlantic. Fleet Street when he joined the diary staff of the Evening Standard and found scope for his talent for making and keep-ing friends. He was promoted the paper's Political Correspondent, always a key post on Beaverbrook's Standard, and there was never any doubt that he revelled in the company of politicians, especially Conserva-tive politicians. Some of his office critics now and then thought his views of news and deadlines a little idiosyncratic, but it was the idiosyncrasy that years later made his regular columns first in The Times and then The Daily Telegraph so very engaging and informative. Almost every paragraph he wrote bore his personal stamp, and at all times his sources of political information, particularly on the Conservative side,

were enviably widespread. Eventually, Hutchinson and the Evening Standard parted company when he was offered the post of Diplomatic Corres-pondent. He made a break with Fleet Street and became a senior official at Conservative Central Office, involved day by day in party strategy and tac-tics at a time when Mr Harold Macmillan's Government and the Conservative Party were beginning to run into the diverse troubles, economic, electoral, and eventually moral (the Profumo affair) that were to lead successively to a change of Prime Minister and the end of 13 years of Conservative

Hutchinson arrived at Con-servative Central Office as Chief Publicity Officer in 1961. The next three and a half years were, probably, the happiest of his life. It was not just that he was now a purveyor of, rather than a seeker after, informa-tion; nor that his new job made him a member of the executive of the Conservative National Union or-what was far more important in terms of day to day affairs—of its general purposes committee; it was, above all, that the new job brought him into virtually daily contact min into virtually daily confact with the Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, in whose mannered, romantic and Edwardian conduct of political affairs Hutchinson found a Whiggish view of politics that delighted him. This combined admiration of and insight into Macmillan found fruitful issue years later, in Hutchinson's last book. The last Edwardian at No 10. Then, too, at Downing Street he ce-mented a friendship with Macmillan's Private Secretary, Lord Egremont, which lasted until Egremont's death and produced among other literary ventures the delightful memoir, Wondham and children first,

there is little a party official can do when a government starts coming apart at the seams. He saw the job through until the electoral defeat (under Lord Home) in October, 1964 (the year in which he was made CBE) but was greatly relieved to depart from Central Office, where he had no further ambitions, to join the Spectator as managing director at the end of November. Under the ownership (and, for a time, editorship) of Ian Gilmour the paper (though beginning the decline from which it has only recently started to recover) was a perfect haven for him. It was year earlier he is liberal Tory in outlook; it was appointed principal a social resort for senior politicians and old Fleet Street friends; and, among other things, he was able to busy himself in the search for new six years during we say the search for new six years during we say the search for new six years during we search the search for new six years during we search the search for new six years during we search the search that the search the search that self in the search for new writing talent, especially at the universities, for bringing on the

universities, for bringing on the young was always a great pleasure for him.

But times changed A new Tory leader arrived, in the person of Edward Heath. Gilmour, in one of his recurring mour, in one of his recurring fits of self-doubt, sold the paper to Harry Creighton, who wanted to manage it himself. A commission to write an approved biography of Heath took Hutchinson away from Gower Street, and, though the book was not a great commercial success it gave him time to take stock and led, indirectly, to his starting his widely-read Satur-day column in The Times, and to his contributing to other parts of the paper where he is remembered with affection for his courtesy and kindness—and for his professionalism.

He was not, however, destined to remain away from the Spectator. Shortly after it was purchased by Renry Kes-wick he was invited—by the new editor, Alexander Chancellor-to return, as deputy editor, in which post he remained until his death.

Until near the end no Conservative social occasion, it seemed, could be reckoned complete without the presence of George Hutchinson, and his pen was always at the party's service, though not always un-critically. When Edward Heath became Conservative leader in 1965, for instance, Hutchinson brought out the first biography, and it has still not been bettered. But he never had the romantic affinity with Edward Heath and Mrs Thatcher that he had with Harold Macmillan and his Edwardianism.

In January, this year. Hutch-inson received a professional honour that, in his deteriorating health, gave him immense pleasure: Granada Television's award of the Gerald Barry prize for consistently distinguished services to journalism. He leaves a widow, Pamela, and two children, Annabel and

#### MR H. B. RANDOLPH

Mr Harry Beckham Randolph who was chairman of Wilkinson Sword Limited for 31 years, died on March 22. He was chairman during the company's major formative period in the years between the wars and during the Second World War. More recently he had led the growth of the company into an international business and it was his influence and drive which was largely responsible for the name of Wilkinson Sword becoming a household word for quality and innovation. He also set a great example in maintaining a strong family tradition within the company and insisting that quality of people was every bit as important as quality of product and service.

In this he built on a foundation first laid in the eighteenth century—when the company's lasted for 53 years. forerunner was a gun making business in the City of London—and further extended by his father whom he succeeded as correspondent of Proposition of the correspondent of the company of the correspondent of the company of the correspondent of the company of the compa chairman and managing direc-

for when he died after serving. He had been the Soviet newsthe company for 58 years.

"H.B." as he was affectionately known by everyone was born in 1893 and started his

working life as an assistant accountant to the Great Western of Brazil railway company. He joined up on the outbreak of war in 1914 and served in France with the Royal Horse Artillery reaching the rank of Captain. After the war in 1919, he joined the then Wilkinson Sword Company Limited and to use his own words "kept the books". He became a director in 1920 and was appointed chairman and managing director in 1935, In 1966, he retired as chair-

man and became president of Wilkinson Sword and although no longer in executive command he was far from separated from the company he loved. In 1971 he retired from the presidency thus ending, in effect, an intimate association. with the company which had

Boris Strelnikov, London Correspondent of Pravda, died on March 23 at the age of 56. paper's correspondent in the United States for 15 years and had only been reassigned to

lication in 1963 of Sa which drew on him to of the scholar, Raymon who, in a brilliantly refutation Notwelle Cr nouvelle imposture att soundness of Barthes's some months in p French journals and red not a little to the ing of Barthes's reper academic circles in Pa Essuis Critiques de number of individua and Eléments de S

expounded by Ferdi Saussure, the founder

MR WALTI

SUSSKINE Walter Susskind,

on both sides of the March 25. He was 66 born at Prague on Ma and studied there at Conservatory. He is debut as a planist in a year later was in become a conductor.
Prague Opera mained until forced to in 1938 following the l pation of Czechoslov; came to England a established himself player and conductor with the Carl Rosa an Wells companies du At the first Edinbu

val in 1947 he cond Glyndebourne perfort The Marriage of F year earlier he h appointed principal of the Scottish Orches came the Scottish Nat remained with the ord musical grandards we ally considered to be also did much useful National Youth Orche

After leaving Sco spent much of his tiwith various arches groups in Australia ar States, where he we director of the Asper from 1961 to 1968, th St Louis Symphony O However, he alway tained his links with try and was a welcom

to London's major o which appreciated h though not always v particularly happy in repertory, and was a promote new music. was due to conduct miere of Robert ! Sixth Symphony with don Philharmonic next

MISS MARGER BLYDE Miss Margery Blyc

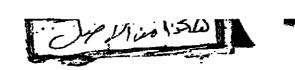
RRC, who died on Feb had a long and dist career in nursing, which before her formal to King's College Hospital She had worked as a France in the 1914-1! and was mentioned patches and awar ARRC. After her training

College Hospital, she ward sister and theatre King's and was sub appointed Matron of a Suffolk Hospital, B Edmunds, a position for nine and a half ye returned to King's in during the war was M Sector 9 of the London in the Emergency Service.

During this time s responsible for a larg of hospitals with over beds, and guided King's the many difficulties time, and particularly the problems associat continuing nurse trains was made OBE in 19 was a member of man mittees associated with hospitals, and health a li-fare, including the After ber retirement

shire, Miss Blyde contin-interest in and supi King's nursing throu nurses' league of which patron, and throu benevolent fund commi the league of which she trustee. She took part life of the village in wh lived in a number of Ca associated with the chin the Women's Institute. King's, as well as her community, mourn the of an indomitable figure embodied the best printing and Christian She will be very much by all who knew and lov

Lientenant-Colonel John Hatfield, late The shire Regiment, OBE, who on March 18, at the age was appointed a Deput tenant for Devon in 198



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iel gad

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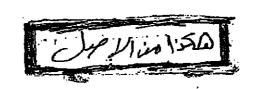
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# **BUSINESS NEWS**





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h Euro-S 183-1842

## BRIEF

## acing e cuts ıblic ding

te House announced that it planned to larger public spend-ian the \$13,000m to (about £5,900m to eductions, announced int Carter just two in his anti-inflation

ration officials indithe cuts might total much as \$16,000m I fiscal year starting and that an addi-of \$1,500m might be for the current additional

House spokesman, s of the cuts would ed shortly. ninistration fears that accelerating pace up 1981 fiscal expen-

d that further cuts to secure a balanced Chorles Schultze, f the council of ecosers, said here that ent's new measures ial but "bitter medi-

#### ectric loan ropean Investment

payments have to be made on or before March 1, 1981. European Com-nank for long-term s granted a 10-year have also been criticized for their sharply increased profits as a result of the rise in interest 80m Swiss francs im) to finance a charges, have escaped the im-position of a windfall tax for yrol to Tauernkraft-Salzburg) and Osterhowever, considering whether, iax changes are necessary. It was not clear, he said, whether it would be practicable or de-Elektrizitätswirt-(Verbundgesell-

#### ettlement

andan company bas 4.3m) out of court ges after the 1976 accident at actory in Seveso, taly. If aproved by a the Lombardy arliament, the settlebe paid to the Italian ombardy authorities.

look for the French over the coming Barre, the Prime Mini after yesterday's iner meeting. He con-or the government's for growth in money remained set at 11

#### ig cars sold

and othe reales protred many Americans the big car market erch, giving Chrysler one of their best as periods of the year. merformed General a percentoge basis.

#### s growth falls

business climate fell 0.5 points in to -3.0, the third iecline, signalling an slowdown in idustrial he EEC Commission vas the lowest level

neeting sources in Frankfurt le to forecast what West German Federal take at todoy's cenil meeting though a se in leading interest ot be ruled out.

Prodép to \$20 K.O. 1p to \$4p 5p to 71p 21p to 222p

3p to 21p 1p to 16p 65c to 810c

12.85 8.35 9.53 4,12 85.50 10.90

Mt

## CBI praises Budget policies but stock market reacts cautiously

By Philip Robinson and Peter Hill

In the stock market dealers last night expressed mild disappointment with Sir Geoffrey Rowe's - and the Con-servative administration's-second Bud-

Akthough the Financial Times ordinary share index closed at its day's peak of 435.1, up 4.8, jobbers shied away from making prices after hours as they weighed up the 56 measures and were unsure which way the market were the market way the way the market way the market way the way the

ket would move this morning.
Government stocks, which analysts reckon are now around an important support level, managed gains of flahead of the Chancellor's speech but are expected to ease back today. One gilt broker said: "There were no surprises. Without criticizing the

Budget, it was a big yawn. There was nothing there which will make fund managers wake up and feel they must buy immediately, and there is a lot of cash around." Government stocks are already overhung with two large tap issues and there was speculation last night that

the Government Broker may well cut the price of the long tap—which last traded at £50 to and closed at £50—to get the market mobing.
That buying could well soill into the

N Sea tax

will raise

Oil companies operating in

the North Sea have been required to produce increased revenues of £535m in 1980-81 by an increase from 60 to 70 per

cent in Petroleum Revenue Tax.

They will also have to make an advance payment of 15 per cent of estimated revenues in respect

of chargeable periods ending on or after June 30, 1981; such

The banks, however, who

the moment. The Chancellor is,

Constituting rises in all

for corporation tax.

since the 1979 Budget and the

consequent huge increases in the profits of Shell and British Petroleum had made a change in North Sea taxes inevitable.

The Government first intro-

£535m

equity market and give an initial lift to shares, but any lack of follow-

back to last night's levels. failure to cut the Public Sector Borrowfaliure to cut the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement still further, and the lack of any action on the employers' contribution to the national insurance

One analyst estimated that this would cause a further squeeze on com-pany liquidity, already under pressure from high interest rates and low profitability. A 1 per cent cup in the embloyer's payments would have eased cash flow by between £8m or £9m, it is estimated.

Industry greeted the Budget cautiously but the unions were universally critical. Moves to relax the levels of taxation and the concession on stock relief will be a useful boost to manufacturing industry, which is feeling the effects of recession and the steel strike.

While Sir Geoffrey failed to reduce the employers' national insurance surcharge, the important changes affecting small businesses—the centrepiece of

the package—were seen by many as providing a major transfusion.

Sir John Methyen, director general of the Confederation of British Industry. saw the Budget as a tough one but said the monetary and fiscal policies the Government was following were the

Company car curbs: Cash limits Sharé incentives Bumpy ride: Financial Editor Medium term strategy.

only way left for Britain to bear inflation.

However unpalatable some of the messures may seem, the whole package is the right way to get the economy back on course and we look forward to the lower interest rates so badly needed by businesses", Sir John said. He said that the Budget need not have been so tough had umons and managers handled their pay bargaining better

over the past year "What is needed now is realistic pay bargaining and improved efficiency so that we really can begin to march forward to the prosperous future we

all want."

From the trade union side—with which industry will have to work if the Chancellor's aspirations are to be realized — Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, described the package as "back to the thirties with a vengeance".

Mr Murray and other union leaders attacked the way in which they be-lieved the Chancellor had discrimi-nated against families and the changes in social security benefits for strikers. The Chancellor's claim that he was increasing the incentive to work would be greeted with derision and scorn, he

In the wine and spirit trade there is concern about the effect of increased duty, and also the higher costs of transport across industry as a result of increases in the vehicle excise duties and petrol prices.

Mr Walter Goldsmith, director general of the Institute of Directors, saw the Budget as being "rather too timid" and emphasized that in the institute's view the reduction in public sector spending was nothing like enough. Like other organizations and com-

panies, the main worry was that Sir Geoffrey had failed to give any indication of when interest rates might begin to fall. Mr Richard Weir, director of the

Retail Consortium, the umbrella group for retail organizations, said that while the measures would not depress demand, they would do little to stimulate

Measures for stimulating small businesses provoked the most favourable comments from organizations concerned with promoting that sector.

## Incentives for corporations, and individuals encouraged to invest directly in industry

By Peter Wilson-Smith and Richard Allen

As part of a general strategy of transferring resources from the public to the private sector, a number of measures are included designed to encourage the corporate sector and stimulate direct investment in industry by individuals. There will be relief for com-

panies which might face the clawback of past years' stock relief, where stocks have fallen as a result of general liquidity pressures or, in some cases, the steel strike. Depending on how stocks are financed, the liability will be deferred for one year. This will be a temporary

measure while the Government conducts a thorough reexamination of the corporate tax structure, in the light of the new standards on current cost accounting to be published on

The Government also plans to help reverse the trend towards large conglomerates by making it easier for companies to hive off parts of their business along the lines recently proposed by GEC. Measures will be brought forward in the Finance Bill to ease the tax disadvantage on demergers ".

tion of the corporate tax struc-ture will result in a Green Government hopes to legislate next year in respect of the tax payable on January 1, 1982. Further measures include additional incentives for per-

The Government's examina-

sonal investment in the corporate sector and a package of incentives aimed specifically at smaller businesses, Capital taxes are to be reformed to the benefit of both

individual investors and familyowned businesses. The present £1,000 exemption from capital gains will be raised to £3,000 per annum. Trusts will be exempted up to £1,500 per annum and investment and unit although investors in these will remain liable for their own

The threshold for capital transfer tax will also be raised to £50,000, which will exempt from liability at least two-thirds the estates which would otherwise be liable.
The Chancellor has given

much longed-for relief to the traded options market by changing the basis on which options wil be taxed. Instead of being treated as a wasting asset, which meant an investor paid tax even when the value of the option declined, options will in future be treated for capital gains purposes on the same basis as share warrants. Without these measures, it was assumed that the options

market would have died. The

Government's decision has encouraged the Stock Exchange to bring in further innovations to stimulate interest. These include introducing

five new series, reviewing inactive stocks and a big reducnon in brokers' commissions. In addition, pension funds and institutions will be encouraged to write options, and the Stock Exchange plans to introduce "put" options to the London market.

A further measure, which will provide a modest incentive for individuals to invest directly rather than through institu-tions, is the reduction in the rate for relief for life assurance

Originally set at 17! per cent when the standard rate of tax was 35 per cent, the level of relief will be reduced to 15 per cent—half the current basic rate of tax. However, the change will not come into force until April 6, 1981.

## Former director must? repay £2m to bank

By Michael Prest

In a judgment which could have far-reaching implications for relations between a bank and its client a former director was ordered yesterday to repay 52m in loans and interest. Mr Derek Barnes, the

Mr Derek Barnes, the former managing director of Northern Developments, a housebuilding company, was ordered to repay the money, believed to be a record, to Williams and Glyn's Bank. Costs of £500,000 were awarded against him. Mr Barnes will appeal appeal.

Mr Justice Gibson, the High Court judge, said in a judg-ment running into 200,000 words and seven volumes that the bank was right when con-tending that an overdraft is repayable on demand.

He said: "It is not contrary to the law or public policy for a company to borrow money on terms that it might be recalled at any time and then to trade in the normal way so long as the company does not incur debts knowing that it cannot repay them."

At one time Northern Deve-lopments was the second biggest house-building company in the country. In 1968 its profits were £427,000, which rose to

£7m in 1972.

But the following year saw the end of the housing boom, and the company was faced with much higher interest charges on borrowings from 30 banks and finance houses. There was also the risk of a demand for £3.5m on bills of

In July 1974 Williams and Glyn's joined with other banks and finance houses to restructure Northern Developments. The company went into receivership in 1975.

Mr Barnes's defence was that the banks had been negligent in lending to the company in view of its existing borrowings, and that consequently had contributed to reducing the value of shares in Northern Developments which Mr Barnes offered as security for loans. Some loans were to buy more shares.

These arguments were rejected by the court. The judge said that there was no onus on Williams and Glyn's to



banks were negligent.

advise Mr Barnes on the prise dence of borrowing. Nor had, the bank assumed such

responsibility.
Moreover, no negligence had been shown in lending 15,500,000 m 1972 to finance. Northern Developments' expansion. The three-day week and the Middle East war could not have been accicipated. The judgment specifically refers to £1m Mr Barnes borrowed in October 1972, to instruction

crosse his shareholding in the More money was borrowed for personal use two years, later and Mr Justice Gibson.

later and Mr Justice Gibson, said that the amount owed to williams and Glya's when will be solded with the House of Lords. The papers are to be lodged with buckley hopes the case will be

Buckley hopes the case will be heard in 1982. During the case the detence contended that it was wrong in law and in contract for an overdraft to be treated liable to recall on demand. The defence had argued that

this interpretation originated from the days when banks were much smaller and their liabilities were also immediately ately repayable. These then had to be covered by recaliable, loss. Now, however, the danger of a run on a United Kingdom clearing bank was negligible.

## Turkish loan sealed

arions were today putting the inishing touches to a major operation and Developments of help Turkey restore its conomic health.

Governments of 18 of the 24 than £500m). arions were today putting the finishing touches to a major financial aid package intended to help Turkey restore its

## Public spending will fall in real terms to the end of this Parliament

duced a special tax on offshire oil by the Oil Taxation Act of 1975. From November 1974 Petroleum Revenue Tax (PRT) was By Caroline Atkinson chargeable at the rate of 45 per can gradue at the rate of 45 per cent. It was a complicated tax subject to many allowances, payable 'after deduction of royalties and taken off liabilities The effect of the allowances

The effect of the allowances was to delay the payment of tax until companies operating in the North Sea had more than recovered the historic cost of their initial investment. Payment was not made until all capital expenditure had been recovered plus a 75 per cent uplift to take account of the interest companies would have By 1983-84 spending is expected to be about 4 per cent less in volume terms than in the present financial year 1979interest companies would have paid had projects been financed by debt. Other safeguards were built in to guarantee a minimum rate of return. There was both a

or return. Inere was both a "free" allowance of 10 million tons a year which could escape the tax and a safeguard which prevented the impact of PRT onfields earning less than a 30 per cent return on capital invested. These allowances delayed the payment of PRT revenue to the Exchequer to such an extent that in last lune's Budger measures were taken both to speed the inflow and to increase the total tax take. The uplift on capital allowances was reduced to 35 per cent, the tax rate increased to 60 per cent and the "free" allow-ance reduced to 5 million Boost for small businesses

tonnes a year. Arguing that the best finds have already been made, oil companies have asked for the tax regime to be softened.

Howard Mach 5p to 23p Kulim Malaysia 3p to 47p Mariborough 23p to 331p Retork 5p to 57p Wiggins Constr 2p to 31p

2p to 33p 20p to 337p 15p to 215p 38c to 623c

PRICE CHANGES

Robeco fi 5 Rustenburg

Norway Kr 11.58
Portogal Rsc 112.50
South Africa Rd 1.88
Spain Pta 158.00
Sweden Kr 9.95

Sweden Kr 5.95 Switzerland Fr 4.11 USA \$ 2.25 Yugodavia Dnr 52.50

Public spending is planned to fall in real terms in each of the remaining years of this Parliament. This is, as Sir Geoffrey Howe pointed out in his Budget speech yesterday, the first time that such a long term fall in the size of the public sector has been planned since the present system of public spending planning began twenty years

80. By 1982-83 the Government less spending than the Labour Government had allowed for.

This picture contrasts sharply with the Government's last White Paper on spending which aimed to keep the overall level stable. It is also a dramatic reversal of the trend of increased public spending over

the last two decades.

The Government decided to embark on a huge programme of cuts when it realized that its desire to cut income tax, and its borrowing over the medium term could be met only by a sharp cut in the volume of goods and services produced by the public sector.

on all programmes. The Govern-ment plans to keep its commit-ment to raise the real level of and order. These programmes will rise by 3 per cent and 21 per-cent a year respectively, spending on health is also projected to rise by 2 per cent a

Social security spending, which has been the biggest source of increased public Social spending in the past, is projected to rise very slightly over the coming four years. This represents a cut in the real value of any social security payments, as the Chancellor

The Government has actually failed to secure as large cuts in its plans for the coming finanits plans for the coming financial year as had been expected, although this is partly because of an increase in the contingency reserve-money which is left for emergency spending.

Next year's plans have been shaved by £575m, in current prices, from the November figures published in November. The contingency reserve has gone up by £325m. These figures do not take account of the hoped for savings on Britain's

hoped for savings on Britain's

spell the undoing of the policy. It shows a drop of 0.6 per cent in the volume of total public spending in 1980.81, followed by steeper falls of 1.2 per cent and 2.0 per cent in the two succeeding years. This year's 1,000m cash limits squeeze comes on top of the 0.6 per cent fall

In the last year, 1983-84, spending is planned to fall by 0.3 per cent. The fact that there is no breakdown of spending (between capital and current spending) by economic category in the later years suggests that ministers have not yet agreed on how the cuts should be allocated. It may be harder to win them when the time comes

Rapid rises in public sector. kapid rises in public sector, pay have clearly made cutting of public spending much more difficult. The Chancellor said yesterday that the Cleag comparability awards would cost \$2,000m in the coming year, with a further £1,000m for other civil service comparability payments

The estimated total for the nationalized industries' net borrowing during 1979/80 is, at £2,300m, sharply up on previous

## be public sector. The cuts will not fall evenly the four years covered by

months.

By Business News Staff
The Chancellor has followed through the recent encouraging poises made towards small businesses by the Government with substantial taxation benefits as part of his £363m "enterprise package". In addition he has announced the widely foreshadowed "enterprise zones" aimed at set-

ting up special sites for small

On the taxation side as a boost to new ventures, losses of capital invested in new enterprises will now be allowable against taxed income. Subject to conditions relating to the shares in any company being taken up from scratch, the nature of the company and to the disposal of any shares falling within the Inland Revenue's definitions, an individual will have up to two years to claim relief for the

Small company corporation tax, already at a special lower rate of 42 per cent, is reduced to 40 per cent. The profits limit by which a

small company is defined is raised from £50,000 to £70,000 and the higher limit, above which the full 52 per cent rate which the full 52 per cent rate initial allowance instead of the usual 50 per cent plus 4 per cent annual write-down allowapplies, is raised to £130,000 ance. This relief is to run fer

The limit required for: VAJ egistration is raised from listed securities, usually relating to small companies, stock jobwill now only have to pay a E4,000 is to apply. fixed stamp duty of 50p instead of the full 2 per cent ad sarily harsh aspects " of the present arrangements lifted. valorem duty as long as the. securities are sold within two

Close companies, those controlled by five or fewer people. and their associates, are to be given greater fiscal freedom. The condition requiring a shareholder to have worked for most of his working life in the company in order to qualify for tax relief on money borrowed to in the company is abolished.

In addition the tax on close company income not needed for development or maintenance as distributed income is abolished. Also the limit on the apportionment of investment income is raised from £1,000 or 10 per cent to £3,000 or 10 per cent. Capital spending on the con-struction of industrial buildings providing 2,500 sq ft or less, now qualifies for 190 per cent

registration is raised from £10,000 to £13,500 and a quarterly registration limit of Sub-contractors are to have

Details are to be published with the Finance Bill. The limits on retirement annuity relief for the self-employed is raised from 15 per cent to 171 per cent of net relevant earnings. The premium ceiling of £3,000 in normal cases and the higher ceiling for those born before 1916 are to be abolished.

As outlined in an Inland Revenue consultative document last summer certain costs of to be allowed as deductions. Similarly the incidental costs of raising convertible loans with conversion dates of not less than three years will be allowable.

Some pre-trading spending such as rent, rates and wages are to be allowable and tax relief is now also to be extended to companies having to make redundancy payments on a voluntarily high level—relief is available up to three times the statutory amount

## **Prudential Corporation Limited**

**Unaudited Group Results for 1979** 

		1979	1978
	-	£m	£m
Life:	Premium încome	889.0	761.3
	Surplus attributable to policyholders	303.7	248.5
	Surplus attributable to shareholders	24.2	17.2
General:	Premium income	416.7	394.4
• • • •	Underwriting result	(15.2)	(4,2)
	Investment income	32.5	27.2
		17.3	23.0
	Taxation	5.7	6,8.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Net Surplus	11.6	- 16.2
Profit	Life	24.2	17.2 .
and Loss	General	11.6	16.2
Account:	Other net income	9.8	· 7.8
•	Profit for the year	45.6	41.2
	Dividend cost	28.3	24.1
	Retained profits	17.3	17.1
Earnings pe	rshare	15.3p	13.8p
Dividend pe	Dividend per share		8.0p

\*This amount excludes the further dividend of 0.063p per share paid with the interim... dividend in 1978 following the reduction in the rate of tax credit.

The premium income and surplus from Life business increased very satisfactorily in 1979. Policyholders' bonuses have again been increased and the improvement in the surplus for shareholders has been enhanced by a return to profitability by Vanbrugh Life . and a larger surplus from reinsurance business.

381 811CE	•			
	Premiun	n income	Underwrit	ing result ·
	1979	1978	1979.	1978
• .	£m	. £m	£m	£m
ŲK .	137.9	111.9	(7.8)	(4.3)
Canada	44.3	42.5	1.7	3.4
EEC	44.1	45.1	(1.7)	(1.6)
Other Countries	28.8	32.5	(2.6)	· (1.1)
Marine & Aviation	7.7	8.5	(0.7)	(0.9)
Specialist Reinsurance				
(Mercantile & General)	153.9	153.9	(4.1)	0.3
	416.7	394.4	(15.2)	(4.2)

The underwriting results in the UK and overseas, both on the direct and the reinsurance accounts, were disappointing, but the fall in the net surplus for general business was restricted to £4.6m by a substantial increase in investment income.

The Directors have declared a final dividend of 6.0p per share payable on 29 May next. This, together with the interim dividend of 3.5p per share paid in November, amounts to



Prudential Corporation Limited, 142 Holborn Bars, London EC1N 2NH.

## UKAEA urges improved methods for reactor safety inspection

Further developments of inspection techniques are essential before an Americandesigned pressurized water reactor (PWR) could go into service in this country, the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority has said in a written paper to the parliamentary select committee on energy.

The paper is intended to elaborate evidence given orally by UKAEA and to reply to some criticisms, particularly those of Sir Alan Contrell who has expressed his fears over the safety

Sir Alan told the committee that cracks as long as one inch could develop in the steel walls of the PWR which could not be detected by present techniques, so that a catastrophic incident could occur without warning.

In its written evidence UKAEA says that the required reliability of crack detection demanded more advanced techthought necessary. At present these techniques were only available in the laboratory.

It is vital that the neces-sary development work be undertaken as a matter of urgency to convert them (the techniques) into robust automated inservice inspection for use on the first United Kingdom PWR pressure vessel," UKAEA said. The Government intends to order its first PWR, a 1.182

A French move to export pro-

ducts and expertise arising.

from the national "Téléma-

developing an informationbased society through the con-vergence of telecommunications

and computing—was launched yesterday at the international

bition at Wembley Conference

Ironically, it is an Englishman—Mr Roy Bright, who previously played a leading part in the Post Office's Prestel

viewdata system—who will spearhead this move as director-

matique, a new company set up

by the French telecommunica-

tions authority to promote the

The first objective of the new French organization is "to

create a worldwide awareness

and subsequently market oppor-

tion of an important range of products grouped under the Télématique programme".

This programme includes a

which has been in operation for

some time); and the revolu-tionary "electronic directory"

About 350 workers at Vickers defence systems division in

Newcastle upon Tyne are to be made redundant, the company announced yesterday. A further 1,200 employees will continue

blamed on falling orders, parti-cularly because of the cancella-tion by Iran of contracts to supply Chieftain tanks. The

company, which makes armoured vehicles for the British Government, is continuing talks

in Whitehall aimed at securing

A new battle tank will be launched at the British Army

equipment exhibition in June.
Meanwhile. Vickers has
strengthened its marketing
team and is actively pursuing

A Vickers official explained that formal notice of the 350 redundancies will be given to the workforce at the Elswick works on May 12. If suitable work was found within the 90-

day notice period, the position

would be reconsidered.

on short-time-working.

more work.

orders overseas.

The redundancies

in principle to the

Office Prestel service

French developments abroad.

programme—aimed at

Technology Editor

Worries over the possibility of dangerous and irreparable cracks developing in PWRs which might present govern-ments with the choice of shutting them down on safety grounds and losing millions of pounds of investment or running them at a risk have become the chief cause for concero over the plan to introduce the design to the United

Kingdom. is important., UKAEA maintains, that decisions on developing the inspection techniques should be made early so that they can be developed well in advance of installation and preferably in time to satisfy any concern which may be

raised at a public inquiry.

Research by UKAEA in collaboration with other agencies, has, however, shown that growth of hairline cracks does not appear to be as worrying as once thought. Experiments are continuing as it is believed to be too early to make final

Cracks which require repair have never been discovered in pressure vessels in ser-although serious cracks were found in two boiling water reactor vessels during preervice inspection in the United Some cracks developing in

The Government intends to order its first PWR, a 1,182 megawatt system on licence found in French PWRs, could

terminals in their homes.

Subscribers would use the terminals to consult a compu-

ter-held telephone directory in-

this would work out cheaper

at the end of 1981. A total of

(keyboard and video units) by

If all goes well, the proposal that about 30 million tele-

phone users in France should

have been supplied with free terminals by 1992. Printed direc-tories would by then have been

This specialized example of a

the more general national viewdata service, which is known as Teletel. A Teletel experimental

service for up to 2,500 telephone

subscribers in the Paris area is

this would keep some of the workforce occupied until 1991.

will not affect the other two

cité (CGE) the name Roneo will be transferred to CGE's subsidiary, CIT-Alcatel.

will be phased out over the next five years, although a special agreement has been

made to use the name for office

The use of Roneo by Vickers

plans to close the works.

The planned redundancies

phased out.

planned viewdata information viewdata-type service is seen as service under development providing a major impetus to

scheme to provide telephone planned for the end of 1980.

Defence jobs to go at

Vickers in north east

only a few years.

before that it has promised a defects. Larger and more danand might involve remote operation not yet developed.

> been repaired remotely, the UKAEA says, and the French believe that within 18 months they will have developed techniques for remote welding within a reactor.

> One of the problems of weld-ing within a radioactive vessel, is that techniques are not available to protect the vessel from the stresses that the welding itself causes. Tests have been carried out in the United States which shown that repair welds where these techniques were not used stood up to test-

"However the extent and magnitude of residual stress without post-weld heat treatment is considerable," UKAEA

It is not clear, whether a weld in a large crack of per-baps three or four inches be repaired so that the vessel as a whole would remain

causes problems, might not be necessary. Divers have entered a radioactive pressure vessel and completed work inside a shielded cage and received a remarkably low radiation dose. ITLAEA believes that this UKAEA believes that this method of welding could be re-

#### Microchip French move to capture wider viewdata market inhibiting makers

British microcomputer manu facturers are under pressure to assemble their products outside the country because of excessive customs duty on imported microchips, according to Lord Avebury, who is forming a European lobby to fight the

The rates levied on micro-electronic components allow an assembled product to be im-ported into Britain on a tariff as low as 5.8 per cent, whereas the microchips imported on their own are subject to a levy wider implications than its initial purpose; the free home terminals will be usable also as general purpose viewdata sets. electronic directory scheme is due to begin as an ex-perimental service in the Ille-

This has caused concern to he small manufacturers in the equipped with their terminals United Kingdom which rely on such micro components made largely in volume by the United

States or Japan. Lord Avebury, chairman of Digico Micro Computer Systems of Stevenage, raised the question in the House of Lords last week, quoting evidence published in the Electronic Times.

said that the EEC attached importance to retaining an adequate level of tariff protection to encourage production of chips in the Community.

He added that the Government had taken steps to secure the agreement of other member states of the Community to the temporary suspension of Cus-toms duties on certain chips that were not available from Community producers.

But until that agreement is secured or until such microchips are being manufactured on any scale within Europe, all micro computer manufacturers in Britain will have to pay 17

divisions—non ferrous meials and pressings—located at Elswick: An official emphasized The European lobby is being that, despite present diffi-culties, there were no long term supported by Mr Clive Sinclair, who is now launching his own micro computer for less than \$100. He is in no doubt that such tariffs are a big impedimental property and property and the such tariffs are a big impedimental property. The present Comecon oil price system, which sets the price for Soviet oil deliveries to eastern Europe, will remain unchanged for the foreseeable future. Mr Gyula Kovacs, vice president of the Hungarian National Planning Office, said. Meanwhile, Vickers has disment whereby the company sells its office machinery ment to British manufacturers of microcomputers. division to the French group Compagnie Generale d'Electri-cité (CGE) the name Roneo

Mr Clive Sinclair said: \*Those companies involved in the production of calculators, games and microcomputers are using components whose value is a high proportion of the cost of the final product. With the

furniture and filing systems in France.

Under a deal agreed in principle, CGE will pay about 2.500 Vickers employees, in Britain—mainly at Romford, Britain—and in West Germany, because the more during the calculator development five years ago, remembers the problems be had competing during the boom when all his attempts to Defence systems divisions is panies throughout the world, now completing an order for will be affected. have the duty on the imported microchips were unsuccessful.

# duty of 17 pc

stead of using conventional printed directories. According to a French speaker at the Wembley conference yesterday, than printing directories within An important aspect which also emerged yesterday is that the directory scheme has much

of 17 per cent. et-Vilaine Department of France

Lord Treigarne replied on behalf of the Government, who

per cent on chips imported from outside the United King-

mark-up being so small in this highly competitive market such excessive taxes are absurd".

## Department of Employment Gazette

#### Jobless pressures on the young in recruitment nology were more strike prone

By Our Economics Staff

Young people are likely to be hit particularly hard by the unemployment caused by the recession which is just beginning, according to an article in the Employment Gazette.

The article, based on a Department of Employment study, shows that youth unemployment moves up by a much greater amount than total unemployment when the economy enters a recession.

It suggests that for every I per cent rise in total unemployment there will be a 1.7 per cent rise in unemployment among males under 20. The pattern is even more marked for women, with a 1 per cent rise in female unemployment leading to a 3 per cent rise in unemployment among women

The article shows that the reason young people are particularly badly hit by recession is employers not to take on new

usually account for a large pro-portion of the drop in employ-health. ment during a recession.

However, young people tend not to stay unemployed as long as older unemployed workers.

Strike patterns

·Strikes are more common among occupational groups which have a higher proportion of male workers, a greater degree of unionization and high labour turnover.

These are the results of some research carried out by the Department of Employment.
The study looks at data only up to 1973. It shows that there is a great variation in the frequency of strikes between different occupations. Manual workers are more likely to he

involved in strikes than non-

The occupations with most that they start out with no jobs strikes between 1966 and 1973 or are likely to try to change per 100,000 employees were construction and mining transport and storing. By contrast farming and fishing were almost strike free. Professional are accounted for by the metal workers in science and tech-

The proportion of graduates

with higher degrees going into industry has been rising since 1973, after falling in the early 1970s. Nearly a quarter of men university graduates, but less than 8 per ceut of women, go

Work days lost

More than 3.2 million workworse than those for February.

The steel strike has been responsible for the overwhelming majority of days lost this year. Over 5.5 million out of the rotal 5.9 million days lost manufacturing sector.

Graduates in industry

A new commercial oil field had been discovered in the North Sea. It is in block 16/21a, close to the Toni and Thelma fields which are expected to be developed, and the Andrew dis-covery which lies across blocks operated by British Petroleum and Phillips Petroleum. Operator of 16/21a is the independent Sun Oil. A member of the consortium in the block, Hampton Gold Mining Areas, says that from data taken from two wells supple on the license.

two wells sunk on the licence it appears that the find should be capable of commercial development, subject to studies of the engineering work.

ing days were lost as a result strikes in February, bringing the total in the first two months of 1980 to 5.9 million. This is 700,000 more than in the same period last year, which went on become the worst year in postwar history for days lost through disputes. Figures for March are likely to be even

According to Hampton it will be necessary to drill at least one more well to find out the extent of the additional re-serves discovered by the second well. This will show what production capacity will be necessary above that resul-ting from the discovery of the first well,



Tokyo funds

banking consortium are to

supply nearly 7,000m yen (£12.8m) to enable building

work to resume on a huge petrochemical complex in south

The £1,376m Bandar Kho-

meini complex for which Iran is paying half, is Japan's big-

gest single overseas project. Building had been interrupted

for nearly a year because of the

Ford is to introduce 12 days'

short-time working at the Cologne-Niehl body-work and assembly plant in Germany because of poor demand for

**EEC** Commission

pleased by Bethlehem Steel's decision not to file anti-dumping suits against foreign exporters, Commission sources said.

Short time at Ford

Bethlehem decision

German insolvencies

ltaly's deficit

Insolvency proceedings in West Germany totalled 734

cases in January, 5.7 per cent fewer than in January, 1979, the federal statistics office re-

Italy's trade deficit is ex-pected to more than double in 1980 to £6,238.5m, mainly be-

cause of the rising cost of

imported petroleum, according to the research office of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.

Sales of American-built cars fell 16.2 per cent in mid-Larch

was spread relatively evenly

among the big three makers

General Motors' sales were down 18 per cent, Ford's fell

15.5 per cent, and Chrysler's down 16.2 per cent.

The Japanese motor industry expects slow growth in vehicle demand for the financial year

Ford Motor Co is to shut

down one of the two shifts at

its assembly plant in Wixom, Michigan laying off about 1.900 employees. The plant assembles

More Japanese steel

Japanese exports of steel products rose to 2:41 million tonnes

in February, from 1.97 million

tonnes in January and from 2.10

Japan's long term prime lend-ing rate will be raised by 0.7 per cent to 9.5 per cent from April 1, the Industrial Bank of

Oil pricing stability

Cheap pianos influx

Britain's piano manufacturing industry, which employs about 1.400 people, is becoming increasingly alarmed at the inroads of cheaper foreign manufacturers. Nearly a third of the pianos sold in Britain last year ware imported a rice.

last year were imported, a rise of 10 per cent on the previous

North Sea

discovery

by Sun Oil

Ey Our Energy Correspondent

Sun Oil said earlier this month that it had completed a well which confirmed a dis-

covery made in 1975. The later

well had added substantially to

estimates of reserves resulting

from the earlier drilling.

million tonnes a year earlier.

Prime rate up

Japanese car demand

beginning next month.

1.900 Ford lay-offs

US car sales down

rescue Iran

chemicals

project

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## ancellor's attack on 'perks' is icentrated on the company car

ncellor's attack on fits was muted, and erved for company the cars on the scale figures used ing the benefit of 20 per cent across taking effect from

rey said that exist-iad been allowed to ebind "any reason-re of true values", the present figures er the current cost rance and maintenhe said, was, unfair ividuals who owned iot to mention those afford to run a car

uge family saloon as

Present scale		
Cars costing up to £8,000	•	Cars

costing up to £9.600 1301-1800cc 1301-1800cc car have been in- Cars costing £8,001-12,000 .550 Cars costing £9,601-14,400. 660 Cars costing over £12,000 Cars costing over £14,400 1,050

> ployee; in the 1981-82 tax year. But despite the administrative the benefit will rise to 3500, problems involved, Sir Geoffrey. The rates are halved where said that, if the provision of substantial business mileage is free petrol continued to spread involved, and as a modest con-cession the Chancellor has recession the Chancellor has remileage" as 18,000 miles a year from 1981-82, compared with the present total of 25,000

Fears that the Chancellor woul dtax petrol provided by employers for their staff were groundless—this year, at least.

into cash, a restriction which does not apply to those earning more than £8,500.

The Chancellor has asked the luland Revenue to consult em-ployers about me problems in eliminating this threshold and making fringe benefits taxable in the band of all employees.

The provision of cheap loans to employees—often for season tickets also came under scrutiny, and the prescribed interest rate at which the loan is deemed bave been made-which which represents the taxable benefit—bas been increased from 9 per cent to 15 per cent from May 5. The effective rate of interest on loans outstanding during the whole of 1980 will be 14.5 per cent. To counter-balance the increase, the benefit is exemptirom tax if it does not exceed £200. The previous limit was £50.

RELIEF

or changes now but Green er later in the year

t expected that the would make major the system of stock he Budget. Almost anges in this aspect anges in this aspect raxation will have ae experience of the if inflation accoun-will not be long in ie accountants will publication of an m of current cost next Monday. The

r on corporate taxan the year. antime, as expected. s to relieve com-ne burden of paying i down by circum-side their controlby the steel strike, is expected to be

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wait

· · · · luced the wholesale which the Govern-

ly levied on

chancellor has felt

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order to maintain between the taxa ains, and partly be-

tax year is estima-m), he has not felt lish it altogether

the proposed allowing for the nflation-indexation

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a government com-

atting down on the

and the cost of So the search for

ble solution to the

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simplicity, however,

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made during the time, were liable for

transfer and capital

That apart, he has mself to an attempt

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10 to £50,000. This
d to exempt two

as been replaced by madical changes ted in capital transhe Chancellor has he anomaly under

servative promises

e system of capital

this country, the

as not, in this latest

orters were hoping. ognizing, again, the

the present opera-

growing fears of a cash crisis in industry because of the com-bined effects of price control and a sharp increase in raw material costs: and with minor

amendments it has remained in force ever since. Under the November 1974 proposals, companies were allowed to defer tax on a proportion of their profit equal to the amount by which stocks had risen over the preceding year—less a nominal 10 per cent (later raised to 15 per cent) of trading profits, which was assumed to be the amount by which the volume (as opposed to the value) of stocks might have risen in the normal course of trade.

The proposals effectively relieved companies of the burden of paying tax on the dramatic but illusory profits produced by large increases in the value of stocks, which would sooner or later have to be replaced at new and higher

1981/82 scale

template action next year".

Another issue on which the

Chancellor has postponed a decision is the distinction between higher and lower paid

employees in respect of fringe

benefits. Anyone earning below £8,500 is only subject to rax on

Together with the system of first year allowances against tax on the purchase of capital goods, stock relief has largely eliminated any liability to mainpart of British manufacturing companies—though the Gov-ernor of the Bank of England has tentatively suggested that the effects of taxation based on current cost accounts, of the variety that will be announced by the accountants next Mon-day, could be more favourable

ASSET SALES

## £500m forecast is unchanged

By Nicholas Hirst Energy Correspondent

Asset sales of £500m are proposed, unchanged from the fore-cast for 1980-81 made in last November's White Paper on public expenditure, which followed £1,000m sales of government interest promised in the April 1979 Rudget. This figure was almost achieved during 1979-80. al gains tax—which

During 1979/80 some £290m was raised by the offer of Briush Petroleum shares held The sale of a third of the by government to the public, a shares representing the offshore further £500m was raised by a interest of BNOC has been forward sale of oil by the British estimated to raise at least National Oil Corporation, with

sold £38m of shares in Inter- although rising North Sea national Computers, and £22m revenues will minigate the was raised by the sale of govern— effects of the loss.

ment shares in the Suez Finance

had increased the grand total, according to the last parliamentary answer, to £950m; with mentary answer, to 1950m, with further sales being negotiated. Had it been possible to arrange for the sale of shares in a new North Sea company, formed from the BNOC, to take place during 1980/81, the total requirement for asset sales could have been met by that action alone thus a homes. action alone, plus a bonus. estimated to raise at least

£700m. Without this inflow a further payment being made in 1979/80

Without this inflow a further for oil to be delivered during the next financial year.

The National Enterprise Board

Costruction

## 'Lump' tax system to be changed

By John Huxley Another attempt is to be made by the Government to improve and simplify tax measures for the construction

industry.'
Changes to legislation originally introduced to prevent tax abuses: associated with the "lump" will be included in the Finance Bill, the Chancellor dis-

They will attempt to lighten they will attempt to lighten the administrative burden placed on industry by the requirements of the present scheme based on the 714 certificates. This certificate is issued to sub-contractors under the present tax deduction regime.

regime.
The Government has also conceded that unnecessarily harsh aspects of the present arrangements should be re-

After consultations with construction industry leaders, it has agreed to relax the threequalifying condition for a certificate and extend the powers of the Inland Revenue Commissioners. The commissioners' jurisdiction is likely to be extended to all marters covering the issue of certificates.

Although full details of the proposed changes are awaited, they are likely to be based on a consultative paper published

in January.

This suggested that earlier legislation had gone a long way towards preventing abuses of "lump" labour-only operations which had earlier been costing which had earlier been costing the Inland Revenue up to £100m a year in lost revenue. Builders are required

certificates youchers (similar to receipts) for payments made. This is to national insurance obligations

are being met. investigating 37 cases of pos-sible abuse involving payments

Stamp duty

## Prospective house buyers helped by £20,000 threshold

Although prospective house buyers have received little joy on the interst rate front from the Budget, there is still a case for quiet celebration. Unlike existing home-owners many of them will at least be spared the burden of that tax on house price inflation, stamp duty on

house price transactions: thresholding societies and solicitors. This year both the Law Society and the Building Societies Association made its abolitions. tion or curtailment one of the principal planks in their pre-Budger representations.

In the event they have not gained as much as they had

e estates that would be liable. anding submissions w Society and other parties, that the top E30,000, the new starting point is only £5,000 up at £20,000 pushing up the other bands by £5,000 to £35,000 where the top ch the tax is applied educed from the precent, there has been to curtail its impact 2 per cent rate bites.

The changes will cost £75m and the South East is now in 1980-81 and £85m in a full over £30,000 and it is esti-

Unfortunately, the Government has not seen fit to Even in the "cheapest" remove the other major grievance against stamp duty. Where a house changes hands at £20,000 or more, stamp duty will continue to be levied on residential property. will continue to be levied on The tax has been severely the whole sum, not just the criticized in recent years surplus over £20,000. Nor, by all the parties involved in house price transactions: threshold where stamp duty

The reduced impact of stamp duty will be welcomed by most people in the house-buying chain. The latest bands and rates were fixed in 1974 when the everage; price of a house was only £11,000 and stamp duty, beginning at £15,000 plus, only affected 16 per cent of all prospective horrowers. Today the average price

hoped. Far from lifting the prospective borrowers, threshold from £15,000 to Today the average houses nationwide is £23,052
(according to The Times/Halifax House Price Index).

Broken up by regions, the average house price in London is no change on this front.

maced that 94 per cent of all borrowers pay stamp duty.
Even in the "cheapest" side, the average house price. 15.114 is above the stamp duty foreshold.

House buyers in areas like the South West, West Midlands and East Anglia will still probably be subject to the

would relax the rules on mortgage, interest tax relief have proved ill-founded.

The ceiling for tex relief was fixed at loans of £25,000 in 1974, and given the rise in house prices ir has been argued that the threshold where interest relief stops should now be at least £50,000.

However, in line with the philosophy that lower income tax rates do away with the need for other tax concessions, there

## indling fuel supplies and a new option

acellor's abolition of licence for electrielled vehicles might

dwindling fuel surescalating costs. the reduction of transport. in transportation to

pioneers in paying for a vehicle

the Electricity However. Council, which, like Lucas, Chloride, Vauxhall and many panic buying among others involved in the developing public concerned ment of the new transport, have applauded this move by the Chancellor.

According to the Council, the also be remember abolition "represents a recogn car manufacturing nition by the Government of relopment as the day nother blow was dethese industries.

The contribution electric from 1800.

In fact its history is older than that of the conventional our dependence on oil for petrol driven car. Henry Ford

"Many organizations are now s a bonus, the de-end use of electric use of electric vehicles. Further and use of extended interest in electric vehicles can certain whether the is not been extended interest in electric vehicles can certain whether the is not been extended interest in electric vehicles can certain whether the is not been extended interest in electric vehicles can certain whether the is not been extended interest in electric vehicles can certain whether the is not been extended interest in electric vehicles can certain whether the is not been extended interest in electric vehicles can certain whether the is not been extended interest in electric vehicles can certain whether the is not been extended interest in electric vehicles can certain whether the is not been extended interest in electric vehicles can certain whether the is not been extended interest. by this decision."

Kingdom that pay a vehicle licence between £50-£70.

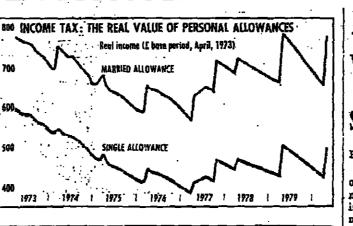
vehicles is one that has gained momentum over the last decade with the supplies of fossil fuel under constant strain, the concept of the electric car dates

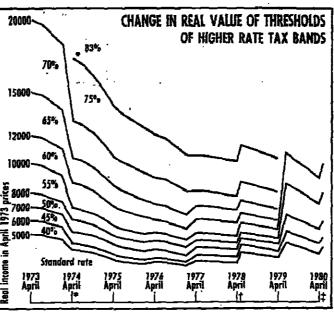
petrol driven car. Henry Ford was to find that the main rival to his first model was an many years it was not quite certain whether the petrol

There are about 35,000 elec- was to retard the electric car's ric vehicles in the United development and give petrol Although the idea of increase the beginning of the century—
research in electric powered the range of the wahielvehicles is one that the range of the wahielthe edge was the same one

During the popular days of the electric vehicle in the United States there were over 20,000. New York, Boston and even Berlin could boast of electric taxis and the world speed record of 105 kph was held in 1899 by an electric

The Chancellor's decision will American electric car, and for be applauded, but millions of many years it was not quite pounds will need to be invested to even match the 5,000 that shicle had the advantage. were being used in London at However, the constraint that the turn of the century.





All rates lower by 2%. New top band introduced

Income bonds

## Welcome for end of short term bonds

Far from bemoaning the axe on short term income bonds, much of the life assurance industry has welcomed the move which had been widely expected.

Short term one or two year income bonds, offering net returns of up to 19.5 per cent, have pulled in around £90m since they were resurrected last October, much of it in the last few weeks.

The Life Offices Association has campaigned to have the bonds outlawed because of the way in which they manipulated tax relief on insurance pre-miums to achieve the high returns. The fear was that by such blatant use of the 174 per cent tax relief (paid directly by the Government to the in-surance companies) o boost the attractions of these policies, other mainstream insurance business would be put in jeopardy. The Government's decision

The Government's decision to round up these bonds leaves intact the principle that tax relief should be available on long term life assurance con-tracts running for 10 years or more. The industry is less gratified that the Chancellor

has not altered the 174 per cent rate of relief, down to 15 per cent from April 1981. There was an understanding that the Inland Revenue would give the insurance industry a year's notice of any changes in the rate, and many people were expecting that premium relief would be fixed at 15 per cent,

restoring the level to the traditional rate of half basic rate tax.
Although the axe on income bonds has not been made retrowho bought in the mad rush of the last few days will be safe holders of two-year bonds will find the return reduced because of the cutback in premium tax

More repercussions will be felt by the smaller, mainly non-association life assurance companies which were selling the bonds. It was the main source of business for many of them, and at the moment there is

nothing of equal glamour on the market with which they can maintain their sales momentum.

In many of the traditional life offices, contingency plans to launch short term income body this week, if the Chancellor had given them tacit approval by taking no action against them have been permanently shelved.



## **SUMMARY OF GROUP RESULTS FOR 1979**

DIVIDENDS. The Directors are recommending to the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 9th May 1960 a final dividend of 4.85p per share payable on 15th July 1980 to shareholders on the register as at the close of business on 17th June 1980. With the interim dividend of 4.15p per share which was paid on 15th January 1980 the total dividend for the year will be 9.0p per share (1978: 6.\$409p). The total cost of these dividends will be £12.1m.

RESULTS. Investment income in the shareholders' fund increased by 23 per cent to £59.7m. Pre-tax profits of Grovewood Securities were £13.2m and with the share of associated companies' profits brought the total income from investments to £73.9m (1978: £60.2m). Shareholders' long term profits were £10.5m after grossing up for corporation tax and franked investment income. After charging pension fund contributions, which is the market practice, fire and general underwriting made a loss of £18.8m (1978: £17.5m). General business premium income increased by 9 per cent.

Overall pre-tax profits increased by 26 per cent to £64.3m.



Sir Denis Mountain, Bt., Chairman,

PREMIUM INCOME		£m		£m
Fire, accident and motor	376.7		342.5	
Marine, aviation and transport	20.4	397.1	21.4	363.9
Long term—annual premiums	119.4		102.1	
-single premiums	56,0	175.4	50.1	152.2
		572.5		516.1
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		1979		1978
		£m		£m
investment income		59.7		48.5
Profits of Grovewood Securities		13.2		11.2
Share of associated companies' profits		1.0		0.5
Shareholders' long term profits		10.5		9.4
Underwriting loss		<u>(18.8)</u>	•	<u>(17.5)</u>
		65.6		52.1
Expenses not charged to other accounts		1.3		1.2
Surplus before taxation		64.3		50.9
Taxation		25.5		21.5
Minority interest •		3.1		2.6
Net surplus for year available for				
appropriation		35.7		26.8
Staff profit sharing scheme	1.1		0.9	
Less taxation	0.6	0.5	0,5	0.4
Surplus available before transfer to				
Catastrophe reserve		35.2		26,4
Transfer to catastrophe reserve		2.0		2.0
Dividends		12.1		9.2
Balance added to retained profits and reser	rves.	21.1		15.2
· Paristra de la constante de actor actor const				
uding capital appreciation on investments oth	er than th	10se of the	long-term	insuranc

INVESTMENTS. The free reserves of the group, include funds, amounted to 63 per cent of general insurance business premium income.

During the year our cash flow within the United Kingdom showed a further satisfactory increase. The new money was mainly invested in British it securities and mortgages with some addition to our equity portfolio. In the latter part of the year short term deposits were built up to provide the funds required to finance the acquisition of BSIT. These larger deposits taken in conjunction with very high short term rates of interest contributed usefully to our investment income.

FIRE AND GENERAL. Our overall result is analysed geographically in the following table in which is included that part of investment

	income £m	rasult Em	expenses £m_	Total £m	Total £m
United Kingdom, including marine and reinsurance	308.6	(15.3)	38.4	23.1	£m 15.9
Australia	17.1	(2.1)	1,2	(0.9)	(0.6)
Belgium ·	27.1	(2.8)	3.4	0.6	1.0
South Africa	31.7	1.9	1.5	3.4	- 3.0
USA	5.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7
Otherteritories	6.9	· (0.7)	1.1	0.4	<u>(0.1)</u>
*	397.1	(18.8)	46.0	27.2	19.9
Attributable to Shareholders' funds	-		26.6	26.6	21.5
·		(18.8)	72.6	53.8	41.5

UNITED KINGDOM. Premium income increased by 18 per cent to £257m (1978: £218m). 1979 was a difficult year for all underwriting accounts and there was an overall loss of £16.1m (1978: loss £14.9m). The severe weather at the beginning and the end of the year cause heavy damage and had a significant impact on claims costs, as did the increase in the rate of VAT and higher levels of inflation. The commercial and industrial fire account again made a satisfactory profit. The "all-in" account made a loss of £6.4m (1978: loss £7.4m). The effect on the account of the severe weather at the beginning of the year was partly provided for by the additional unexpired risk provision made in 1978. Motor insurance suffered another bad year with higher claims frequency in both private and commercial sectors and further increases in claims costs. There was a loss of £10.1m (1978: loss £7.1m). In the liability account there was an overall loss of £2.6m (1978: loss £1.8m) with josses in both the employers' and public liability sections of the account. The adverse effect of inflation on claims costs continues to be a serious feature of this account. Another good underwriting result was produced by our engineering insurance subsidiary.

MARINE AND AVIATION. The 1976 marine underwriting account, closed at the end of 1979, has produced a satisfactory surplus which has been retained in the account in view of the poor experience of the more recent years. The favourable outcome of the 1976 account was contributed to by a relatively light experience of total losses. The fund at the end of the year of £33.1m is equivalent to 162 per cent of our

OVERSEAS. There was an overall underwriting loss of £3.5m (1978: loss £3.1m). Trading conditions in Australia continued to be unsatisfactory. The results of our Belgian subsidiary suffered from the bad weather claims in the early pert of the year. South Africa continues to contribute excellent results. The results in the USA are particularly pleasing.

LIFE. World-wide new business produced new annual premiums of £29.7m (1978: £25.2m) and single premiums and considerations for annuities amounted to £56.0m (1978: £50.1m). The annual valuation of the life funds has resulted in increased bonuses to policyholders. Profits transferred to the shareholders' account were £6.3m (1978: £5.4m) not of tax, with a grossed-up value of £10.5m (1978: £9.4m) including £0.3m from the Belgian life fund.

GROVEWOOD SECURITIES LIMITED. The pre-tax profit of Grovewood Securities was £13.2m (1978: £11.2m). The increase of 18 per cent was achieved in the face of unusually severe trading and economic conditions and shows the underlying strength of the various businesses

Copies of the Report and Accounts for 1979 and the Chairman's Statement will be sent to shareholders on 11th April 1880.

## Eagle Star Holdings Limited

1, Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8BE

## Two-tier interest rates as a stimulus to manufacturing

Sir, Two-tier interest rates have been mentioned before in your columns, but I have not seen a coarring rejection of their use, as a relatively simple measure to seem a finductry of inductry windfell profits it should be the stimulation of manufacturing industry is necessary in order to create wealth and employment Small firms have an

important part to play.

Many manufacturing firms because they are undercapita- tories.

lized and often operate in cramped, inefficient premises. With low profits and high in-

facturing sector of industry, windfall profits, it should be Despite the purist monetarists possible to reserve funds for it seems incontrovertible that capital investment by manufaccapital investment by manufac-turing firms at low interest rates. At present the clearing banks are rightly worried about the ability of firms to repay interest and loans, even for such essential investments as cannot make reasonable profits modern machinery and fac-

## Surrey TW9 2DG. Tax policy in Greece

From Mr A. G. Chloros

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr dom. M. P. Christides (The Times, March 4) has read too much, I March 4) has read too much, I fore, been driven to impose fear, in Mr Modiano's report certain presumptions of infrom Athens. This leads him to come, of which the horsepower gests, about protextionist policy behind Greek tariffs and to place all his hopes on changes to be brought about upon Greece's accession to the EEC. Alas, he is misguided on

First, import tariffs will cer-tainly be eliminated in Greece over a five-year transition period after Greece's accession. Taxes, however, will stay un-less they amount to a discrimination against Community imports. As Greece does not produce cars there is no EEC reason why Greece should not impose taxes on cars. Mr Christides will notice that Denmark also taxes motor cars mark also taxes motor cars
heavily. In any event, I should
like to assure him that the
EFC right of establishment
will be fully operative in
Greece as from accession on the same basis as it is in other

EEC countries.

Carandiv. Mr Christides Secondly, Mr Christides raises his voice against presumptions which the Greek Revenue authorities apply in assessing tax upon income. I am by inclination and self-in-terest no great admirer of the Greek tax system, or any other such system for that matter. But Mr Christides must know that in Greece there is wide-spread tax evasion on a scale

### Pay settlements

From Mr J. L. Guy

Sir, Earnings are rising faster than the RPI. All the expert commentators seem to see this as grim news for the Govern-ment in its efforts to bring down the rate of inflation. Why? Surely the Government has been pressing for pay settlements to associate higher pay with higher productivity, ie, settlements which would bring about a reduction in the labour content of the unit cost of production?

If this objective is achieved, the rate of increase in earnings must keep ahead of the rate of increase in the RPI. Far from being bad news, the latest

unknown to the United King-

The Government has, therecomplain, as your heading sug- of a car one owns is one. Such powers are not entirely unknown in the United Kingdom, at least in extremis, where a reasonable suspicion of evasion may arise. Presumptions are, of course, quite common other Community countries such as France. Nevertheless, I suspect Mr Christides would prefer to be taxed under the Greek system. The EEC has wisely refrained so far from attempting the harmonization of the laws of taxation.

I shall not follow Mr Christides in his outburst about mentality ... not backward only in the tax system" in Greece, or in his wish that the present Nine should put pressure upon Greece to mend their think that the EEC is not there to put pressure upon members but to give them the opportunity to develop freely and in their own way. In the meanwhile, I trust that Mr Christides and his friends will enjoy the advantages of living in a beautiful, sunny and hospitable country such as Greece. new coalfield Yours faithfully,

A. G. CHLOROS, The Athenacon, London SW1Y 5ER.

## figures may be ald the first

In fact, reported settlements do not seem to have added up to an average of 20 per cent. It is frightening, although not surprising, to suppose that the Chancellor will have been basing his Budget strategy on con-clusions drawn from oversimplified or, perhaps, totally misused statistics.

Yours faithfully, J. L. GUY, Ebrandy, Llanllugan, Powys SY21 0AG.

Premium Income

Fire and accident

General business

Underwriting results:

Investment income

Profit before taxation

1979 was a difficult year for Cornhill. Although general business premium income moved ahead by 27.3% to just under £114m, the underwriting result was disappointing and reduced pre-tax profits to \$655m.

United Kingdom Motor, the biggest of the Group's accounts, was severely affected by the poor weather during the first quarter of 1979 and an underwriting loss was sustained. The household account was also influenced by the weather and by the change in the rate of VAT and was also in deficit, but an underwriting profit was achieved from pecuniary and liability business.

Overses Very now results were experienced in Australia and

New Zealand but Ambassador, the Group's newly acquired
New Zealand but Ambassador, the Group's newly acquired
American subsidiary, produced a useful underwriting profit. An
underwriting profit was also achieved in Canada but the situation
there deteriorated rapidly in the second half of the year.

£7.7m

£76.4m

Lee

£3.5m

£52.2m

Other income

Fire and accident

Shareholders' life profits

Marine, aviation and transport

**Profits** 

Marine, aviation and transport

government can force the major banks to look really seriously at the problems of manufactur ing industry. It is obviously much more difficult for the clearing banks to play a part in industrial regeneration than to continue to collect profits from the current accounts of maiden sunts and the production of more and more credit cards. Yours faithfully,

G. A. BOWEN. 142 Ennerdale Road.

## County court

From Mrs P. Metcalfe Sir, I have been taken to court on two occasions for withhold-ing payment for work done and on the last occasion the Registrar himself went to inspect the

work done by a "so-called" builder ("Small claims in the county court," March 15).

He asked me what figure I considered the job was worth and I told him and he agreed.

The time of us the builder. The three of us, the builder. Registrar and myself were there and the builder did say the figure was not enough, but the Registrar told him had he done

the job properly he would have been paid in full.

May I please emphasize the importance of stating that one is not refusing to pay but with-holding payment, for obviously some money is owing for the work done, be it "poor".

Yours truly. PHYLLIS METCALFE. Sharonelle Court. Station Road. Wolingham, 21 March 1980.

## No case for

From Mr H. V. T. Bland Sir, I am interested to learn that the National Coal Board has discovered a new coal deposit in Warwickshire which could be two thirds of the size of the projected Vale of Belvoir field.

Such a development would seriously disturb activities of a commercial, industrial, cultural and leisure kind. Much has sign of an upturn in economic already been said against development of the Belvoir field. Any coal seam to be found in Britain at this stage of our industrial history is likely to be of a high cost nature to develop. Under such circumstances there is no case for extracting coal at any price when cheap opencast coal is available from Australia and the United States, quite apart from the environmental aspect environmental aspect. Yours faithfully.

1979

£000

110,234

113,981

3,747

9,734

(5,501)

(6,163)

12,437

(662)

163

Life Growth was satisfactory with new annual premiums

exceeding £2m - an increase of 22° over 1978
Marine & Aviation in 1979 there were a number of severe casualties and further transfers had to be made to support the Marine and Aviation funds.

Financial Investment income increased from £9.3m to £12.4m **and the Group's solvency ra**tio at the year end on a murket value basis was 397.
Outlook Although some of the special problems of 1979 have not

recurred so far, the current rates of inflation are worrying and the economic prospects are uncertain. Despite the problems of inflation and difficulties overseas Cornhill hopes that the downturn of 1979 will be an isolated seaback in a long term record of expansion.

6,512

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained Secretary at 32 Cornhill, London, ECAV 3L1.

Profit before Taxation

123,715

£000

85,631

3,901

89,532

7,812

97,344

(1,125)

(1,250)

9,351

8,162

(14)

(125)

H. V. T. BLAND, Warren Farm, Sherfield English,

Cornhill Insurance Group

1979 Results

#### BUDGET/1980\_\_\_

SHARE INCENTIVE SCHEMES

## A little more scope for risk takers

to encourage personal investment is to involve individuals more closely in the workings of the economy. The tax system can help in developing commitment to business and understanding of the nature of risk because commitment taking, because commitment and risk taking are to be deemed worthy of two improved classes of tax reliefs.

First, the 1978 profit sharing rules are to be made slightly more generous. Under Labour the scope for freewbeeling capitalists was very limited. Employees could be allocated shares in the companies for which they worked, but not more than 5500 per annum in value. That limit is to be increased to £1,000.

Again, to qualify for tax privileges, the shares had to be held for five years: that period is to be reduced to two years. Finally, to secure full tax exemption, the retention period needed to be ten years: that is to be reduced to seven. After marshalling all one's enthusiasm, it is difficult to feel convinced that this class of

scheme will henceforth produce benefits capable of justifying the very real installation and administration costs.

The second class of partici-

DRINKS AND TOBACCO

The Chancellor believes that pation scheme is very different. The Chancellor is proposing to reintroduce share option schemes in a form similar to Charcellor in Option schemes have had a long and tortuous history over the past fifteen years.

Arrangements to give executives shares in companies began in 1965. The following year there was fought the celebrated precedent case Abbot v Philbin. The reesult was that a company could grant the right to its employees

## Lord Barber's ot approval

to be allotted shares, requiring only a nominal payment for the privilege. If the price rose, the employee exercised his option and made a certain tax-frae profit If the price fell he option and made a certain tax-free profit. If the price fell, he lost nothing. In 1966 Mr Callaghan, then

Chancellor, changed the law to make paper profits on taking up shares fully taxable, Options

lost popularity and other mechanisms came in-losns by companies and partly paid hares. Lord Barber gave these schemes the stamp of approval and reintroduced the use of

By 1973 it was estimated, 1,000 top companies had introduced schemes. The retention period was usually five years, with many sophisticated variations, for example target schemes, which depended for their result upon some test of management performance. Much of the fun was ended

Chancellor Healey in 1974. Schemes which ante dated his new law remained, but in loo, many of these the secondary banking collapse and the fall in Stock Exchange values croded paper gains before either participants or the Exchequer could enjoy them. In 1976 the Revenue strengthened its attack. Where

shares were acquired at a price

participant was deemed to have enjoyed a company loan equal to the difference. But Labour seemed to become more tolerant towards incentive schemes and in 1978 a new chapter opened with the profit sharing arrangements, now improved by Sir Geoffrey.
Whether such schemes will

ment so earnessly sought by the Chancellor will depend upon three factors. First, it is im-

portant that the limits and rules and conditions are not too narrowly drawn.
Sir Geoffrey's approach on profit-sharing schemes is not encouraging. It is true that share schemes must not be asslowed to become tex bavens.

canable of attracting unreason-

able amounts of money invested

## Hazards involved in taking initiatives

capitalists at the outset. On the other hand, the combination of detailed tax rules and trivial less than market value, the sums is a deterrent both to sponsoring employers and to in-

> There is also the big question of risk. Sir Geoffrey wants initiative in the economic system and initiative involves risktaking. Employees often have to take substantial risks in the sense they are dependent upon

Ir is not always des they commit their as well. The principl sification requires invest in other sector enterprises. To some just reply is that Si has lifted the thresh tion for capital gair this is hardly muni

In the end how popularity and effec stock option schem pend on participants useful gain on the kets. In this respect seem a good base ye: into a new scheme. in to a new scheme. Certainly, a few parties to the control of the cont company's stock is at high. On the other panies sponsoring always feel a sense sibility towards their and few finance di

wholly confident a profitability in, say whenever a scheme it to end. The combine these three factors

a sense of cautious

## Increases likely to fuel new price war

new price war among arette manufacturers is cigarette expected to be fuelled by the Chancellor's raising of tobacco duties even though 50 increase for a packet of king size cigarettes is not as great as had been feared.

The 2p a pint increase on beer is expected to lead to some beer drinkers trading down to brews with lower profit margins. But the most significant effect in the drinks sector is expected to be on spirits where the 50p a bottle further duty is likely to depress sales in the

The Wine and Spirit Associa-tion gave warning last night the effect on sales would mean the Chancellor would not realize all his expectations of ncreased revenues from drinks. The Brewers' Society empha-sized that petrol and diesel fuel increases would add to brewers distribution casts.

longer term.

The increase in tobaccu duties will tend to reduce consumption in the cigarette market, accelerating the fall of the past few years. habitual

although they may cut down initially in reaction to the price rise, resume their normal level of consumption after a period. But smokers will be even more sensitive to price levels and this is expected to be the main focus of manufacturers' affected. **HOW DUTIES HAVE CHANGED** 

1872 1978 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 17p 22]p 30;p 40.4p 48.6p \$2.20 \$2.20 \$1.80 \$1.98 \$2.57 \$2.67 \$3.18 \$2.16 \$2.16 \$4.7p £1.61 £1.61 \$7\u00e4p £1.37 £2.67 £2.95 £3.25 £3.25 £3.25 £2.71 £2.71 £1.97 £2.32 £3.55 £4.01 £4.41 £4.41 £4.41

narketing efforts. The industry, although its margins have been mproving since the easing of the price war in king size cigarettes which began in mid-1978, was already moving towards more special price The new valuntary code on

advertising, due soon, is likely to bring greater restrictions on adverticing. This would reduce the value of this marketing tool for brand promotion, which would mean the manufacturers can afford to channel more unds into special price offers.

But the duty increases could be a factor in cutting back smoking in the young, one of the aims in the Government's health campaign on cigarette

smoking. The increase in duties on beer is expected to hit sales of drinks like lager and premium bitter. But, except for very. short-term consumer reactions, the overall volume of beer sales is not expected to be seriously

are left with a number of anxieties. Trading down to cheaper brews and generally heightened competition will restrict the brewers' ability to bring in further increases to offset costs inflation, thus threatening profit margins.

This year also sees considerable additional brewing capacity coming on stream, including Whitbread's Magor plant and Courage's Reading brewery. This could lead to at least some marginal over-capacity problems for a time. The other question is how far

drinkers will move from the pubs into the clubs with their cheaper drinks. The brewers profit margins on supplies the free trade, including the clubs, is significantly lower than in their managed and tenanted houses. Although drinks retailers

have accumulated heavy stocks, particularly of spirits which will enable them to offer pre-Budget prices for a short time, sales

are expected to shrink quickly. Spirits consumption is expected to continue to be depressed for

Although the distillers raised prices earlier this year, their room for manoeuvre on further increases later as inflationary costs take their toll will be severely restricted. This puts makers' margins at risk.

The increase in wine duties, the adjustment between been and wine prices to wine's advantage which is likely to be enforced within the EEC, could still depress sales. The major brewers, which have had sub-stantial profit contributions stantist profit contributions from their wine and spirit interests, would not then see these maintained.

The European Court of Justice, which has been consider-ing discriminatory taxing of alcoholic drinks within the Community, is expected rule that Britain must make adjustments between wine and beer duties.

This could mean a cut in wine duties of around 200 a bottle, or a rise in beer duty of about 60 a pint. That could be a fillip to wine sales but rauch will depend on the period (ver which an adjustment would be made.

Derek Harris

#### CASH LIMITS

The Government hopes to save planning. But as cash limits ture survey committee's (PESC) from in the coming financial year through the application of tight cash limits on public spending authorities. This is slightly less than had been them there may be a far cutting spending. Their primary widely expected. Nevertheless, and the spending ture survey committee's (PESC) exercise has declined. However, it has always been agreed that cash limits could have only a limited use for cutting spending. Their primary spending ture shortfall.

The Chancellor yesterday described the cash limits sys-tem as a crucial instrument for the control of public spending. But the use for the second year running of tight cash limits to reduce public spending volumes may backfire on the Government. It is possible that the cash limits source will not produce the £700m savings in 1980-81 which were in yesterday's

smaller shortfall.

Thus some of the savings from tight cash limits may be offset by less shortfall on spending programmes. Last year there was clear evidence of this. Sir Geoffrey Howe eased the Labour government's unrealistic cash limits for 1979. 80 in his June 1979. Budget

However, he still set the cash collings so as to cut spending volumes. By the time the Tory government's first White Paper on public spending was published last November the allow-ance for shortfall had dropped from £2.000m for both 1979-80 and 1980-81 to £750m for the present financial year and £1.000m for 1980-81.

The figures are not strictly comparable, because they are in survey prices for different years. However, an adjustment to take account of that would

of pub's spending had source with inflation, and there were fears that it could not be controlled. Since then the impor-tance of cash control has grown

purpose is to ensure that spending comes our as planned.

There is naturally tension be-

tween setting cash limits which are realistic and the Govern-ment's desire not to sanction high rates of inflation. The latter means that cash limits are always likely to be set a little below the best forecast of inflation in the year to come. This is one way in which the control mechanism on spending frustrates the planning system. The justification of tight cash limits is usually that these will help to reduce inflationary expectations and more particu-larly to lower public sector wage settlements. But it was clear from vesterday's budget statement that this is not the main purpose of the new right cash limits.

The Government does not expect to bring down public sector wage settlements to 14 per cent, but to cut staffing levels. It has forecast inflation significantly higher than that allowed for in the cash limits at the same time as publishing the limits. Clearly the first will influence expectations more

Caroline Atkinson

## FORECAST OF EXPENDITURE, IMPORTS AND GDP(1)

_									oillus 1	o az 1975	prices, se	esonally ac	ljasted
	Cos- numers'	्रा <b>भ्</b> ष्टा	Genoral Government expenditure on goods and services			Experts of goods	Stock- building	Total Strat expendi-	Less imports of goods	igent to	Plus Statesion Adjost-	Gross domestic	GDP index 1975
	TUTe	Fish COA- SUMPLION	Fixed unvest- ment	Total	(DEBL	services		tucë ;	SCHIES SCHIES	Exctor COSI	mend"	at (actor   cost()	-100
1977 1978 1979 1980	66,650 66,650 69,400 70,000	23,700 23,700 23,950 23,950	3,950 3,550 3,400 2,800	27,230 27,250 27,350 36,750	16,200 16,920 16,450 16,600	31,400 72,050 32,650 32,650	. 1,250 800 1,450 ~450	139,250 143,700 147,300 145,750	30,500 31,630 35,150 35,950	10,890 11,850 12,300 12,300	- 450 0 . 2,000 1,5(0	97,500 100,300 101,850 54,500	104·7 107·7 109·5 136·7
1978 First half 1979 First half 1979 First half 1980 First half second half 1981 First half	.32,856 30,800 34,900 34,500 15,150 34,850 35,100	11,508 11,500 11,500 12,600 12,600 11,500	1,500 1,750 1,650 1,750 1,450 1,300	13,600 13,650 13,750 13,430 13,300 13,300	8,350 8,350 8,190 8,360 8,460 ×,200 8,050	15,250 16,200 15,700 16,750 16,300 16,350 16,200	490 400 1,050 400 -250 -200 -200	71,300 72,400 73,600 73,300 73,250 72,500 72,450	15,700 15,950 17,200 17,950 14,050 17,950	-5,400 5,950 6,250 6,250 6,250 6,100 6,130	0 750 1,390 900 900 900	49,780 50,500 50,500 50,950 49,900 49,400 49,250	106-8 108-5 103-4 109-5 107-3 105-1 105-9
Percentage changes 1977 to 1978 1978 to 1979 1979 to 1980	44 4	- - - - - -	-10 -4 -17 <u>1</u>	o. 1	31 31	3.		-1 1	·#	4 0			] 
First half 1979 to first half 1980 to first half 1980 to first half 1981	- 4	<u>1</u>	(1 <del>)</del>	-1 -1 <u>:</u>	. 2} 4	3 <u>1</u> .		! 1	5 	-I -1		- -	· -
Percentage changes at annual rate Second balf 1979 to first balf 1981	. 1		19	-2 <del>1</del>	<u>-2</u>	-2 .		-1 <del>1</del>	. 0	1.			

# Insurance Group

£123.7m

29.7m

£114.0m

±7.8m

£89.5¤

## Planned savings of £700m

widely expected. Nevertheless, it represents a substantial cut in public spending.

The saving comes as the

cash limits allow for cost increases of only 14 per cent, about 2 per cent below the Government's forecast for inflation in the year. As spending bodies have to keep to their cash budget they are forced to reduced the volume of goods and services which they

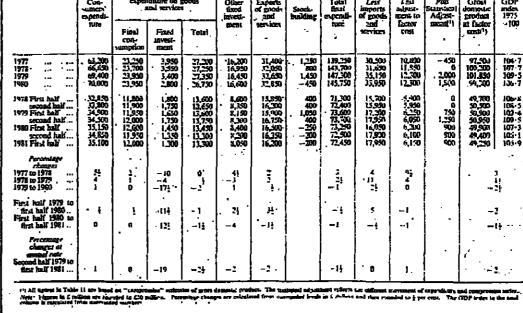
predicted Budget.

In the early years of cash limits, spending departments and local authorities spent con-siderably below their budgets. The each limits were seen as a firm ceiking on spending. The resulting spending undershoot, while that of the medium-term or shortfall has since become planning of spending volumes incorporated in public spending in the annual public expendi-

80 in his June, 1979, Budget.

strengthen the point. Cash limits were introduced in the mid-1970s when the cost

other purposes. In because of compet have had to pass on customers.



LEASING" Anomali in preser

regulation The Chancellor h hole which enabled orities effectively beyond their cash

impact on banks marginal. Last year the le authority leasing and the signs were growing. It was esse as a way of acqu capital equipment s

moving plants. Now instead of the first year, th has been cut to Leasing was not how ness on which bank companies made because it is "safe are very competiti

The imposition per cent depreciat exported ber at the time of of exchange contro amounting to arou

The other anoma moved is the tip regulations on coring, a method som ing such items as ca to employees at hi

The effect of talations on capital ali been to pass on a p allowances to finar tions. Under leasi ments the equipn belongs to the les ances which have b at 100 per cent. I banks have been at form capital intensive in

too. Many companimake enough profi off their full capita against tax. There: which simply do no cash to expand Finally, rental leased contracts do to appear on the be and these do not impany's ability to

But under the als

ing held advantages:

deferred tax benef Overall Lowever, business has been e the banks; quite industry, which wa to be the main in when the rules were duced in 1971, and k the taxpayer since money goes to fina tutions. The new tighten up the busing be of more direct

industry. Not surprisingly boomed. In the th from 1977 to last acquired through les plied almost thr £1,802m. Last year slowed down from 8 between 1977 and per cent. Even this a 30 per cent rise terms. The Budget will only have a

impact on the siz business. Last year leasing for 11 per cent of investment mode i Most of the busine cornered by the ba large profits mean the write off capital all one year. Together City institutions the account for 80 per & total business. But lat companies with cash have entered the fie Last year the G cleared up some सार changed the rules leasing from allowing tion in one year to a four years, the san depreciation allewed purchases, Vesterday

Roman En

follow that up.

its

500 meg

rei buil

25,500

ares

ent |

28.8055

## The City was prepared ....

ework of the Chancellor's Budget leaked more thoroughly than ; year, so it was just as well that product was broadly in line with

essage from this Government is, clear. Public spending has to be he rate of monetary growth proreduced. The first year has been one, but proposals for the current ether with the equally important erm financial plan, now make the ar more visible. That is a step in direction and one that should keep markets happy.

d be foolish, though, to expect resentation of the framework and tion are one and the same thing. a long way to go and the fact Chancellor carefully avoided any f short-term prospects for interest ks for itself.

are going to have to take things me. There are still a large number erables, not least on the pay front ms of the speed with which bank in be expected to decelerate. The of February as the new base for inged monetary growth target small element of drift, but that ly unimportant compared with the implied when one allows for reintermediation following the it of the corser in June.

rogress on these fronts become terest rates are unlikely to fall a d. Meanwhile, the Government I want to set some funding going

ernment has also made a tentative verse the tide of small investor neur from the equity market over 5 years. But yesterday's measures g way short of what the Governeared to be promising when it

hat a scheme along the French reby small savers are given tax they buy shares appear to have ved while The Stock Exchange's as for a reduction in stamp duty s have fallen on deaf ears.

moves in favour of more generous ing schemes, which the banks xample taken up with enthusiasm, yee share options is a small step ight direction. Meanwhile, the of the tax treatment of traded is at last been rectified and it r that option dealers are looking expansion in this area of the

om the nuisance and administraof upping premiums, life companies are unlikely to be tiled by the 21 point reduction cent in tax relief.

king in the light of burgeoning ess figures last year, leading : unlikely to see marketability hat much by the effective £2.50 £85 per £100 worth of insurance

ile, quoted groups will note with the outlawing of controversial income bonds which LOA uad so far refrained from employwhich drew £85m away from savings areas since last October.

#### ns now o come

ow pretty obvious that the on of a form of current cost ; due to be announced by the is next week, is likely to be fol-a more or less radical reform of taxation. Hence, the Green Paper or later in the year.

ie, the Chancellor has provided al of the corporation tax that terwise have been clawed back, ck levels have fallen for reasons e control of management-in parause of the steel strike.

nardly likely to set the stock mar--after all, the benefit for 1980-81 mere £210m. But for some comwill mean the difference between through the recession with bora reasonable level, and plunging to the red. With interest rates likely to maintain their present r some time to come, that is a

For investors the excitement really lies in the small company provisions. In allowing individuals to offset losses made on capital investment in small companies against their income, the Chancellor has introduced a brand new principle into British taxation.

But there is more to it than that. It appears that under his proposals it would be possible for the highly taxed individual to borrow to invest in a small company and offset the cost of the borrowing against his marginal rate of income tax (whether he worked for the company or not); if he then lost the money he could likewise offset the loss against his income tax liability; and presumably if he realized a profit his maximum liability would be the 30 per cent standard rate of capital gains tax.

For anyone who has gone through the normal tax avoidance routes (house purchase, life assurance), this is going to pro vide a very considerable incentive to back new companies. In contrast the close com-pany provisions look a great deal more impressive than they will be in fact. Their principal effect is likely to be a reduction in the number of tax inspectors.

Talk of "de-merging"—allowing parts of companies to become independent—has been in the air for a while. The Chancellor has now given the first official encouragement to the idea by promising important tax changes.

De-merging is obviously attractive to some major corporations which feel that part of their operations would function better if separate. GEC has shown particular interest. not least because its present size and

structure poses possible monopoly problems. The main obstacle to splitting, however, has been the risk of heavy tax charges, both on shareholders' income if proceeds are distributed and on the company's capital gain if it realizes assets. It is on these complicated areas that the Chancellor has invited comments, and which he proposes to introduce measures during the Finance Bill's passage.

The proviso is that de-merging must involve genuine splitting within the corporate sector. Whatever definition of that is adopted, the consequences could bring big changes in parts of British industry, ending the anomaly whereby mergers were far easier than separations.

#### Banks

#### Off the hook

Meanwhile, the banks come out unscathed. The Government will look at the possibility of taxing "windfall profits" but sees this as neither practical nor desirable at the

The message the banks have been forcefully pressing that they needed high profits in times of high inflation just to maintain their capital base seems to have been understood.

Other measures affecting the banks, the removal of the corser by June had already been foreshadowed by the Chancellor las week and the official news yesterday will have been welcome.

Ironically the greatest dampener to banks' profits, windfall and otherwise, is the Chancellor's own strategy. If he succeeds over the next year or so and interest rates start tumbling down while demand for money recedes when inflation bites; banking

profits will surely be under pressure. The situation is very different for Finance Houses such as Lloyds and Scottish or UDT. The prospect of lower interest rates and the maintenance of the basic leasing business make them increasingly attractive.

For other sectors much of the bad news had already been discounted. The rise in excise duties for the drinks companies is rather less than feared and breweries could start to pick up after the losses of the past couple of weeks, while tobacco demand has always proved fairly inelastic in the past.

On oils the Government is right to assume that an increase in Petroleum Revenue Tax from 60 per cent to 70 per cent in a year when North Sea oil prices have visen from \$20.70 a barrel to \$33.75 is not going to be a disincentive to further exploration and development. Neither will the advance payment of 15 per cent of revenues estimated on previous year payments be more than an irritant. But oil companies can rightly complain that nothing has been done to help the marginal field suffering a marginal

#### BUDGET/1980\_\_\_

MONEY SUPPLY

## A highly qualified strategy for the medium term

The Government promised a a certain amount of leeway medium-term financial plan when it first came to office and although for a time it seemed it might never get off the ground, we now have it.

Sceptics will be quick to point our that it is so hedged with qualifications that it may not be worth the paper it is written on.

It is true that it is filled with cent. qualification, but it could hardly be otherwise in these uncertain times.

The medium term financial review. strategy, provides not a firm forecast of how things will be year by year between now and 1983-84, but a rough route map of the kind of path down which we could be travelling and the type of fiscal and financial countryside we could expect to see along the way.
If tere is anthing firm in

strategy, it is the forecast of an annual rate of sterling M3 growth of around 6 per cent.
The main feature of the plan
is a pattern of public sector
spending, revenue and borrowing requirement compatible with the annual target of

decelerating monetary growth.
On the basis of an annual growth rate in gross national product of 1 per cent, further public spending cuts and reevous growth, the second half of the period should allow for significantly lower nominal rates of interest and for further progress towards the objective of bringing the basic rate of income tax down to 25 per

That does not mean it will be easy. It is stressed that changing circumstances such as changing circumstances such as economic growth faster or slower than expected, may well make it necessary to change present policy projections.

The one element of policy that will not change, is the curbin gof the money supply. Within the projections, there is

By allowing the money supply togrow at the top end of each band for ail four years, the Government could finish up with a 44 per cent expansion

One assumes that the aim is for somewherein the middle, which would mean an overall growth rate of about 33 per

On that basis, corrections would have to be made each time the target came up for Of more immediate conse-

quence is the monetary outlook

for the present year.

The choice of February for the base and and unchanged 7-11 per cent annual growth target may look lax in context of a medium-term policy, but the base may well be down-graded when new seasonal ad-justments are published. The target is in fact potentially very tight when one remembers that M3 is likely to be inflated by "reintermediation" once the present corset arrangements come to an end in June.

The Government has had considerable trouble in its attempts to bring monetary growth under control during its first 10

General Government Borrowing Requirement

(as percentage of GDP at market prices)

When it came to power growth in sterling M3 had accelerated to an annualized rate of about 17 per cent. Since the June Budget that has been trimmed back to under 12 per cent, almost in line with the top end of the present target range of 7 per cent to 11 per

The price of this achievement has, however, been a high one. Bank borrowing costs anything from 18 per cent and the morr-gage rate stands at a record 15 per cent. The Government has also had to sell large amounts of high coupon giltedged stock to drain money from the system.

Although M1, the narrowest definition of money, has been falling since October and, along with other economic indicators, appears to confirm that the economy is moving into reces-sion, the Government still has a formidable task ahead of it. It remains hopeful, however, has the monetary situation that things will soon be looking under full control has not yet better, as the effects of last November's rise in minimum lending rate to 17 per cent come the Budget but they real-work their way through the

system.
While rising labour and raw material costs continue to put pressure on companies' financ-

PUBLIC SECTOR BORROWING

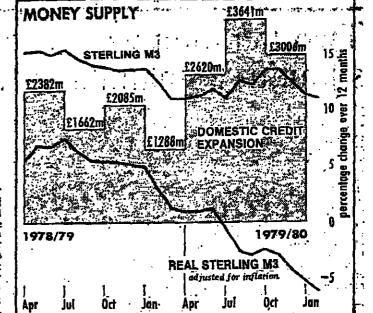
1979-80

1980-81

1978-79

54

(7) The difference between the GGBR and the PSER—public conversation becrowing from the private sector and over Table 14 of this report for 1979-80 and 1980-81, and with Canad. 7841, Table 1.1, line 9 for subsequent years.



ing needs, the expectation is that the flatter trend in con-sumer spending now apparent will quickly be followed by substantial destocking and cuts in production schedules.

This should alleviate the corporate sector's recent hunger for bank credit and prove an important factor in the further deceleration of monetary. growth.

Even so, the point at which the Government can say that it

strategy has yet to be fulfilled. Evidence will be needed that fundamentals are coming right before too much is taken on

1978~79 Prices (£ billion)

*1982-83* 

21

· 3<u>₹</u>

trust; and business will need convincing that monetary con-trol can be effective ofter the removal of the corset. Overseas developments and their. implications for sterling and domestic interest rates; and there will be awareness that there was no hint in the Budget that interest rates were likely to be coming down par-ticularly quickly.

The way financial markets, and particularly the gilt edged

market, react over the next few-days will be particularly im-portant. What is crucial to the Government is that the mood-is right to allow a resumption government funding in the weeks ahead.

The general tone of the. Budget may go down well, enough but markets are un-likely to be willing to take too: much on trust at this stage. The authorities still have to the authorines still have in strike a delicate balance over, the next few weeks as they, strive to get funding going again while simultaneously, trying to avoid any aggravation of the present tightness in short term money markets.

This may still take several weeks to lossen as special

weeks to loosen as special deposits fall due for repayment and the clearing bloks are re-quired to repurchase the £500m; of gilt edged stock that the: Bank of England took off their bands in mid-February. John Whitmore

**ECONOMIC PROSPECTS** 

## Deepening recession ensures a bumpy ride

ment's own forecasts. Sir Geoffrey emphasized in

his budget speech that the official forecasts for the conomy over the next year are in line with those of outside forecasters. He did not mention that the first forecasts produced by Treasury economists were expensed as the financial statement and budger report about its assumptions of the control o mists were even more gloomy

casters. The economy is so weak : for some time into 1980. about it even in the best of However, the present Govern-

ment has more reason than most for mistrusting its own forecasts. For despitesome recent monearist adjustments to the Treasury model, it is still at heart a Keynesian and not a moneratist beast. The Government would like to believe that its policie sof fighting inflation with a right money policy will work in a way that the model does not envisage.
So far it has been disappointed. The latest forecasts

are more pessimistic than those published just four months ago in three important respects.

Inflation is expected to be higher this year than was predicted officially last November. This is largely because of much higher wage rises than expected to fall further, and to go on fall-ing for longer than accounted for in the November forecasts. Finally, the balance of pav-

ments is expected to show an even worse deficit than thought likely in the previous forecast.

Some of the deterioration in prospects is a result of the oil price rises at the end of last

with rising unemployment and worsened the outlook for the still higher inflation. That world economy, and thus for much is clear from the Government's own forces.

However, much of the deterioration is due to the failure of wage bargainers due to the economy's failure, so far, to respond to the Government's

about its assumptions on earnthan those published yesterday.
All British governments want to disbelieve the gloom produced by their own fore.

All British governments want to disbelieve the gloom produced by their own fore. It is likely that the econo-

> seems plausible, although it is then somewhat surprising that the forecast should show inflation coming down to 161 per cent by the end of 1980, and falling further to between 13 and 14 per cent by the second quarter of 1981. Such high pay

tions about earnings for the next pay round, ending in the summer of 1981, are probably more bogus. Almost certainly they predict a sharply lower level of settlements in that

ment may have some effect in the long run on the level of wage settlements, but not enough to transform them in the space of a few months. In flation will peak at over 20 per cent this autumn, by the Government's own admission. It will be hard to achieve low

wage sertlements against this background.

mists have forecast an outturn for the pay round as a whole of about 19-20 per cent. This

rises wil surely feed through to higher inflation, even if the pound does not fall. The Government's assump-

It is hard to see why this should be. Rising unemploy-

consistently over optimistic in its public forecasts of inflation. Output is now expected to drop by 2! per cent this year, and to fall further in the early combined with continuing rapid down, as the Government hopes, and to fall further in the early combined with continuing rapid down, as the Government hopes, and to fall further in the early combined with continuing rapid down, as the Government hopes, and to fall further in the early combined with continuing rapid down, as the Government hopes, and to fall further in the early combined with continuing rapid. Output is now expected to drop by 2½ per cent this year, and to fall further in the early part of 1981. The main reasons for the fall are a sharp turnround in the stocks cycle, a far worse trade performance than previously forecast, and a 2 per

cent drop in present government spending.

The Government has probably massaged the trade figures to make them a little better than the first forecast showed. It It does not believe in the which show imports rising steadily whether or not the

economy is growing. Mr Terry Burns, its new chief economic adviser, does not believe them either. However, so far the Treasury has usually erred on the side of optimism. Britain in the past has consistently managed to sell even fewer goods abroad, and to buy even more from overseas, than even the most dismal fore-casters thought likely.

Yesterday's trade predictions were, however, still startingly bad. Imports are expected to rise by 21 per cent in volume terms this year, despite the 22 per cent fall in home produc-tion. Exports are unlikely to move at all.

The result is a yawning balance of payments deficit of f2,750m forecast for this year, and one of £1,000m shows for the first half of 1981. A search improvement of £250m each half year is shown, but this may depend heavily on the forecast reduction in inflation.

For British industry is now
being forced out of overseas

and home markets because of the disastrous fall in its price competitiveness over the last competitiveness over the last The Government has been ments' Red Book points one that

combined with continuing rapid inflation in Britain, have eroded competitiveness and will do so further this year on the Government's assumptions of a stable exchange rate.
The value of sterling is some-

thing of a joker in the pack in economic forecasts.

For at least the last two years For at least the last two years the pound has looked as if it is heading for a fall. Instead it has risen substantially. This is due partly to the tight money due partly to the tight money policy and high interest rates in Britain, and partly to the existence of North Sea oil which has encouraged overseas investors.

Sir Geoffrey referred to sterling's role as a petro-currency. He appeared to be answering some craics of high exchange rates when he said that the Government cannot intervene in foreign exchange

and inflation roars on, as they hope it will not then the odds must be that the pound will fall later this year or next. That, would help British output and employment but at the cost of yet more inflation. A recession this year

longer in doubt. It will be as damaging as it could be for the economy as it will hit indus-, first. Consumers spending by a further 1 per cent next year—hence the rise in imports.

But as unemployment rises as real living standards are hit, everyone will feel the pinch. What seems much less certain is that things will improve as the Government predicts, in 1981 and later years.

Caroline Atkinson



#### INTERIM RESULTS (unaudited)

•	ended Ilin	ended 12th	Year ended
	January	January	30th June
	1980 .	1979	1979
<b>M</b>	£000	£000	£000
Turnover	12,022	11,297	21,355
Trading profit	1,812	1,640	3,418
Deduct: Interest	143	157	220
Profit before taxation	1,669	1,483	3,198
Taxation	634	350	646
(U.K. Tax 53%)			
	1,035	1,133	2,552
Extraordinary items	(9)	25	(18)
Profit for the period	1,026	1,158	2,534
X TO ME LOT SUC DOTION	=====	±,±00	. ====
Earnings per share		•	· .
pre-tax	· 13·9p	13 <sup>3</sup> 4p	26.6p
Earnings per share		٠	
aftertax	8-6p	9:5p	21·2p
Dividends per share	2-0p	1.0p	4.0p
35 Y 36 70 37 /	772		

Mrs J.M. Tyrrell, Chairman, comments:

The mild autumn and winter did little to assist sales of hand knitting yarns and high stocks at the retail level reduced the demand from spinners, although the hand knitting sector fared better than: textiles generally. Against this background our! increase in turnover and improvement in market share should be regarded as a significant achievement.

Irrgeneral, the trend has been towards lower priced products, to some extent offsetting increased velume and resulting in slightly lower net margins. However, the demand for our chenille yarns continues nowever the beginning for our themne yards continues to exceed study and additional machines have been installed for this enable.

An increase of over 15 per cent by pre-tax, profits, whilst modest strelation to the advance of the past two years, is commendable under these

distrimistances
There are signs of some recovery in activity at the retail level while give hope that the result for the year as a whose will produce a further advance.

In order to redress the disparity between the In order to redress the disparity between the interim and final dividends the directors have declared

a net interim dividend of 2p per share on the ordinary shares (1979: 1p per share) payable on the 19th May 1980 to all ordinary shareholders on the register of members at the close of business on 24th April 1980. Sirdar Limited, Alverthorpe, Wakefield, WF2 9ND

## Business Diary profile: John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury

y Howe may have neadlines yesterday, of the decisions of the decisions with the Budget esponsibility of his olleague and fellow Cabinet John Biffen. f Secretary to the iffen is in charge of and the man e spending White lished for the first a Budget Day,

cnown public statein office was the of three year's upausterity. of actually cheering comy prospect, he enial an appeal to staut work ethic. ier monetarist doca belief in the imf monetary stability ment's paying their

strong advocate of. Mic sector borrowing stic about the dim British growth and

he Treasury team of are all "hawks" an "wets". Both Nigel Lawson, the Secretary to the back the Governdget strategy. Howdiffer markedly. yles certainly con-

man of few words. He is famous in the Treasury for his brief replies to lengthy minutes. It is said that some-times he writes merely "yes" times he writes merely "yes" or "mo" at the bottom of official advice.

Lawson, a former columnist of The Times, on the other hand engages in vigorous debate by means. He circulates long, lucid minutes and talks a lot at meetings. Officials seem to 's Budget tightening much to his raste though he has made no secret of his disagreement with much traditional Treasury thinking. Politicians may like his bump

tionsness rather less:
Many of the issues which
have excited Lawson and other monetarists seem to leave Biffen cold. The medium-term financial plan in yesterday's Budget was argued over for mooths in the Treasury. It has to some extent been seen as au issue which divides true believing monetarists from doubters.

Lawson's support was unwavering. The Chancellor was

less certain at first, but eventually convinced. Biffen remained sceptical throughout. His opposition is not because e questions the need for tough limits on money supply. Nor was it because he was frightened of spelling out the possible costs in the medium term of the Government's autiinflation strategy. But he is a strong disbeliever in economic

cation from such an agnostic as himself that it was possible to have a view of future economic prospects. If the forecasts



Trundling along in spite of the Tory monetarists' " ton-up boys": John Biffen (left) and Nigel Lawson.

oddest aspect of his "austerity" remark was the implineither, presumably, is the He did not get very involved in the debate within the Ireasury and Bank of England over last week's consultative docuforecasts. Indeed, he suggests that the plan are not work much, then Lawson took up the issue with victory. With little fanfare, he

great gusto, although eventually he was convinced that the radical change which he had tree traits is his honesty. It favoured at first—a switch to a was he who commented after favoured at first—a switch to a money base system-was not on. Biffen's failure to nack the obvious monetarist causes is

easier to understand in the light of his own claim that he is more politician than economist. The label economist was "hung round his neck like a halter", because he once worked for the Economist In-telligence Unit and because of his identification with the new Tory economic strategy.

Last month he warned his

party's "ton-up kids" that time is needed for government measures to work. Such politi-cians, Biffen said, love speed

ratner than Mrs. Lightner, and his commitment to nationhood greater than that the Robio Sector Borrowing Regularment.

For a long time his strong, views kept him on the back benches. Indeed he was thought by many to be by nature a backbencher as well as a bachelor.

After 18 years in Parliament without government office he became a Cabinet minister straight after last year's Tory

direct to indirect taxation that comes had been boosted by tax rebates were likely to spend more time on the golf course. So much for the official arru-ment that cutting income taxes would increase incentives to work He is not convinced by the

argument this time round about the "worksby" swelling the ranks of the unemployed. Biffen dislikes big noverment and bureaucracy. His job as public sector axe man cians, Biffen said, love speed and cannot contemplate policy that did not work instantly.

His politics are also not reopened a matter of weeks entirely what one would expect. He describes himself as week fined gauged out of a High Tory first and econo; spending taken Bigger cuts and liberal second. His politic spending departments as mic liberal second. His political mentor was kined powell shown in leasterday's revised plans. should therefore suit him.

The job of thief Secretary demands a lost of arcention to detail, and arguing with other ministers, especially when spending is being pruned. Some think that Biffen would be better as an adviser. How ever, he says that he likes tak ing decisions and travels cheerfully through Whitehall as he through the political

Caroline Atkinson

top in most cases, despite the

declared intention of keeping

the situation continually under

review. In the event, BP closed

Company

Dufay Bitumastic (F)
Eagle Star (F)
Expanded Metal (F)

Expanded Metai Fairview Ests (I)

Sirdar (I) Slongh Ests (F) Spiro-Sacro Eng (F) Standard Indust (I) Westinhime Rink (F) G. Wills & Sons (F)

Sirdar (I)

Stock markets

## Budget speech fails to change price trends

Geoffrey Howe faded last night in the stock marke and with them went the propsect of a dramatic change in share and

expected the Budget to move the equity market 15 poists either way are now talking with much more caution and it widely expected that the blue chip stocks, which fea-tured prominently in the active stocks list with gains of as much as 7p, were expected to
mark time or be marked lower
this morning.

Among the second-liners, Burmah improved 6p to 197p, Tri-centrol 10p to 238p, lasmo 13p to 453p and attoc k8p to 216p. Hopes tha the impending drill-

In the gilt market, gains of around 250 in most stocks, are thought likely to fin off the top in early trading as dealers said that once again, the Chan- ing report from marathon Oil cellor's measures had not gone

What had come out of the Budget, they said, had been largely discounted and, largely discounted and, although welcoming a commitment to the money supply, were disappointed that Public Sector Borrowing Requirements was not cut further.

A.B. Electronic (I)
Appleyard Grp (F)
Benrose Corp (F)
Cartwright Hdgs (I
Clifford's Dairies (E) Before the unusually long speech, most sections of the market maintained an optimis-tic approach which attracted one or two buvers. Legal & Gen (F)
Lyon & Lyon (F)
Wm Nash (F)
Prudential Corp (F)

Equities shook off recent gloom and made progress under the lead of oils, breweries and leading industrials. Gits remained fairly firm, although turnover was describ-

continued Confidence gröw throughout the day, although towards the close, it was more a case of jobbers

Eagle Star

up 26 pc

By Richard Allen

vear.

to £64.3m

Eagle Star outstripped mar-ket hopes and brought some

cheer to a depressed composite insurance sector yesterday with

news of a 26 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £64.3m

The improvement reverses the

the sector's three United States

oriented majors. Commercial Union, Royal and General

Unlike those groups, Eagle Star has relatively little expo-

sure to worsening underwriting conditions overseas. Thus its

overall underwriting deficit was

contained at £18.8m overall against £17.5m previously despite difficult conditions for

Against this, investment income rose by more than £1101

to £59.7m and shareholders'

long-term profits rose from £9.4 to £10.5m. Grovewood

Securities increased its contri-

takes the total for the year to

matches the 26 per cent profits

£2m to £13,2m.

**NOTICE OF ISSUE** 

increase that

A final dividend of 6.90 gross

United Kingdom accounts.

Hopes of a bold second actual interest. So that by the budget from Chancellor Sir close, the FT Index, which had promising, boosted the shaRes Geoffrey flowe faded last night remained fairly clostant, of siebens, which has a sizable in the stock marke and with closed at the day's "high" of stake in the venture, anoteer Midland at 313p and Lloyds at showed similar shifts. A. Bell stake in the venture, anoteer 33p to 583p. Speculative in-435.1, up 4.8.
But the decision to increase

£m 10.5(10.8) 2,051(2,575) 46.4(42.0)

15.4(12.2) 19.1(18.8)

—(—) 12.0(11.2)

4.5(3.8)

(F) 68.9(65.5)

initial evaluation of the well

Hampton has a 5 per cent licence interest. Clyde Petroleum is another beneficiary.

**Options** 

Activity in the traded options

awaiting the Budget and the

Chancellor's announcement to

treat options in the same way

as share warrants for capital

The total numbers of contracts was 803, compared with 353 on Tuesday. Land Securities

was at the top of the list with 256 contracts, followed by BP, with 159 and Shell, with 117.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

Mid Southern Water

Company

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER OF

£5,000,000

10 per cent. Redeemable Preference Stock, 1985

(which will mature for redemption at par on 30th April, 1985)

Minimum Price of Issue—£98 per £100 Stock

yielding at that price, together with the associated tax credit at the current rate, £ 14.57 per cent.

paragraph 10 (as amended in its application to the Company) of Part II of the First Schedule thereto.

Under that paragraph, the required rate of dividend on the Ordinary Capital of the Company was 4 per cent.

but, by the Trustee Investments (Water Companies) Order 1973, such rate was reduced to 2.5 per cent. in

of tax. Under the imputation tax system, the associated tax credit at the current rate of Advance

accompanied by a deposit of £10 per £100 nominal amount of Stock applied for and sent in a sealed

envelope to Deloitte Haskins & Sells, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 207, 128, Queen Victoria Street,

London EC4P 4JX marked "Tender for Mid Southern Water Stock", so as to be received not later than

11 a.m. on Wednesday, 2nd April, 1980. The balance of the purchase money is to be paid on or before

STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

area of approximately 580 square miles in parts of Berkshire. Hampshire, Surrey and Sussex to a population of approximately 622,000. In addition, large supplies of water are afforded under agreements to various Government Establishments. The length of trunk and service mains is some 2,407 miles and the

The Company was incorporated by special Act of Parliament in 1893, and now supplies water in an

The present issue is being made to provide funds for capital expenditure to be incurred on new works.

Copies of the Prospectus, on the terms of which alone Tenders will be considered, and Forms of

trunk mains and extensions of mains, necessary to meet the steadily increasing demand for water and to

provide for the redemption at par, on 30th April, 1980, of £2.000,000 10 per cent. Redeemable Preference

Stock, 1980, in accordance with its original terms of issue. The Company's programme of capital

Seymour, Pierce & Co.,

10. Old Jewry. London, EC2R 8EA.

Barclays Bank Limited

65. High Street, Camberley. Surrey GU15 3RQ.

or from the Offices of the Company at Frimley Green, Camberley, Surrey GU16 6HZ.

Corporation Tax ( 3/7 this of the distribution) is equal to a rate of 4 2'7 per cent. per annum.

average daily quantity of water supplied by the Company is 40 million gallons.

expenditure is a continuing one and further capital will be raised as and when required.

relation to dividends paid during any year after 1972.

Tender may be obtained from: --

This Stock is an investment authorised by Section 1 of the Trustee Investments Act, 1961 and by

The preferential dividends on this Stock will be at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum without deduction

Tenders for the Stock must be made on the Form of Tender supplied with the Prospectus and must be

The operator is Sun Inc.

in the North Sea.

recently drilled on block 16-21a assets ".

terest was also idrected at petroleum revenue tax by 10 Clyda Petroleum, 23p higher at per cent to 70 per cent was related shares also came in bang in line with most expecfor support, with IC Gas 6p stronger at 716p, Cawoods 2p to 156p, while Carless Capel at tations and was enough to halt the earlier rally in oils. Although prices closed at the

86p and Associated News at 257p remained steady. showed gains during the morning in line with the rest of the market, were unchanged after

The Chancellar's decision to

Latest results

2.2(1.4) 0.61(0.83) 64.3(50.9) 2.52(2.31) 4.8(2.3) 3.1(3.3) 15.9(14.9) 0.78(0.62) 0.72(0.80) 45.6(41.2)

1.6(1.4) 10.0(8.2) 6.6(5.9) 0.22(0.16)

Hampton Gold oil hopes lifted

London

Hampton Gold Mining Areas palaescene accumulation "caphas, it seems, struck oil in a able of commercial developbig way. The group has received a report from its consultants, Dr Colin Phipps and Partners, who have made an may have a material impact on on oil. They are also a big part of the palaescene on oil. They are also a big part of the palaescene on oil. They are also a big part of the palaescene on oil. They are also a big part of the palaescene of the shares are not just on oil. They are also a big part of part North Con-

the value of your North Sea

this bulletin enough to upgrade initial estimates from

about 65 million barrels to 150

million or so, indicating oil

The consultants say that the worth 200p a share to Hamp- approaches to Hampton, and well and two others drilled ton. However, it will probably Mr James Ley, chairman of to confirm the first indicate a take three years before the oil Hampton, confirmed this.

Cricket loving amateur cracks-man Raffles, the gentleman theif

hero of E. W. Hornung, smoked

Sullivan cigarettes, but he is not around now to help Sobranie

Holdings, who also make Balkan

Sobranie pipe tobaccos, The shares in Sobranie, which

had its centenary lost year, were

suspended temporarily yester-day pending an announcement.

By Peter Wainwright

**Sobranie Holdings** 

shares suspended

per share 6.0(13.7)

7.92(18.5)

8.1(9.7)

—(—) 15.95(16.8)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. \*=rental income †=adjusted for scrip.

295p, both added 5p, given that the proposed changes in leasing relief had already been provided for by the sector.
Discount houses were

changed throughout the with Clive at 47p, Union at 378p and Alexanders Discount at 199p. Lessel Toynbee saw a 1p boost to 58p.

Among the breweries, there was relief that the Chancellor's 2n excise increase on beer, with 82 on wines and 50p on a bottle spirits, was less than expected by the market. Prices started hold back on a windfall profits to move up during the morn-tax was expected. Its introduc-tion would have suggested that penny after hours. Allied interest rates would remain closed 21p up at 731p, while

7.0(6.46) 7.0(6.0) 7.0(10.2) 9.5(8.0)

9.5(8.0) 19/5 —(—) 27/5 2.3(1.68†) 16/5 6.5(4.9) 17/4 —(—) 29/5 —(—) 4.5(3.3)

Hampton's shares fell 10p to 3380. Apart from the anti-cli-

max of news in place of hope, the shares are not just a bet on oil. They are also a bet on

on oil. They are also a bet on Mr Graham Lacey, whose pub-licly quoted vehicle, National

Carbonising, built up its stake in Hampton to 29.9 per cent

At that time it was reported

that Mr Lacey had not made

and property interests. Engin-

cering pulled the group into

pretax losses of E20,624 in 1978-

79 and stopped it from making

profits of more than \$700 in the half year to last August. But the outlook was considered

Engineering interests have

been closed down or sold and

a City Road property was dis-posed of for £775,000, helping

satisfactory

ABRIDGED PARTICULARS

earlier this month.

put on 2p to 166p and Dis-

tillers jumped 5p.
Sentiment on the tobacco pitches was somewhat quieter than the breweries, although

Baker Perkins's recent French deal has been overlooked. It has bought 84.8 per cent of Pavailler of Valence for less get around £600,000 a year in profits. Baker has implied total profits of about £8m for this year (to March) but some say they could be £8.5m. The steel strike has caused no trouble. The shares are 80p.

tomorrow's 50 increase on packets of king size cigarettes was at the bottom of market

Imperial Group, with its Courage subsidiary, was un-changed on the day 76p, while

BAT gained 2p to 233p.

Some gains were seen in properties during an inactive day as dealers expected changes in capital gains tax and stamp dury. But in the event the £500,000 increase in stampy dury levels for housing tax immediately discounted. was immediately discounted, although it should make more attnugh it should make more impact with building stocks. Equity turnover on March 25 was £7...795m (15,685 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchagus Telegraph, were MP, Turner & Newall Reservant Midland. Newall, Beecham, Midland, Burman, Lasmo, Courtaulds, GEC, Grand Metropolitan, ICL Unilever and Allied Breweries.

## Slough **Estates** ahead of torecast

By Philip Robinson

Higher rental income from the United Kingdom boosted profits of Slough Estates, the country's largest industrial estates developer, by more than a fifth to £10m, the group announced yesterday.

The gross final dividend is raised by 36.4 per cent to 1.9p, giving a total of 3.280 and topping the forecast last July when it issued an 8 per cent convertible loan stock; raising £24.5m.

That issue, at a time when interest rates were about 111 per cent, has saved them borrowing at current rates and kept the rise in interest payments down to £13m.

But the power station supplying an industrial estate and some private homes in Slough went into the red in 1978 and last year lost £311,000. It will continue making losses this year, but new energy-efficient equipment which is due by 1981 should turn it round.

Aided by a 15 per cent rent rise, United Kingdom rental income went up from £12.75m to £15.3m. In Canada, America and Europe, rental income rose from £4.87m to £5.4m.

Mr Nigel Mobbs, the chairman, expected to report a further increase in profits for the current year and said that the loan stock issue had enabled

## Appleyard pret profits plunge to £652,000

By Peter Weinwight but 1978 premar p Heron, Mann Egerton and £1.3m gave way to £ Henlys have all told sorry tales losses. Sales of a as distributors for BL. Fat dis-vehicles and fuel a counts on new models in good profits but shares and the cost of carrying stocks quickly do damage to well in the first half lapse came in the cionally use big bank borrowmonths, and course group has also mor ings to finance wafer-thin marcosts by closing depo gow and Lanarkshire

Appleyard depends heavily on Leyland and has a financial year ending on December 31, three months later than the others. So the punishment was

The group did well to lift turnover slightly to £129.5m, but interest charges rose three quarters to £1.57m, which com-pared with pre-interest profits of £2.05m.

Pretax profits dived from 195m to £652,000 and the col-1.95m to £652,000 and the collapse in earnings a share was from 17.45p to 5.99p, forcing the group into setting the total dividend at 4.25p a share or 6.08p gross. The year before it was 9.07p gross.

Cars as a category held their own with £105.5m of turnover sights.

The shares fell o balance to 58p, refl

## Harrisons Malaysi **Estates on target**

By Michael Prest

In its first nine months to the end of last year, Harrisons Maleysian Estates, the plantations company that is 80 percent controlled by Harrisons & Crostield, made pretax profits of £23.3m, slightly less in sterling terms than for the comparable period of 1978.

But the directors expect that full-year profits will exceed 1978's £30.5m. They have declared an interim dividend of 3.57p gross, against 2.14p. The payout is to restore the disparity between the half-year and full-year dividends and are not to be teken as an indication of the final.

Turnover fell a little from \$1.55.2m yes £54.8m Harrisons & ber, says that profits for the wire £30m, up £20m.

A stronger pound higher profits in ringgits were translower sterling result of the final that the profits of the final that the profits of the stern of the final that the profits of the stern of the final that the profits of the stern of the final that the profits of the stern of the final that the profits of the wire £30m, up £20m.

A stronger pound higher profits in ringgits were translower sterling results of the figures in currency were Ms year and M\$106m is These results were succeed that the figures in currency were ms year and M\$106m is These results were septile a third quantity of the figures in currency were ms year and M\$106m is These results were figures in currency were ms year and M\$106m is These results were translower sterling results for the figures in currency were ms year and M\$106m is These results were translower sterling results for the figures in currency were my year and M\$106m is These results were translower sterling results for the figures in currency were my year and M\$106m is These results were translower sterling results for the profits for the wire f30m, up £20m.

The profi

Mr Howard Porter has re- fused to add anyth signed as commercial director announcement, which of foods group Danish Bacon agreed with Mr Por after boardroom disagreements over policy. He had been with the group 26 years.

came after "certain differences the board on policy with emphasis. It is nevertheless on an amicable basis"

Appleyard

The Rolls-Royce businesses are doing latest BL selling ca recapturing marker

his year could see

between £652,000 am

Further Appleyard

points out tehat c

motor business and

out property woulder

no return to old tame

of the final.

Turnover fell a little from rates, prices in the first should lead to record crosfield, whose accounting the from 8.01p to 7.8p.

## Food group director qu

A brief statement yesterday said Mr Porter's resignation

A company spokesman re-

the United Kingdon Trade Pederation. intends to remain : industry.
Although group April dropped from £963,000, at the ha

earnings jumped fro to £1.52m. The com to report next mor

Internation

Associated Sprayers is proposing a one-for-one scrip issue in ordinary shares without an option to take deferred shares. Standard Industrial Group (for merly Bentima Industries) reports turnover for half-year to December 31, up from £3.86m to £4.53m and pretax profits from £165.000 to £225,000.

matches the 26 per cent profits improvement.

United Kingdom premium income for the vear increased 18 per cent to £257m.

Severe weather losses in the early part of the year were early part of the year were opartially offset by an unexpired partially offset by an william Nash: Turnover for 1979 up from £10.02m to £11.58m, but pretax profits fell to £761.000 (against £942,000) including extraordinary credit of £40,000 ordinary credit of 540,000 (5140,000) after tax from sale of surplus properties. Total payment raised from 10.24p to 12p. Lyon and Lyon: Pretax profits

last year, on termover up from F7.1m to 59.7m. Total dividend, 10p gross (8.73p). Earnings per share slipped from 18.77p to 17.32p. Dufay Bitumastic: Soles in 1979 rose from £10.09m to £11.05m, but pretax profits slipped from £863.000 to £611,000. Total gross

dividend raised from 3.38p to 3.82p. Chairman reports that, despite the unfavourable first-half results, the second six months showed a marked recovery. showed a marked recovery.

Thorn EMI Limited: The meeting convened for March 25 of the holders of the 6 per cent unsecured loan stock was adjourned in the absence of a quoritm and will now he held on April 14, 1980 at 10.30 am. At the meeting held on March 25 of the holders of the 6! per cent unsecured loan stock the holders passed the extraordinary resolution.

R. Cartwright (Holdings): Turn-over for 1979, £8.8m (£5.97m). Pretax profits reached £1.13m, against £931,000. Total dividend raised from 5.89p to 6.5p gross, George Wills & Sons (Holdings): Turnover for 1979, £68,9m (£65,5m). Pretax profits, £1.18m (£10,2m). Experience from the first profits £1.18m (£1.02m). Earnings per share, 15.93p (16.8p). Total dividend raised from 4.84p to 6.42p gross and one-for-four scrip issue

Hambros Bank announces that the issue by Swedish Export Credit Corporation of £20m Sterling/ United States Dollar Option Notes, United States Dollar Option Notes, due 1983, with an annual interest coupon of 151 per tent at a price of 100 per cent has been signed. Crouch Group is selling its house-building offshoot in Dublin, Crouch (Ireland), to Castlemeen Incestments for \$100,000 cash. Castlemeen has undertaken to procure the repayment of loan of \$242,000 from Crouch Group to Crouch (Ireland) with further \$40.500 for accrued interest.

Clifford's Dalries' turnover rose from 529,11m to 541,63m last year. Pretax profits were up from \$1.49m to 52,27m Earnings per slare, 17.88p (11.7p). Total dividend raised from 3.04p to 4.28p AB Electronic Products' slipped by 2.5 per cent to £10.57m in the half-year to December 31.

Pretax profits dropped from \$281,000 to \$295,000. Interim payment raised from \$3.57p to \$4.28p to be similar to first's, but a "good aprurn" is expected the following year. following year. Mid Southern Water Co is to offer for sale by tender 15m of 10 per

cent, redeemable preference stock. 1985: minimum price of Issue, £98 per £100 of stock.

## Chairman requested

Dodson and Mr McLaren March, announced on Tuesday. A statement issued by the company yesterday said that the resignations were requested by Wardle's non-executive chair-

that his associate, Mr Cecil McBride, has joined the board and that Mr East will become Wardle's chief executive.

Woolworth chairman

half is forecast by Mr Geoffrey Rodgers, reporting to stock-holders for the first time as the

In his statement with the report and accounts for the year to January 31, 1980, Mr Rodgers says that, based on national economic forecasts, it would appear that 1980 will be a very difficult year for the country and for the retail trade in par-ticular, so any forecast of Woolworth's results is most difficult.

Grandlays that up
Grandlays Dao Heng Bank of
Hongkong made net profits of
HK\$48.9m (£4.3m) in 1979, up
from HK\$29.5m in 1978.
The bank's capital and
reserves were increased to
HK\$228.5m by retaining profits
and through a revaluation of
assets in September, 1979.

Grindlays unit up

Rotork earns less. but dividend raised

Although Rotork's turnover managed to expand from f18.84m to £19.18m in 1979 pretax profits slipped from £3.3m to £3.18m. Earnings per share are down from 9.7p to 8.1p, but the total gross dividend is being lifted from 1.91p to 2.86p. The board reports that the new product introductions in the con-trols division and a sustained position in Rotork Marine are two good reasons for looking for an "encouraging year" in 1980. cular, so any forecast of Wool- an "encouraging year" in 1980. orth's results is most difficult. "However we must retain a "However, whilst the first degree of caution".

## **Renwick Group posts**

Admiral Sir David Williams has joined The Renwick Group and has been made chairman of Ren-wicks Air Freight and chairman of Western Offshore Services.

a director of Allied Breweries (UK) and will continue to act as chair-man of Ind Coope (Isle of Man). man of Ind Coope (Isle of Man).

Mr Geraid Margolis and Mr
Ron Onions, are now on the board
of London Broadcasting Co.

Mr E. A. Keable has joined the
board of Booker McConnell.

Mr Vernon Atkins has become
sales director of Hazell Watson &
Vinov.

Dr W. A. Taylor has been made director of research of Miles Laboratories, He succeeds Dr Harry Collier who continues to work full-time for Miles in the special capacity of senior research

managing director of Visnews, the world's largest television news agency. He takes up the post in May. Mr Alan E. Harding has become

London regional board of Lloyds Mr Julian Langinger is now a

Mr Julian languager is now a director of Gallic Shipping.

Mr J. S. Leighton, who has been the actuary of Gresham Life for the past 9 years, has been made chief executive. Mr S. H. Alfert will take over as actuary.

This follows the resignation of

reinsurance operations of Excess Insurance Group, Mr P. N. O. Robinson, director, international operations; Mr D. W. White, director, United Kingdom operations.

a non-executive director.

Mr Roy Worthing has been made group director, safety services, and Mr Pat Walker, director-general, operations, of the Civil Aviation Authority.

Mr S. E. Boler becomes chairman of Wharf Mill Furnishers on the retirement of Mr M. P. Renton.

Mr D. M. Barnard will be join-

Roussel-Uclaf Roussel-Uclaf, concern controlled AG of West Germ

earnings of Fr70. £7m) against Fr67, earlier. The company unchanged net Fr9.50 per share an increased capital was up 22.6 per Prigs.8m. The group

reveal consolidated Fr105m against F. 1978. Jardine's China Jardine Schindle nounced that Swi elevators and escalar manufactured in

domestic use and e.
The venture combinvestment by foreit with the injection assets by a state cor. A joint venture, Ch ler Elevator compa-formed with a capi lent to \$16m (about take over severa elevator manufactur Peking and Shangh undertake installamaintenance work

China. Partners in the venture are China C Machinery corporations of the control of the contro capital held by Holdings agency::

M & S Canada Marks and Spend is paying a dividend on the common and shares for the year 31 last. This is the ment since Septem and the board intend. ments will be on a s. basis. Net carnings \$3.3m. compared wood \$1.25m last time.

Pontoil takeove Despite losing its crude supply con-trader Pontoil plat ahead with plans ( majarity interest i private shipper N. Alta Italia, compan Some observers ha Pontoil to abandan

oil tanker, Salem, in Renault trucks RVI, Renault's truc made 2 net loss of 24 (£27 m) in 1979 again

franc loss in 1974.
The result takes a
243m france in redunt the partnership of Linklaters of the workforce by paines.

Darke chairman Mr Michael Abbott, pictured (right) at the group's annual meeting with deputy chairman Sir Monty Finniston (left) and Mr Chevalier A. A. A. Malevez, gave shareholders orders had been an optimistic view of the

current year yesterday.

said trading of the engineering group continued "most satisfactorily" and the

strong cash position had further improved with £2m on deposit. Since last October £50m of received bringing the order book to

Wardle resignations Bernard Wardle made it clear half of the year may show little Bernard Wardle made it clear last night that it had not been responsible for the resignations of two of its directors, Mr Eric improvement to occur in the Dodson and Mr McLaren second half." Last year, pre-tax profits rose for the fifth successive time to a record £57.25m. Turnover was just short of the billion mark at

man, Mr Ronald East. Wardle has been taken over by Mr Graham Lacey, who is expected to announce today that he is the new chairman,

confident

A tough first half-year in 1980 followed by a possible in-crease in profit in the second chairman of Woolworth.

**Business** appointments

Mr T. D. M. Hart, managing director of Lorimers' Breweries has gone on to the board of Tetley Walker as managing director-designate. Mr B. G. Frost is to relinquish the position of managing director of Tetley Walker and will become vice-chairman, Mr Frost will remain adjrector of Allied Breweries (UK)

consultant. Mr Brian Quinn is to be the new

This follows the resignation of Mr B. R. L. Holmes, as chief general manager and as a director of the Society.

Air J. H. Dean has become deputy chairman and director of

tions: and Mr E. A. Bamford, director, group marketing and corporate relations.

said vesterday. over after Kuwait its supply contract because of charges the controvorsial sink

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## NCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

orrespondent underwriting ineral business have iss in check at both Corporation and oneral after a year ng life profits. its for the "Pru" nly 11 per cent to pite a 41 per cent offits from the life account to £14.2m. neral underwriting

rofits dropped from £11.6m after the e deficit leapt roblems at L & G the net profit gain 2 flm at £15.9m 5 per cent boost in to £14.5m. Here trance underwriting

a than trebled to

ups have, however, lividends by more underlying profits? Pru is to make a ent of 8.6p gross, total for the year per cent to 13.6p lp gross finel at L the year's total 12 10.86p gross.
d Kingdom underh groups were hit the groups were hit eather at the begin-vaar and the effect increase on claims

he total distributed group's long-term unds amounts to npared with £69.9m .86m (£50.6m) has tated as policyntial policyholders' wunted to £303.7m.

> · issues on El tire (Fig.

Jun 13 2 prem-1z parentheses. \* Ex dividend-r. 7 % paid. h £10 paid. h £50 iid. g 50p paid, h £60 paid.

yndicar Index on tare prices was put at 127.80 on March S.88 a week earlier.

## ık Base lates

ak
Bank
nk
ated Crdts Mercantile 17% Bank ... 17% minster .. 17% ster

s and Glyn's 17% deposit on sums of and under 15%, up 5,000 15%, we over 15%.

\*

New York, March 26.—Stocks moved higher this morning. Advances led declines hearly three to-one and the Dow Jones industrial average gained five points. The advance appeared to be a reaction to heavy selling of the past few weeks. "The market was so oversold we were really due for a fairly good-sized rechnical raily," one analyst said.

Among early gainers, General Motors added 1 to 461, General Electric 1 to 456, IBM 1 to 551 and American Telephone 1 to 471. General Dynamics fell 12 to 661. It lost a cruise missile contract to Boeing.

Silver dips by \$1.05

New ors. March 25.—5901

Stilver was under pressure frominute liquidation prior to wednesse statistic and control of the statistic and control of the statistic and ten the statistic of the s

The Wall Street and Canadian stock prices given in the table relate to Tuesday's close. Later publication is caused by the change to British Summer Time. This will continue until Eastern Daylight Time begins in the United States.

**Commodities** 

## M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited wat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621-1212 The Over-the-Counter Market

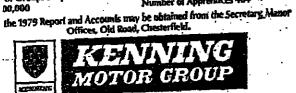
,	Company	Price	Ctr, 86	Gross Div(p)	Yid %	P/Ė
· ;	Airsprung Group	-66.	-1	6.7	10.1	*3.9
5	Armitage & Rhodes Bardon Hill	30 250	-1 +2	3.8 13.8	12.7 5.5	*1.9 *7.4
2	County Cars Pref	82	_	15.3 5.0	18.7 5.3	10.4
3	Deborah Ord Frank Horsell	95 103	Ξ	7.9	7.7	6.4
3	Frederick Parker	9 <del>9</del> 105	_	12.8 16.5	12.9 15.7	*4.5 *
;	George Blair Jackson Group	70	_	5.2	7.4	*4.1
3	James Burrough Robert Jenkins	116 255	_	7.2 31.3	6.2 12.3	10.2 *8.1
75	Torday Limited	216	<u>-</u> -	14.3 0.8	6.6 5.4	*5.6 *2.9
3	Twinlock Ord Twinlock 12% ULS	15½ 75	-1	12.0	16.0	_
3 3 2	Unilock Holdings	45 94	<u></u>	2.5 4.4	5.8 4.6	9.6 6.2
5	Walter Alexander W. S. Yeates	182		11.5	6.3	

nts prepared under provision of SSAP15.

ors and Retailers of Cars, Commercial Vehicles, Petroleum Products and ons and neutrers or Cars, Commerciae venicles, Petroleom Products and Sessionaires for John Bull Tyres. Specialists in Service and Parts, Long Term lire, Car and Van Hire. Bodybuilders. Manufacturers of Electric Vehicles. It Vehicles and Remoulded Tyres. Operators of Motorway Service Areas. Insurance Brokers.

nded	1979 £000	1978 £000
eptember, 1979 er	235,648	215,059
Trading Profit Net Profit before Taxation	18,600 8,454	16,700 8,266
nds Distributed	1,795	1,493
iolders Funds ! Capital and Reserves)	54,608	49,767
Employed den Fonds, Deherdures, Loans, Taxofion and Missority Interests)	65,964	60,871 47,026
Assels	52,813 12,733	13,482

Number of Employees (excluding Zimbabwe) 7,159 Number of Apprentices 464



## Wall Street

amerius after Am Brands Am Brands Am Brands Am Can Am Can Am Can Am Liter Am Mater Am Mater Am Sandard Am Telephone A'H Iar Armea Steal Astro As

londrich
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Gould Inc
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Grache Allie & Pacific
Greyhound
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full Ull
Gulf & West
Hebry & J.
Hebrythe
Hongers ell
1C finds
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IC finds
Ingersell
IC finds
Ingersell

March 25: The Dow Jones in-dustrial average closed 2.39 points up 21 767,83.



## market

Discount

The Bank of England was required to assist the market on a large stile yesterday to alleviate the shortage of credit. The authorities bought a small amount of Treasury bills from the banks and the houses, and a small quantity of corporation bills and a moderate number of eligible bank bills direct from the houses. Some of the corporation bills and all of the "eligibles" were for resale to the market at agreed future dates. The Bank also lent a small sum overnight to one or two houses at 17 per cent MLR.

Houses were again stuck on 17 per cent for much of the session, though final balances were taken in a band of 16-17 per cent. The market repaid the large sum advanced by the Bank on Tuesday, balances were slightly below target overnight, and there was a large resale of eligible bank bills to the market.

On the other side, Government to the market.

On the other side, Government disbursements (chiefly gift divs) exceeded revenue transfers to the Exchequer by a large amount.

Cath. £2,590-3,010; three months, 3,105-10. Selflement, £3,010, Sales,

Secondary Mrs. 5/D Rajes (%) 1 month 18-17: 6 months 17-1-17-1 3 month: 18-17: 12 months 16-1-1-16-16 | Local Authority Market (C<sub>1</sub>) | Local Authority Market (C<sub>2</sub>) | Local Authority Market (C<sub>2</sub> First Class Finance Houses (Mile Raige b)
3 months 18a 6 months 18a

Money Market.

Discount Mit Lusters Overaight: High 17 Low 154 Neek Pixed: 16-164

#### Foreign exchange report

The dollar encountered appreciable profit-taking at first on the overnight news that United States indiation was still on the increase and also by the surprise primary wins by Mr Kennedy in Connecticut and New York. The D-mark hardened to 1.8915 (1.894S), along with the Swiss franc 1.7900 (1.7905), French franc 4.3980 (4.3965), and the yen 248.70 (249.00). Speriing spent a quiet session yesterday but maintained a firm position scoring a 1 cent gain at 2.1950 compared with 2.1910 overnight. The trade weighted index rose to 0.2 points at 72.9 against 72.7. With dealers unwilling to open fresh positions in front of the Budget proposals trading in sterling was very limited.

Sterling Spot and Forward



Dollar Spot Sterling: Other Rates heland
Canada
Canada
Netherlandg
Belghum
Denmark
West German
Portugal
Apata
Histo
Norwaf
France
Seeden
Japan
Austria
Awitzerland Markets Antrain
Babrein
Prolund
Greece
Hourhood
Iraa
Kucait
Metica
New Zenland
Snott Arabia
Shoughila-Arbia
Shoughila-Arbia
Shoughila-Arbia
Shoughila-Arbia \* Ireland quoted in US currency. • Capada \$1: US SO \$422-0.8451

**EMS European Currency Rates** 40.5867 7.87395 7.52235 3.85164 2.76008 0.674633 1170.34 changes are the the BCI theretage positive change despoies weak currency, adjusted for storing's weight in the BCU, and for the life's wider divergence limits, dissumented culated by The Times.

Author	ized Units, Insur	ance & Offshore	Funds
1075/80	Surp 60	1978/30 1107 Juny	1550-90 Righ Low Rid Offer Trust Bid Offer Vield
Anthorized Unit Trusts	130 7 81.1 Compand & Gen. 111.6 118.90 3.51- 130.0 88.4 De Accum 175.3 125.3 3.56 147.1 175.8 Companion 175.3 146.1 454	Bid Offer Fruit 518.1 124.4	129.6 145.3 Muney Fad . 239.6
73.00 Gatchtone Ref. Ayler-barr. Bucar. 0366.3841 50.9 48.1 American Grath 35.5 48.1 2 08 42.1 31.4 Capital 35.3 38.2 8 03 57.4 46.0 General 65.7 38.8 8.66 104.3 101.3 Gill & Fixed Int. 99.2 100.5 4.77	171.4 1628 Charifube* (2) 154.2 156.6 5.75 257.7 192.9 De Acesm (2) 256.6 256.6 8.84 1614 156.9 Die Fad	130.5 83.2 Do Initial 163.7 186	1447 1205 Do A. 1542 - 45, 1543 - 45, 1543 - 45, 1543 - 1545 Ret Annut's (75, 1543 - 45, 1545 - 1545
104 1 101 3 Gill & Fixed lat 993 1056 4.75 692 61.6 leavest 40.3 1.25 5.9 5.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1	2016 202 Do Accum 27.6 75.5 9.0 18 19 20 20 5cm be 55 501 25.5 915 10 20 20 5cm be 55 501 25.5 915 10 20 6264 Whit May 87.5520.0 125 115 20 4 6200 170 213 2042 172 215 PM Eavline 27.6 124 204 173 215 19 Learne 27.6 21.5 124	150 3 100 > Black Horre Bnd 140 5 Campon Asstrance Ltd.	173 156.7 Pension Fno 156.1 ** 178.5 154.3 Conv. Pen Fno 178.5 ** 151.6 187.0 Do Pen Cap
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431 365 Pacific Find 42.0 45.0 3.74 714 575 Octriess Fod 57.2 612 3.65 716 63 6 Eventyl Smaller 473 76.7 3.05 Arbathani Securities List 37 Ouera VI, London, ECAR 187. 68 86 8 331 Commodity for 72.9 73.7 3.54	153.6 299.8 Do Accum 319.7 340.3 7.36  Midhard Sank Group Unit Trust Managers Lat. Courtwood Rac. Specifield, 513 PD. 5745-544.2  15 2.7 Capital  16 219 Do Accum 29.3 7.3 4 4.56  16 219 Do Accum 29.3 7.3 4 4.56  16 219 Do Accum 29.3 7.4 4.56  16 219 Commodity 5.0 9.5 4.16	Cammercial Union Group.  St Selen's, 1 Undershaft, EC3.  1 07 584 Variable An Acc. 65.4  23 0 188 Do Annully	Enterprise House, Fortamouth. 0763 27733 270.6 167.4 Equity 266.5 260.0 167.7 St. Fires (at 241.3 152.0 162.5 172.5 Fragerty 182.5 276.7 2
1310 92.6 De Accide 15: 130.4 132 3.54 GJ 573 167 Widne 15: 584 65 5.54 322 245 E J Jof Plus 25: 57.8 1.09 23.6 183 97 Widne 25: 185 19.9 1.00 13.6 183 97 Widne 190 1 97.3 11.37	123.4 82.0 Do Accume 108.1 219.3 4.16 28.0 32.6 Overstar - 2.5 35.5 2.98 41.8 15.7 Do Accum, 36.7 39.7 2.98 62.3 55.7 Righ Yield 57.3 9.7 9.91	Cornhill London ECS. 91-625 5419. Valuation 15th of month. 143.0 52.0 Capital Fnd 136.0	128 1 125 2 Money 126 1
118 1037 Do Accum 97.6 1054 11.33 11.4 153 Finance & Prep 19.7 21.2 5.26 19.3 19.5 Foreign 98.7 105.2 1.64 47.3 19.8 Gill & Fised 98.3 43.1 542 47.3 29.8 Do Accum 48.3 44.2 542	7.0 67.5 Do Artum 60.7 719 9.91 55.7 57.5 Income 53.3 57.4 7.68 71.3 67.5 Do Accum 65.2 10.5 7.68 46.2 54.4 % American 7. 27 1 35.8 3.38 49.6 70.3 Do Accum 36.3 3.83	200.0 186.5 Max Fland (23) 197.5 202.0 (20) 186.5 Max Fland (23) 197.5 202.0 (20) 197.6	112.6 98.0 F1 Pen Cap B 99.9 105.7 114.3 105.7 17.7 Pen Arc B 106.5 12.2 12.0 106.0 Prop Pru Cap B 129.0 135.9 137.1 106.0 Prop Pru Cap B 129.0 135.9 17.1 16.4 16.4 16.4 17.1 16.5 116.4 16.4 17.1 16.5 116.4 1
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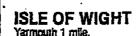


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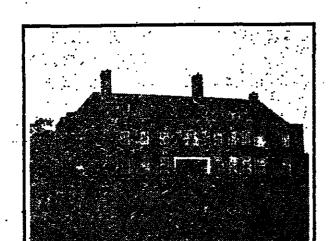
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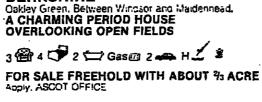
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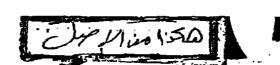




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Radio 4

11.00 News.

6.00 am News Briefing.

8.33 Yesterday in Faria 9.00 News. 9.05 Checkpoint. 9.30 The Living World. 10.00 News. 10.05 Enterprise.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

10.30 Daily Service. 10.45 Once Upon an Ice Age (9).

3.00 News.
3.02 Listen With Mother.
3.15 Women in Love (4).†
4.15 Any Aswers?
4.45 Story: Nothing Much to Tell.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1980.†
7.00 News.

11.00 News.
11.05 File on 4.
11.50 Through My Window.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Detective.

12.55 Weather. 1.00 The World at One. 1.40 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.02 Woman's Hour.

7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers.

6.10 Farming Today.

# PERSONAL CHOICE

Burke at the circus: The Real Thing (BBC 1, 8.30)

imes, says James Burke whose series about The Real attinues tonight (EBC 1, 8.30), we don't allow our grey tell us everything it knows. I can youth for that, I the tip us everything it knows. I can vocate to the last include it message and wrote apropos of last week's opening that it was Dorothy Parker who opined that a rose is a rose. It was, of course, Gertrude Stein who said it, and ank all those readers who told me, in effect, to adjust er to process the correct signals from my brain box. k, Mr Burke used a Humphrey Bogart figure to illustrate ies about the unreliability of the thing we call reality. te is in funfair mood as he expands his theory, going up I Tower, riding the Haunted Swing, and even turning

1970s, the British film industry was a very sick patient ad it not been for some expensive medical supplies from abroad, the poor thing might well have d. But that aid was not altruistically given: there were ul things in that sickroom—technical and artistic studio space—that foreign film moguls badly needed, ig as the patient could still breathe, the mogule were if access to the chamber. The foregoing is a somewhat praphic way of explaining what touight's Man Alive 30) is about. Why can't enough home produced cash be 315ks, to give the British film industry a new lease

justle and bustle of the day, and with so many " big " es clamouring for our attention, it is only too easy to modest offerings like In the Making (BBC 2, 8.10) which that there are still craftsmen in Britain, beavering "let corners, producing things of beauty that are a joy ally ever. Tonight's film is about a man who makes hen Gottlieb. It is delicate work, to be tackled only men, highly skilled, and with an affection for an t that has changed little in 400 years.

tingham News is a weekly newspaper run by a workers' e of 16 journalists sacked by a local evening newspaper. of its struggle to survive is told in today's Enterprise 10.45 am)... Part 2 of The Image of God, David Buck's the English mystery plays (Radio 3, 8.00 pm) takes in f Christ and the Miracles.

E SYMBOLS MEAN: +STERIO; \*BLACK AND WHITE;

## **Broadcasting Guide**

**Edited by Peter Davalle** 

#### TELEVISION

Squirrel Nutkin; 4.40 Star Turn; Television personalities play acting games, chaired by Graeme Garden; 5.05 John Craven's News-

BBC 1

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Control of education; 7.05 The building of Florence Cathedral; 7.30 The Northampton Mercury. Closedown

at 7.55.

9.00 For Schools, Colleges:
Japan; 9.25 Physical science (free
fall): 9.47 Science all round
(rain); 10.10 Scene (Northern Ireland); 11.05 Near and Far (the Alps); 11.55 On the Rocks. Close down at 12.20 am. 12.45 News and weather, 1.03 Pebble Mill at One: Interview

with film director Steve Roberts; and Bob Langley, an inveterate walker in the Keswick area where he lives, talks to the national park warden for the same Lakeland dis-1.45 Heads and Talls : Dressed-up

birds and animals. 2.15 Schools, Colleges: Music Time (Lieutenant Kije); 2.40 Tele-Time (Laeutenant Kije); 2.40 Television Club (fun end games).
3.25 Dechrau Siarad (Welsh lesson); 3.55 Play School: L.
Giover's story Where are My Spectacles?; 4.20 Bojan; Yugoslavian
cartoon; 4.25 Jackanoxy; Sarah
Porter reads Beatrix Potter's The
Tale of Tom Kitten and the Tale of

6.40 am Open University: Maths-multiplying matrices; 7.05 art and environment; 7.30 Disaster and simulation: The event. Close down

at 7.55. 11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 3.55. 2.20 pm Racing from Aintree: Live

2.20 pm Racing from Aintree: Live coverage from four of today's races—the 2.35 (Topham Trophy Handicap Steeplechase), 3.19, 3.45 and 4.20. A scene setter for the Grand National on Saturday. Close down at 4.35.
4.50 Open University: Medieval mystery plays; 5.40 The 55,000 million industry; 6.05 Water for Oxford; 6.30 Bockett's design features.

tures.
6.55 The Getaways: The Hastings.
Film of the punishing 38 mile Hastings to Brighton race walk for

amateurs.
7.25 News: with sub-titles for the

9.30 am For Schools: Making a Living; 9.52 Believe it Or Not (Does God Exist?); 10.09 Good Health; 10.26 French (day trip to Boulogne); 10.46 Bertrand Russell (fanaticism and tolerance); 11.05 Music Round (history of popmusic: 11.27 Seeing and Doing (Easter customs); 11.44 Picture Box.

hard of hearing.

THAMES

Choice). 9.00 News : with Richard Baker. 7.35 Newsweek: Behind Protective Walls? Would a wall of protective raxes and quotas be good, or bad, for British industry? Politicians, economists and industrialists are interviewed, and there is a report from Tokyo about that country's unofficial trade barriers which have foreign care off its roads.

keep foreign cars off its roads.

talk to your eyes (see Personal

and Dixie Cossacks.

seep foreign cars off its roads.

8.10 In the Making: Arts and crafts in Britain. A film about a maker of lutes, Stephen Gottlieb. One of his products is played by a professional lutanist. 8.30 The One-Armed Bandit Murder : Part one of a new investigation into the murder of a gamingmachine collector on Tyneside in 1967. Two men, convicted of the crime, talk to Stuart Prebble.

9.80 A Question of Gullt: Part 2 of this retelling of the story of Con-stance Kent, tried for the killing of her three-year-old stepbrother. Prue Clark plays Constance.

2.45 Some Enchanted Evening:
Comedy by C. P. Taylor about a
cigarette factory worker (Peter
Copley) under pressure from his
fiancee (Anita Carey) to name the
day (r).

2.45 Row's Vany Father? Harry

fiancee (Anita Carey) to name the day (r).

day (r).

3.45 How's Your Father? Harry Worth comedy series (r).

4.15 Film: Life is a Circus: Modest British comedy starring the Crazy Gang and Shirley Eaton. All about the discovery of a magic lamp, and a circus\*

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.25 Help! Joan Shenton's advice and information spot.

6.35 Crossroads: A warning for Adam Chance; a reprimand fur John Farnham.

7.00 Looks Familiar: Show business quiz conducted by Denis Norden. Be tests the knowledge of Bob Monkhouse, the Hollywood actress Eva Marie Saint, and writer Willis Hall.

7.30 The Jim Davidson Show: Last in the series. Food and Drink provide the themes of tonight's comedy and music entertainment.

(Easter customs); 11.44 Picture
Box.
12.00 Topper's Tales: Julian
Orchard teils the story of The
Flower Show; 12.10 pm Stepping
Stones: How to divide and share
things; 12.30 The Sullivans: Family serial—set in both Australia
and North Africa.
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News.
1.30 Together: Life in a block of
flats (conid). More about the
homosexuals, Trevor and Peter.
2.00 After Noon Flus: All about
deafness—from the womb to old
age. Iocludes film about a deafand-dumb family, and frets about
new "hardware" to help the hard
of hearing to hear better.

9.25 The Budget: What Denis Healey, former Chancellor of the Exchenger, shought about the Howe dose of economic medicine.
9.35 Flay for Today: Ladies. Carol Bunyan, former "Saturday girl" in a chain store, has written a play which is probably based on her experience. It is set in a large denartment store. 9.25 The Budget : What Denic Hea epartment store.

round; junior newsreel; 5.10 Blue Peter: The finishing touches are applied to the new London Trans-port Museum at Covent Garden which Princess Anne opens on Pri-day; 5.35 Paddington: another story about the bear.

5.40 News: with Richard Whitmore. 5.55 Nationwide.

6.55 Tomorrow's World: Instant oeparment store.

19.40 Question Time: Robin Day returns after a fortnight off, to chair this question-and-answer programme. His panel: Joel Barnett, MP: John Biffen, MP: Alan Fisher, union leader; and Sarah 6.55 Tomorrow's World: Instant stair-well scaffolding for do-it-yourself home decorators; a music-making computer; house-building with an inflatable mould. 7.20 Top of the Pops:-the ercord industry's shop window. 7.55 Lennie and Jerry; Music and laughter show, starring Lennie Bennett and Jerry Stevens. Among their guests are Lounie Donegan and Dixie and the Kasatka Cossacks. Hogg, economics editor of The Economist. 11.40 News headlines.

Regions

RCGIOITS

BEC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru Wales;
2.15 pm 1 Ysgolinn 5.55 Wales Today.
6.55 Heddiw, 10.40 Glas Y Dorian,
11.10 News and weather for Wales.
Scotland: 10.10 am Schools. 12.40 pm
Scotland: 10.10 am Schools. 12.40 pm
Scotland: News. 5.55 Reporting Scotland: 10.40 Current Account, 11.10
Home Movies. 2.00 home was all weather
for Scotland: News. 10.50 reverse and weather
for Scotland: News. 10.50 reverse and
New For Scotland: 10.40 Northern Ireland
New For Scotland: 11.40 Headlines. 11.44
Tomorrow's World: 12.09 zm News and
weather for Northern Ireland. England:
5.55 pm Regional magazines, 11.45
Close. 8.30 James Burke: The Real Thing. Part 2 of this highly per-sonalized reappraisal of the human brain, Tonight: how your ears

7.05 The Arthers.
7.20 Time For Verse.
7.30 City of Birmingham SO, pt 1:
Haydn, Grieg.†
8.35 A Talent to Amuse.
8.35 CBSO, pt 2: Schumann.†
9.35 Kaleidoscope.
13.00 The World Tonight. 9.35 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.35 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather. 9.30 Man Alive: Film Biz. Gavin Scott tries to find out why the British film industry is alling. He priesn rim Housiry is alling. He ralks to financiers and film-makers (see Personal Cholce).

10.20 15th Cambridge Folk Festival: With Telephone Bill and the Smooth Operators, Dave Cousins and Maddy Prior. From Cherry Histon Hall. 6.50 am Regional news, weather. 5.50 2m Regional news, weather. 7.50 Regional news, weather. 9.05-10.30 Schools: A Service for Schools: Impact; Religion and Life; Sounds, Words and Move-ment; Notice Board I; Stories

Hinton Hall.

10.45 Newsnight: Includes news summary at 11.15 approximately.

11.30 The Budget: The expected counter-attack by Denis Healey (also seen on BBC 1 at 9.25). 11.40 Work and Leisure: Sir Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, gives a lecture on the need for the education system to prepare pupils for the world of work (repeated Sanday afternoon).

12.05 am Close Bown: Po-Chult's Planting Flowers on the Eastern Embankment is read by Gabriel

8.00 Armchair Thriller: Episode 2 of The Circe Complex. About a \$500,000 jewel robbery and what follows. 8.30 TV Eye: Death at the Cross-roads. The appalling death toll on our roads.

Westward

Yorkshire

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/206kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

RADIO

5.50 Regional news, weather. 11.00 Study on 4: Over to Youth (4). 11.30-12.19 am Open University: Postry in World War I; Biotechnic Community Revisited.

Radio 3

7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Stamitz, Benda, C.
P. E. Bach, A. Scarlatti, Bixi.; 8.00 News. 8.05 Records: Delius, Arnold, Bridge, Tippett; Parry-†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Saint-

10.00 Piano (Costa), pt 1: Schumann, Ravel.† 10.45 Interval reading. 10.50 Piano, pt 2: Chopin.† 11.30 Budapest Chamber Ens/

Mihaly: G. Ranki, Durko.; 12.00 BBC Northern SO/Herbig: Bruckner (Sym 9).; 1.60 pm News.
1.05 Piano (Shelley, live from Exchange, Manchester): Royal Exchange, Mancheste Haydin, Schimanin, Prokofiev.† 2.00 Opera: L'Olimplade, Vivaldi, Actl.†

Vivaini, Acti-T 2.50 Interval reading. 3.00 L'Olimpiade, Acts II and III, 4.30 Flute, viola, harp.; 4.55 News.
5.00 (mw and mono only from
6.20).†
7.00 Talking about Music.†
7.30 Record: Clement (Sym 3).†

8.00 The Image of God: English Mystery plays (2). 9.45 Concert arias: Mozart (Popp).†
10.15 Book, Music and Lyrics. 11.00 Indian music.† 11.45 Record: Frescobaldi.† 1.55-12.00 News.

VHF
6.00 2m-7.00 Open University: The
Incentive to work; The Concept of
Proof; Alcibiades.
6.20 pm-7.00 Open University:
Research Methods in Education; Maths Foundation Tutorial.

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Ray

Anglia

Southern

Moore.† 7.32 Terry Wogan† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm David Hamfiron.† 2.02 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 5.00 News. 5.05 Waggoners' Walk, 5.20 Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dum.† 8.02 Country Club.† 9.02 Alan Dell.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 Windsor Davies. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02-5.00 am You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 nm As Radio 2. 6.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.00 Simon Bates, 11.31 Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm Andy Peeblest. 4.31 Kid Jensen. 7.00 Tal-kabout. 8.00 Mike Read. 9.50 Newsbeat. 10.00 John Peel.; 12.00-5.00 am As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.60 am With Radio 2: 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio

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BEC World Service can be recaived in Western Europe on medium waus (643kHz, 463m) at the following times (643kHz, 463m) at the following times (647):—

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As London except: 1.25 pm Anglia News, 2.45 Houseparty, 3.15 Fir-house, 3.45 Looks Familiar, 4.15 The Bubblies, 4.25 Racket Robin, Hood, 4.45 The Nevt Week Show, 5.15 Emmardile Farm, 6.00 About Anglia-6.20 Arens, 7.60 Servival, 10.40 Date, 11,10 Doctors' Private Lives, 12.05 am

#### REGIONAL TV

Channel As London surept: 12.00-12.30 pm Glosedown. 1.20 Channel News. 3.45 Looks Familiar. 4.18 Little House on the Prairie. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. 8.00 Report at Six. 7.00 Target the impossible. 10.28 Channel News. 10.32 A Chance to Meet. 10.40 Sosp. 11.10 Untamed World. 11.30 Kar. 12.25 am News and Weather in French.

and Rhymes. 10.45-12.00 Schools: Salut les

iv.45-12.00 SCOO015: Salut 103 jeunes!; Time and Tune; Man; Our Changing World. 2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Living Language: Secondary Science;

Scottish

ATV

As London except: 1.20 pm Southern Newt. 2.45 Honseparty. 3.15 How's Your Father? 3.45 Looks Familiar. 4.15 Project UFO. 5.10 Carboon. 5.20 Crossroads. 5.00 Day by Day. 6.20 Cholersty, Challengs. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 10.40 Southern News. 10.40 Southern News. 10.40 Southern News. 12.15 Sar Parads. 12.15 am What the Papers Say. 12.35 Weather and The Eible Now.

Ulster As London except: 9.52 am Hop, Skin and Junp. 1.20 bm Lunchtime, 3.45 Looks Familiar. 4.13 Uster News. 4.15 Little House on the Prairle, 5.15 Car-toon. 5.20 Crossrueds. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.50 Police Str. 7.00 Expercise Farm. 10.40 Counterpoint, 11.25 Family, 12.20 am Bedlime.

Granada As London except: 1.20 per Granada reports. 3.45 Amazing World of Kreakin, 4.10 Captain Nemo. 4.15 Salvage 1. 5.10 This is Your Right. 5.15 Crossroads. 6.00 Granada reports. 6.30 Enumerdale Farm. 7.00 Mork and Mindy. 10.40 Celebration, 11.10 What the Papers Say, 11.30 Richia Brockelman.

Tyne Tees As London extent: 9.20 am The Good Word. 1.20 pm North-east news. 4.15 Lost Islands. 4.45 You Can Make II. 5.15 Wilke in Wlater. 6.00 North-east news. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmendale Farm. 10.48 Espersiar Profile. 11.10 North-east news headlines. 11.13 Soap. 11.45 Tan-darra. 12.40 am Epilogue.

Grampian As London extept: Starts 9.25 am First Thing, 1.20 pers. Not News. 3.45 Lost First 1.20 pers. No Lost House 1.20 pers. No Lost First House of Lost First House of Lost First House of Lost First House of Lost First House 1.00 North Tonight. 7.00 Electric Theatre Show. 10.40 Sozo. 11.10 Luke's Kingdom. 12.10 am Reilections. 12.15 North Headlines. HTV

As London except; 1.20 pm Report West headines. 3.45 Looks Familiar. 4.15 Spiderman. 4.45 wysu's Familiar. 5.15 Jobine Newsdesk. 5.26 Cocsroots. 6.00 Report West 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 10.40 Le Village. un Village. 11.10 Luke's Kungdom. 12.05 am iderman.

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CLAY.—On March 21st at St. Peter's Hospital, Cherisey, 10 Elizabeli (nee Elworthy; and Benjamin—2 son (Hepry

Sizabeth (nice Stworthy and Benjamin—a son (Hearry Michael).

COPER—On March 25 at Ousen Charlottes, Hospital, is Harriest and Stuart—a deugnier, a sister for Samuel and Solo.

All Queen. Charlottes to Anne ince Carry and Carrie—a daughter (Catherine Elizabeth).

Hamilton.—On March 21st. to Gilly (nee Robertson) and Steven—a son (James).

Heyden.—On Jard March 21st. of Chorester to Valerie and Chorester to Valerie and Courseler to Valerie and Courseler aughter (Lynusy Alexandra).

MYTE.—On 19th March to Tild and Peters—a heavyweight in Brussels, Lake.—On March 8th. in Brussels, Lake.—On March 9th. in Brussels, Lake.—On March 9th.—On March 9th.—On March 9th.—In Brussels, Lake.—On March 9th.—In Brussels, Lake.—In Brussels, Lake.—In Brussels, Lake.—On March 9th.—In Brussels, Lake.—On March 9th.—In Brussels, Lake.—In Brussels, Lake.—On March 9th.—In Brussels, Lake.—In Brussels, Lake.—In Brussels, Lake.—On March 9th.—In Brussels, Lake.—In Brussel

for Heather,
IMDUP.—On March 24th to
Cruthia (nee Daves) & David,
at St. Teress's Hospital—a
daughter (Ruth Elizabeth Jane).
a sister for Isabelis & Thomas.
a sister for Isabelis & Thomas.

a sister for Isabelia & Thomas.
LODEM — On March 7th 1980, at Lenox Mill Respite! New York daughter (Jossics Anta).
LUBBOCK, On March 25th 19 Lane Ince King; and Andrew a daughter, sister for Hamish.

and thee King, and Andrew—
Lane thee King, and Andrew—
Adupticr, sister for Hamish.

MACVE.—On March 25th, at the
Bronglais Hospital, Aberystwyth,
Thomas Charles).

PHILIPS.—On March 25. wir
of Timothy—a second daughter
SALZ.—On 20th March (Aughter
SALZ.—On 20th March (Aughter
And Sally—a daughter of English
Ruth). Sister for Christopher.

WILLIAMS.—On March 25xed to
Ronald and Line—a Large to
Ronald and Line—a daughter
Jenet des Minoses Cannes,
I en des Minoses Cannes,
I en des Minoses Cannes,
I poole to Shirley (nee Hawkins)
and Geratd—a daughter,
YORK.—On March 22nd to March
lyn and Andrew—a daughter,
YORK.—On March 21th 3f St.
Thereas Hospital, Wimbledon,
to Paul & Merth—a SOB (James
Cosmo Edward).

MARRIAGES ·

DURY WEDDINGS

MOWER WHITE: EASTWOOD.—On 27th March, 1940, at St. Marys, Graham Terrey, S.W.I. Perer Mower white to Jane Eastwood. Present address: 400 Em Tree Court. Elm Tree Road, N.W.S.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

INN: GARDNER.—On 25th March
1930. at the Church of The Holy
Ghost and St. Stephen, London,
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Way South, Leichworth,

**DEATHS** 

ASHWIN.—On March 24th, peace-fully, at Blackwater, Camberley, Barbura Mary, widow of S. Allen Ashwin.

DEATHS

MALL, FRANK THOMAS, aged To.
On March 21st, suddenly, at his home. 24 Nield Road. Hayes, middlesex. Mourred by his loving wife. Joyco. relatives and family friends, and by his consume at Samuel Barron & Partners, management relating seasons. March 19th, suddenly. John Walker, of 5 Manhor Way. Chesham. Bucks. Fellow of the Institution of Civil Engineers: active Christian. Fluorei on the Institution of Civil Engineers: (22405) 5151.

HUTCHIMSON (22405) 5151.

HITCHIMSON (2240

decessed wished) to The Friends of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.

(RELAND.—On 24th March. 1986; Marie Elisabeth Iriland, B.A. Hons History of 35 Wellsway, Bons Ristory of 35 Wellsway, Bons and Great John (ded 1978). and Constance: A pupil at the City of Bath Grisson and 1978). and Constance: A pupil at the City of Bath Grisson and State of Constance of Constance of the Gospel of Constance of the Gospel March and Grisson of the Gospel March and Grisson of the Gospel March and Grisson of State of Page 175. Interest, Bons of Page 175. Interest, B

Colority. Colombo, Sri Lanka, peacefully on March 26th, aged RUSHYON.—On 22rd March, 1980 at her home 53 High Street, Terring. Worthing, Zillish, Rushion, aged 72 years, Eshoved wife of Peter Rushton and dear Michael. Funeral was held at Worthing Crematerium on Wednesday 16th March 21st, at his home in Worthing Crematerium on Wednesday 16th March 21st, at his home and worthing Alfred Richards and Worthing Crematerium on Wednesday 16th March 21st, at his home and worthing Alfred Richards and Worthing Alfred Richards and Street Roberts of Robin Geoffrey, Cremation Findon, Thursday, 17th March 25th, Eenevoleni Funds.

Beloved father of Robin Geories. Cremation Findon. Intraday. 17th March, 2.30 p.m. Donations please to R.A.f. Benevolent Salvade to Robin Salvade

PRESTON.—A manorial service for Norman Presion. M.B.E., the late editor Wishen Cricketer's Almanack, will be held at St. Brides, Fleet Street, on Thursday April 10th at 12.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

UEEN ALEXANDRA'S ROYAL ARMY NURSING CORPS—Q.A. Day, Merch 37th. On this day all members of Queen alexandra Royal Army Nursing Corps remember with pride and gradues all commodes who grad and gradues in the service of Corps country. Sub Cruce Candida.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS** 

ONE WEEK A level. Easter courses.—See Educational.

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ARMITAGE.—On March 25rd. at P.M.R.A.F. Hospital, Ralton, to Ghislatine unce Clairon d'Haussonvillo and Karry—a daughter i Sophie Louise.

ALIAN.—On March 25rd. at the John Radcillic Hospital. Oxford. in Frances and Glen—a sen.

ALFASS.—On March 25rd. to Pouny interest and John—a daughter from Edigment May.

ARMON-19NES—OF March 21rd. to Pouny interest in Deborah and Anthony and Company of the Company of the

ASHWIN. - OH MARCH 20th 1960.

BERTHAM ASTS. widow of E. Alen
Ashwin. Bertham Asts. widow of E. Alen
Ashwin. Oh March 20th. 1960.

Mary of Barton Gave. Stourton
Candide. dearly loved stater.

BERTHAM On March 20th. 1960.

Mary of Barton Gave. Stourton
Candide. dearly loved stater.

Bennett. Given March 25th.

Ast Our Lady and the English
Martyrs. Hills Road. Cambridge.

Flowers to church. Enquires to
Cambridge 355522.

BUIST. Suddenly, on March 24th.

1960. at Fairneysnow by
Arbroath, Francis Dand-Pefferson
Buist, much loved historian
Ratherine of March 25th. 1980.

Parton of the Late Dand Brora.

Chivers and no letters. please.

Chivers, Candide. Sy lay wish
ioneral private. Family only. No
Flowers and no letters. please.

Chivers, father of David and
Bruce. and last remaining son
of W. E. Chivers. Funcard service

Monday. March 31st. 12 noon, al

Salbaury Crematonium. Please

no Howers. A memorial Service

will take place in St. 12 noon, al

Salbaury Crematonium. Please

no Howers. A memorial Service

will take place in St. 12 noon, al

Salbaury Crematonium. Please

no Howers. A memorial Service

will take place in St. James 3

Church. Devizes, on Saturday.

April 19th. at 10 am.

desired. donations in his memory for Missions to Seamen may be

sent to Deric-Scoil.

CURTIN, JENNY, on 23rd March,
peaceduily at wilmbledon. Crems
ting of the Comment of the March.

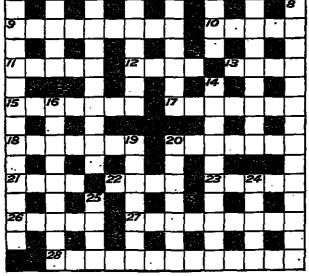
GILBERT.—On March 21th, Studendenty at his beamen.

The March 21th, Studendenty at his beamen. day 2nd April, at 12.00 noon.

CLEERT.—On March 24th, suddenly at 15 lbrothm, Norfolk, Confrey Benjamin, aged 15 lbrothm, Severe Benjamin, aged 25 lbrothm, Severe Benjamin, Sev Church.—On the 25th March, 1980, at the Argyll Nursing Home, Exeter. Marlon Edwins (Gena), aged 79, widow of Bob Funeral service at East Saddels, Devon, on Modely 1881, and 1980, at 11.00 a.m. and countries to Classific Campion Symons & Co. 12 Barnfield Present, Exeter, Tal. Exeter 70,167.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15.184

This puzzle, used at the London A regional final of the Cutty Sark/Times National Crossword Championship, was solved with-vs 30 minutes by 61 per cent of the finalists.



ACROSS

1 You risk beggary, living in mine (13).

9 Subjection of a Las Vegas

18 Nameless events — back the old Derby winner (5). 11 Ceremonies we should stand 7 Feeding expert tells artist to

up for, you say? (5). 12 The letter I received from 8 But it is of importance to Greece (4).

13 Call made by Alberich (4).

14 Bold soldier Ben's joint at

15 Express approval of a band 16 Devilish flavour — how I

22 Trouble afoot for the naval Solution of Puzzle No 15,183

3 Self-willed as Mrs Mala-prop's allegory (10). 4 Iridescent materials forming on a vile (7).

5 Make a come-back like Apollo (2-5). 6 Worthless river ? (4).

drop dead (9).

17 Prophet's son-in-law, among others, was no dreamer (7).

18 Sadly sees one's last 's scourse (7).

others, was no dreamer (7).

18 Sadly sees one's lost love joined this sect (7).

20 Oriental team in new form of show (7).

21 Grounds of a sound Cambridge school (4).

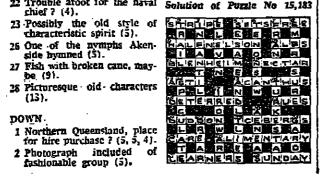
22 Trouble after for the sign of Rehoboam's scourge (7).

19 The sign of Rehoboam's scourge (7).

21 This dog in variety shows? Just the opposite (7).

24 Language of a farm-worker, one concludes (5).

25 Woodcutter does some, we hear (4).



ALSO ON PAGE 29

ANNOUNCEMENTS

getting through. SEASONAL SALES

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LAWMS. SHRUBS, anall vegetable Barden. greenformass. Gardener req. See Domestic Sits.
SAM FRANCISCO. London home swinding desired for a classming. SAM PRANCISCO. London home swinding by trigorian yiew. C.H. washing machine. Breplace. gardeney Street. San Exadence. CA 94110.
HOW OF ADAPT A HOUSE that's Street. San Exadence. CA 94110.
HOW OF ADAPT A HOUSE that's server. San Exadence had been dear a retes and his maintenance costs. Help the Aged. welcomes larger houses, and in return will convert to provide the owner (and his or hur appuse) with virtually cost. The action of the Wille for deaths to: The Hon. Tresumon. The His Hongod Room Carlon. Street. London with 2 3AP. ISN'T HA NEARLY OK 7 I should say he's making bay: No cross words—iffo starts today! Love. Robbie X.
ONLY THANK ARIES for your 40th birthday. Dad. Love—Kenneth. Lesley. Jackle van.
SYMON—A service of Thanksgiving for the life and work of Hugh Dudley Symon. MA. (Cantab) M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. will be held at Holy Trinky Church Oswesity. Stropped Street Description of the Cordia House. IT. Whestshoul Yard. Oxford.

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To Times Personal **EXPOSED** Column Readers

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THE TIMES

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